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REPORT
ON THE
LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT
OF THE
JHELUM DISTRICT.
1874-80.

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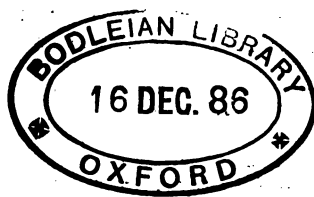
A
REPORT
OF THE
SECOND REGULAR SETTLEMENT
OF THE
LAND REVENUE
OF THE
JEHLAM DISTRICT
IN THE
RAWALPINDI DIVISION
OF THE
PUNJAB,
BY
R. G. THOMSON,
SETTLEMENT OFFICER.



Lahore:

THE "ARYA PRESS," BY RAM DAS.

1883.



LIST OF ERRATA.

WHERE.	FOR	READ.
Page IV, line 22	Pessure	Pressure
„ IV, Marginal Table	Differnces	Difference
Ditto	8	80
„ V, para. 9, line 12	allowances, Rs. 20	allowance Rs. 20
„ VIII, line 25	officer, reporting	officer reporting
„ IX, para. 16, line 2	Officers, Mirza Azim Beg and...	Officer, Mirza Azim Beg, and
„ 3, line 10	perdominant	predominant
„ 3 <i>ad finem</i>	extensiea	extension
„ 4, para. 7, line 13... ..	Rood	Road
„ 15 <i>ad finem</i>	nto	into
„ 16, para. 36, line 1	hœmatites	hæmatites
„ 18, in margin	The Bors	The Bor
„ 20, line 11	on	in
„ 22 <i>ad finem</i>	reason	reasons
„ 24, para. 52, line 14	Akbâr	Akbar
Ditto line 15	seem	seems
„ 27, line 13	troditions	traditions
Ditto line 32	Sultanpur, and	Sultánpur and
Ditto penultimate line	with	of
„ 28, ante penultimate line	as	a
„ 32, para. 67, line 10	Muhamuad	Muhamad
„ 35, para. 71, line 15	abandoned	abandoned
„ 56, para. 89 <i>ad finem</i>	chundries	chaudris
„ 59, para. 96, line 2	persuation	persuasion
„ 61, para. 100, line 17	formers	farmers
„ 62, penultimate line	boundries	boundaries
„ 83, para. 133, line 16	steadily	steady
„ 92, Table Headings	Per dul	Per cent

LIST OF ERRATA—*Concluded.*

WHERE.	FOR	READ.
Page 93, para. 143, line 14 ...	loping ...	sloping
„ 102, line 22 ...	absorbtion ...	absorption
„ 118 <i>ad finem</i> ...	embanked in ...	embanked ; in
„ 127, line 21 ...	me ...	we
„ 131, para. 174, line 19 ...	within ...	with
„ 135, para. 177, penultimate line.	one 100 ...	one hundred
„ 149, line 7 ...	a piece ...	apiece
„ 158, para. 214, line 6 ...	<i>inrfa</i> ...	<i>infrd</i>
„ 161, line 18 ...	misalliance ...	mésalliance
„ 161, para. 221, line 9 ...	brethern ...	brethren
„ 164, para. 233, line 10 ...	ferocions ...	ferocious

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No. of paras.	SUBJECT.
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2	Assessment Chapter re-written by Settlement Commissioner.
3	Brief resumé of operations.
4	Description of the District, and its history to date.
5	Previous Settlements.
6	The present re-assessment.
7	The revised record of rights.
8	Revision of the rents of occupancy tenants.
9	Patwari arrangements.
10	Local customs.
11	The Forest Settlement. Its main results.
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14	Settlement Officer's suggestions for future grazing management, &c.
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No. 385, dated Lahore, 13th April 1885.

From—J. A. GRANT, Esquire, Offg. Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,
To—The Offg. Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I AM directed to submit herewith, for the orders of Government, the Final Report of the Revised Regular Settlement of the Jhelum District, together with a review of the same by the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, Colonel E. G. Wace, who is now the Second Financial Commissioner.

2. This district, which has never been subjected to revenue survey, is an area of a little over 4,000 square miles, lying between the Ráwalpindi District on the north and the Jhelum River or the Shahpur District on the south. With the exception of a narrow strip of level country along the bank of the river, it consists of an elevated and rough plateau shut in upon the south by the hills of the Salt Range and its branches, which enclose several high-lying but fruitful valleys. There is very little artificial irrigation, so that the agricultural prosperity of the whole tract is almost entirely dependent upon a rainfall which varies from 27 inches per annum at Jhelum in the east to 15 inches per annum at Talagang in the west.

3. The population is mainly agricultural and Muhammadan. The total number of souls is 522,840 according to an enumeration made by the Settlement Department in 1875; but according to the regular census of 1881 it is 589,373. Of these the urban population number 61,109, but the census classification rendered it necessary to treat as towns places like Láwa, Bhon, Chakwál and Talagang, which are rather large villages under peculiar conditions than towns in the true sense of the word. The population which can properly be called urban is in all probability not more than 40,000, of whom many are directly dependent upon land. Similarly, no fewer than 516,745 persons are returned as Muhammadans. There are about 61,000 Hindús, who are generally

connected with trade, although here and there a few settlements of Hindu agriculturists can be found. The remainder of the population is principally Sikh, and almost entirely made up of the families of persons who are or have been in Government service.

4. The tribal organization of the people has survived here to a much greater extent than in the east or central Punjab. It seems probable, however, that with a continuance of peace and good government it will gradually decay. A life of violence in a secluded country difficult of access keeps tribal feeling in continual vigour. When peace is ensured and communications are multiplied, the necessity for conjoint action ceases to be felt, and other motives and interests which tend to separation are gradually developed. Even in the stormy times before British rule it was very rarely that the tribal feeling was able to quell the mutual differences of sections by the claims of common defence. Alike among Gakhars, Janjúhas, Mairs and Kassars, the Sikhs were generally able to use one-half of the tribe against the other. The bonds of tribal union are therefore hardly political. They are nevertheless real and of considerable importance in administration. To define them is difficult; for they consist rather of moral habits and inherited traits of character than of material facts which can be enumerated and classified. Speaking generally, it may be said that the members of a tribe will have the same aims and ideals, will think alike upon most of the important subjects which come within their view, will look for guidance in similar directions, and be more apt than others to follow the guidance they receive. This disposition naturally leads to the formation of factions. In most of the tribes at least two separate parties may be found, and though in many cases the differences and jealousies between these are almost extinguished, yet in others they still survive in great vigour. The old rivalry between Darapur and Chakri in tahsíl Jhelum is almost completely moribund; but the private feuds and alliances of the Dhanni in Chakwál or of Láwa in Talagang have still some interest for the administrator. The chief tribes of this district are the Gakhars in tahsíl Jhelum, the Janjúhas in Pind Dádan Khan, the Mairs and Kassars in Chakwál, and the Awáns in Talagang. Of all these and of several others less important

an account will be found in the second Chapter of the Settlement Officer's Report, which is illustrated by a useful map.

5. In round numbers the cultivated area is 910,000 acres, upon which were grown at the time of the settlement measurements 950,000 acres of crops. Less than 27,000 acres are under artificial irrigation, while the area benefited by river floods is about 26,000 acres more. In practice, therefore, the agriculture of the whole district is at the mercy of the rainfall. The staple crops are wheat and bájra. The former of these is by far the more important of the two, and its success or failure stamps the essential character of the farmer's year. The most common system of cultivation is that of the two-year course. Under this land is allowed to lie fallow for two months, in December and January, and thereafter ploughed and cross-ploughed until the following October. Wheat is then sown, and as soon as the wheat crop is off the ground bájra is put in to complete the course. In the west of the district and among inferior agriculturists elsewhere this system of cultivation gives place to another, which keeps spring and autumn lands distinct, and takes one crop from each regularly every year. Neither of these systems of husbandry is, however, rigidly adhered to, and both are liable to variation to suit the caprices of the season. In the year of settlement measurements, for instance, more than two-thirds of the whole cultivated area was returned as under rabi crops. The villagers are no doubt correct in thinking these crops more valuable and more useful than those of the autumn. They devote to their cultivation the greater portion of their industry and skill. Nevertheless the proportion of more than two acres of rabi for one of kharif harvest can scarcely be normal, and must have been due to some peculiarity of the season. In the last revenue returns the proportion is about one-and-a-half to one.

6. There are thus about 1·6 acres of crop for each head of population. This comparison, however, though it takes account of the increase in population up to 1881, deals only with the cultivation of 1875. The pressure of

Cultivated area and systems of agriculture.

Incidence of population on crop area.

population is thus made to appear somewhat more severe than it really is. Moreover, the Afghán war and the Kashmír famine collected in the town of Jhelum a large miscellaneous population—both military and civil—who were included in the census enumeration, but who are not true residents. When these considerations are duly weighed, it seems fair to conclude that there are at least 1·75 acres of crop for each head of the normal population.

7. According to the census returns the population is only 151 per square mile of total area; in other words, there are about 4·24 acres to each individual. This difference of result shows how large the waste areas of the district are. As a matter of fact, according to the measurements of the present Settlement they are not far short of 17 lakhs of acres. Out of this total about 280,000 acres are returned as culturable. Government rakhs and forests (since the close of the Forest Settlement) occupy nearly 3 lakhs of acres more; while the remaining area of 11 lakhs of acres is classed as barren ground. A great deal of this really is barren, and is made up of steep ravines, inhospitable rocks, or sandy torrent beds. In what remains there is some pasturage, but principally of a kind more adapted for goats and sheep than for horned cattle. Such as it is it is nearly always of poor quality and unable to sustain any very great number of animals, except upon areas disproportionately large. It is remarkable that the increase in live-stock during the currency of the expired settlement has not been in the same proportion as that of the other elements of agricultural resource. In some instances there has been actual and considerable decadence. Particular causes, such as disease and taxes on grazing, have had some share in this result. But it seems probable also that with the advent of settled times stock-raising (except in the case of special breeds) will show a tendency in this part of the country not perhaps to decay, but to become stationary and limited to the more pressing necessities of agriculture.

8. The average land revenue received by the Sikhs from this district seems to have been a little over 7 lakhs of rupees; but the available information on the subject is imperfect and

Waste lands.

Fiscal history.

not very trustworthy. After annexation two summary settlements followed each other in rapid succession. The average demand under them was about $6\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees. In June 1885 the first regular settlement was commenced by Mr. Arthur Brandreth, and, after many unavoidable delays, was finally completed by the same officer in May 1864. In that year the assessment stood at Rs. 6,22,401, of which Rs. 5,78,050 was Khálsa revenue. Mr. Brandreth's settlement was sanctioned by Government for ten years in a letter to the Financial Commissioner, No. 946 of 6th October 1864. His assessments were moderate, and worked extremely well. Revenue was collected with ease, while cultivation underwent a rapid and continuous expansion. Much of the new land now first brought under the plough was not of very good quality; but after making a very liberal allowance upon this account, Colonel Wace calculates that the increase in resources due to increase in cultivation alone during the currency of the first regular settlement varied from 11 per cent. in tahsil Jhelum to nearly 18 per cent. in tahsil Tala-gang (Report page 113). This estimate is certainly moderate; for the actual increase in the area under cultivation varied from 33 per cent. in Jhelum to 53 per cent. in Tala-gang.

9. Mr. Brandreth's settlement expired in 1874, and re-settlement operations were commenced at the close of the same year. The new assessment. The proposals for the new assessment were submitted by Colonel (then Major) Wace in January 1878. Starting from an existing district jama of Rs. 6,12,205 for the year 1877-78, Colonel Wace proposed revenue rates which were equivalent to a new jama of Rs. 7,20,631. The actual amount yielded by his detailed village assessments was, however, only Rs. 6,92,372, or an increase of Rs. 80,167 over the assessment of Mr. Brandreth. These proposals were reviewed by the Additional Financial Commissioner (Colonel Davies) in 1879. Taking into view the great increase in agricultural resources which is summarized in Chapter V of the present Report, there seemed reason for doubt whether the proposed rates had not in some instances been pitched too low. This doubt was strengthened by the fact that the assessment indicated by a lenient produce estimate was Rs. 8,31,412. The Additional Financial Com-

missioner, therefore, slightly raised the rates in the following instances :—

Tahsil.	Assessment circle.	Land.	Rate proposed.	Rate sanctioned.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Jhelum ...	River Bank ...	Sailáb ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Chakwál ...	Lundi Patti ...	Maira ...	0 11 0	0 12 0
Pind Dádan Khan ...	Thal ...	Baráni ...	0 12 0	0 13 0
Ditto ...	River Bank ...	Sailáb ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Chábi ...	2 4 0	2 8 0

The other rates were accepted as proposed, but in some instances it was found necessary to direct that they should be more closely followed in the detailed assessments than had been originally intended. The general result was, that the rates sanctioned by the Additional Financial Commissioner indicated a jama of Rs. 7,36,407 ; while the detailed amount expected to be realized in practice was Rs. 7,29,369. As a matter of fact, after making some corrections chiefly due to river action, the amount actually assessed was Rs. 7,30,518, or an increase of Rs. 1,24,904 over the previously existing assessment. The new jamas were introduced from the kharíf season of 1879, and were every where accepted with alacrity. The Financial Commissioner sees no reason to doubt that the orders given by him in 1879 were fair and judicious ; they have passed successfully through a practical experience of five years, including two years far from favourable to agriculture ; they have left the people satisfied ; and they have secured for Government a reasonable increase in revenue.

10. In working this assessment the parts of the district which will require most attention are the Thal of Pind Dádan Khan, the western half of tahsil Talagang, and the villages along the river, especially those towards the Shabpur boundary. The Thal is a parched country of uncer-

Future revenue administration.

tain rainfall. The cultivation is rough, and the people hardly so thoroughly settled as in the more eastern parts of the tahsíl. The new assessment averages $13\frac{1}{4}$ annas per acre cultivated, which is not more than can be paid with ease in all ordinary years. In really bad years, however, the Deputy Commissioner must always be prepared to deal promptly and effectually with this tract, which might easily be disorganized by the harsh and unintelligent collection of any fixed assessment, however, moderate. It must always be remembered that the rainfall at Pind Dádan Khan is a very untrustworthy guide to the rainfall further west, and that, while one village may receive rain sufficient for all requirements, another only a few miles off may be dry. If the river be bridged for the railway near Pind Dádan Khan, and if a new line be carried down the north bank towards Khusháb, this tract will not only acquire a strong protection against scarcity, but the revenue administration will be greatly facilitated. At present inspection work is very difficult at certain seasons of the year owing to remote situation, arid climate, and scattered population. The western half of Talagang suffers in the same way from a somewhat uncertain and scattered rainfall which is generally least in the country about Kotgulla. This tract, too, is far removed from the district head-quarters and comparatively little visited, so that its condition is sometimes not adequately known. The assessment is light and payable at all times without difficulty, except in the case of a series of bad seasons. Such a series is perhaps not very common over a large tract; but it may occur in the case of isolated villages with some degree of frequency. In the river-side villages what is wanted is an intelligent and somewhat detailed inspection of the annual measurements. It is difficult, I am to remark, to get the minor officials to make these measurements properly unless they feel that the supervision over them is a reality. There are perpetual temptations to scamp work and to be unfair either to Government or to the villages. Again, if a patwári be reprimanded for error or fault in one direction, he not unfrequently swings violently round to an error twice as great but in the opposite direction. This breach of continuity is by itself a serious evil. The only remedy for these errors is adequate and intelligent supervision. The reform of the kánúngo agency which is now being carried out will go far to secure this, but the chief

responsibility must always rest with the Deputy Commissioner and his more immediate subordinates. The main point to remember is that new land should not be taxed more than it is able to bear at the moment because it may be able to bear more hereafter. The tax should follow the improvement, and not anticipate it.

11. In connexion with this subject of revenue management, it seems to the Financial Commissioner worthy of consideration whether Talagang is not a better position for the district outpost than Pind Dádan Khan. Upon this point a separate communication will be submitted.

12. Minor matters connected with the new assessment can be disposed of very briefly. The Minor questions. cesses to be levied on the revenue are enumerated in paragraph 187 of the Report, and were sanctioned by Government in a letter No. 58 of 13th February 1882, which also fixed the term of the new settlement at 20 years. The new Patwári arrangements. patwári arrangements are noted in paragraph 9 of Colonel Wace's review ; they will be slightly modified by the introduction of the improved kánúngo agency now in progress. The general proposals as to ináms which are referred to in paragraph 208 of the Report were disposed of by Punjab Government letter No. 410 of 4th April 1881, except in regard to one or two special cases which received individual orders. The new inám referred to in paragraph 209 was sanctioned by Punjab Government letter No. 428 of 8th April 1881. Sanads were subsequently issued to all inám-holders. The only other point in connexion with Chapter VII of the Report which appears to require attention is the division of occupancy tenants in the record between Sections 5 and 6 of the Punjab Tenancy Act. This classification caused a considerable amount of litigation while the settlement was in progress ; but the Financial Commissioner thinks that it will now be generally accepted, and so save litigation in the end. It was probably made more consistently and more fairly than it could have been made through the agency of the ordinary law courts. It may be added here that the general judicial business of this Settlement was unusually heavy, and must have imposed a considerable burden on the Settlement Officers.

13. The eighth Chapter of the Report deals with the forest settlement. Since it was written the orders of Government upon the rakhs of the Pind Dádan Khan tahsíl have been issued, under which the four rakhs enumerated in the IVth Section of Mr. Thomson's tenth appendix have been transferred to the charge of the Deputy Commissioner, who has also been granted the services of a small protective establishment. Otherwise the arrangements described by the Settlement Officer remain in force. The question of forest rights in this district may therefore be said to have been placed upon a definite basis ; but the future administration of the so-called forests still requires careful treatment. This is, I am to say, by far the most important unsolved revenue question in the district, and the manner in which it is decided will affect the every-day life and comfort of the inhabitants in a very unusual degree.

The Government has on several occasions recognised the fact that the Jhelum rakhs neither can be, nor ought to be, managed solely in accordance with the general principles of forest conservancy. The rakhs are State lands, but they are at the same time an integral portion of the agricultural and pastoral economy of the district, and as such cannot be treated independently. In our management we are to some extent trustees for the people, bound in great measure to consult their convenience or necessities in the present, rather than our own preconceived ideas of what is best in the interests of forest conservancy or of a future generation. The Settlement Officer has quoted one statement of Government policy in his 254th paragraph, and Colonel Wace has added another in the 14th paragraph of his review. To ensure a consistent application of the principles there enunciated is somewhat difficult. But the proposals now before Government for the amalgamation of the Forest and Revenue administrations will tend to remove many obstacles in this direction ; and it may be hoped that the introduction of working plans will prevent violent reversals of policy which have not been unknown hitherto. Mr. Thomson has appended to his Report a memorandum on rakh management which contains many valuable suggestions, and which should be carefully studied by the local officers. The Financial Commissioner is of

opinion that areas should be very sparingly closed against grazing ; that numerous closures in one neighbourhood should be prohibited ; that no closure should be permitted until ample arrangements have been made for the free use of all water sources in the closed area ; and lastly, that grazing leases should be either given to responsible and respectable agriculturists of the neighbourhood at a fair rate, or distributed over villages on the plan suggested by the Settlement Officer. Colonel Davies, I am to add, has entered thus fully into this subject because during his recent tour through parts of this district he received numerous petitions complaining of the harsh manner in which the reserved forests are being administered, and from enquiries made by him he is disposed to think that the principles laid down by Government for the management of these properties are not being properly observed.

14. The Jhelum Settlement was very unfortunate in respect of the numerous changes which took place among the officers in charge of it. A list of these has been given in paragraph 260 of the Report. It was unfortunate also in the long delay— $1\frac{3}{4}$ years—which took place before orders were passed on the Assessment Report. But for this, the period of $5\frac{3}{4}$ years occupied by the Settlement operations might have been considerably shortened. As Colonel Wace has remarked, after the assessment orders were issued the remaining work was wound up with great promptitude. It must be remembered also that the judicial work was heavy ; that the district is large and rugged ; and that the affairs of more than 5 lakhs of people and little less than a million acres of cultivation distributed over nearly a thousand villages cannot be disposed of in a day. When these considerations are weighed, the time occupied by settlement operations will not, the Financial Commissioner thinks, be held to have been unduly prolonged.

15. The sanction of Government is now required for the assessment and for the record of rights. Sanction has already been communicated to the cesses and to the term of 20 years for the new settlement.

16. Of the officers employed in charge of the Settlement, Colonel Wace is responsible for the measurements, the assessment, and the preliminary stage of attestation. Mr. Purser changed the village-by-village attestation into attestation at tahsil head-quarters—a regrettable, but at the time, perhaps, unavoidable alteration. Mr. Thomson took charge when attestation was rather more than half complete, and is responsible for all subsequent operations, including the entire forest settlement. This officer has also written the present Report, except Chapter VI, which was supplied by Colonel Wace, and Chapters IV and V, which are almost entirely compiled from that officer's materials.

17. In conclusion, the Financial Commissioner desires to bring prominently to the notice of Government the valuable services in connection with this Settlement rendered by Colonel then (Major) Wace and Mr. Thomson. The share taken by each in this important operation is described in the preceding paragraph. In addition to his careful and complete reports on the forest settlement of the district—an exceedingly difficult and arduous task—Mr. Thomson has furnished a very full, interesting, and well-written report on the revision of the Settlement as a whole. Colonel Davies is of opinion that both these officers have well earned the approbation of the Government. The services of Mirza Azam Beg, Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, and Budh Singh, Superintendent of the Chakwál tahsíl, whose work in this Settlement has been favourably noticed by the Settlement Officer should also, the Financial Commissioner thinks, receive, the acknowledgments of Government.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in the Revenue and
Agricultural (Revenue) Department,—No. 131, dated 26th June 1885.

READ—

The Final Report on the Revised Settlement of the Jhelum District,
submitted by Mr. R. G. Thomson, and forwarded by the
Financial Commissioner under cover of the letter of his Junior
Secretary, No. 385 of 13th April 1885.

REMARKS.—The Jhelum District is bounded on the east and south by the river from which it derives its name, on the north by Ráwalpindi, and on the west by Shahpur and Bannu. It contains an area of about 4,000 square miles, of which 1,434 square miles are cultivated and 1,715 square miles are unculturable. Administratively it is divided into the four tahsils of Talagang, Chakwál, Pind Dádan Khan and Jhelum, and physically it is separated into three distinct tracts, viz., the narrow riverain strip between the Jhelum and the Salt Range, the uplands of that range, and the plateau north of the inner range, which passes into the Ráwalpindi District. The riverain lands do not differ in general character from those which are met with elsewhere in the centre plain of the Punjab; and the only peculiarity which calls for notice in them is the presence of a narrow tract impregnated with saline efflorescence at the point where the drainage from the hills and the floods from the river meet. The uplands consist for the most part of narrow valleys lying 2,500 feet above the level of the sea between the two ridges of the Salt Range; in the Jhelum tahsíl, however, they form a special tract curiously cut up into ravines, which is known locally as Khuddar. The plateau, which comprises almost the whole of the Chakwál and Talagang tahsils, is also much cut up by streams and water-courses, and the aspect of the district which is unusually bare of trees, is rough and broken throughout. The water-shed of the uplands and plateau runs north and south, the area to the west draining into the Sohan and Indus, and the lands to the east draining towards the Jhelum, which is reached by the streams through deep ravines by which they have forced their way across the Salt Range. Communications as would be gathered from the above account are not generally good, and in some parts they are decidedly bad. The carriage of the district consists almost

entirely of camels, mules, pack bullocks and donkeys. A full account of the physical characteristics of each portion of the district and of its hydrography is given by the Settlement Officer in Chapter I of his Report.

2. The rainfall of the district varies from 27 inches in the Jhelum tahsíl to less than 14 inches in the west of Talagang. Owing to the rocky and elevated nature of most of the country irrigation from wells is not practicable, and of a total area of 908,303 acres under cultivation only 27,000 are protected by wells, while 26,000 acres more are benefited by the floods of the river and the mountain streams. Fortunately the rainfall is for the most part fairly constant except in the western extremity of the district, though its local distribution is apt to be very partial. No famine has occurred in the district since annexation in 1848 A. D., but the autumn crops have failed four times since the regular settlement was made and the spring crops upon three occasions. The failure of the former is far less serious than that of the latter, and the liability of the western tahsíls to occasional failure of rainfall must always be carefully borne in mind in the revenue administration of the district. The area found under autumn crops in the year of settlement measurements was 278,000 acres, and under spring crops 603,000 acres: it is believed, however, that a more correct distribution of the areas would be $\frac{2}{5}$ and $\frac{3}{5}$. Wheat and bájra are the principal staples, and after them the commoner pulses, mung, másh and moth, gram and tarámíra. Well irrigation is virtually confined to the Pind Dádan Khan tahsíl, the rainfall in the Jhelum tahsíl being practically sufficient to obviate the necessity of wells. The area irrigated by the river floods is divided between the above tahsíls in the proportion of $\frac{2}{5}$ and $\frac{3}{5}$. Most of the wells steadily yield two crops a year. The sailáb lands are cultivated almost entirely with wheat. Owing to the rocky nature of the soil the people are often reduced to great straits for water during the summer season, and are obliged to go long distances in order to obtain a small quantity of liquid. The Settlement Officer notices that in some cases the best natural streams are situated within the Government Forest areas. Where this is the case, and the people have been in the habit of resorting to these springs, a right of way must invariably be secured to the villagers, and the Deputy Commissioner

will be responsible for seeing that this is done in every instance.

3. A special feature of the system of cultivation in the Jhelum District is the practice of embanking fields, which is rendered necessary by the broken surface of the country. These embankments tend greatly to improve the nature of the cultivation, which in many cases would be impossible without them; at the same time they add greatly to the labour of the cultivators. A good account of them will be found at paragraphs 143 and 161 of the Report. The general system of crops followed in the district is either (1) a two-year course which rests each acre for a year, and then takes two crops the year following; or (2) a system under which the rabi and kharif lands are separate, and are each cropped once a year. The former prevails in Tahsíl Jhelum, and nearly all Tahsís Chakwál and Pind Dádan Khan, and the latter in Tahsíl Talagang, and in a few villages at the north-west corner of Tahsíl Chakwál. A full account of the agriculture of the district, taken principally from the assessment report prepared by Lieutenant-Colonel Wace, will be found in Chapter IV of the present Report.

4. The population of the district is almost exclusively Muhammadan; the Hindús number 9·5 per cent. only, of whom half are Khatri traders. Excluding the village menials, who number 125,000 souls, the principal tribes are as follows :—

Awáns	...	...	...	80,000
Gujars	...	...	...	18,000
Syads	...	...	...	13,000
Gakhars	...	...	...	11,000
Janjúahs	...	...	...	10,000
Mairs and Minhas	...	...	...	14,000
Kahuts	...	...	...	11,000
Kassars	...	...	...	9,000

The area owned by these tribes is not stated in the report under review, nor, in the assessment report. The Awáns live chiefly in the Talagang tahsíl; the Gujars and Gakhars in the Jhelum tahsíl; the Janjúahs in the Salt Range uplands; and the Mairs, Minhas and Kahuts in the Dhanni country of the Chakwál tahsíl. The Gujars are reckoned the best cultivators in the district; the Awáns are fair husbandmen; the Gakhars second class; and the Janjúahs poor.

The Mairs, Minhas and Kahuts are good cultivators. The organization of the district, as may be gathered from the excellent account given by Mr. Thomson in paragraphs 46—76 of his report, is a tribal one, the great majority of the estates being of a bhaiachára form of tenure. The villages in the east and centre are small, and are surrounded by numerous hamlets ; in the west, however, they are very large, and consist generally of a single inhabited site. Sixty-eight per cent. of the area cultivated is in the hands of owners, and 17 per cent. in the hands of tenants-at-will. The average area of each owner is 12—15 acres, and the average holding of each tenant 2—4 acres. The density of population is 368 souls per square mile of cultivation, or 30 less than at the time of the regular settlement. Real cash rents are practically unknown, the usual rate of rent being four annas in the rupee over and above the land revenue. Rents in kind are paid on 180,000 acres, the rate in Talagang being one-third of the produce, and in the three eastern tahsils one-half. An interesting account of the classification of tenants will be found at paragraphs 172 and 201-202 of the report.

5. The stock of the district according to the statement annexed to the Revenue Administration Report of the Province for 1883-84 is as follows :—Cows and bullocks 256,521 ; sheep and goats 236,808 ; horses 1,866 ; camels 6,047. These figures are less than those given by the Settlement Officer as the result of a census enumeration, and as regards horses and camels they are obviously below the mark. The number of sheep and goats is probably declining. The lower hill sides are not favourable on the whole for the production of good stock, and much of the cattle of the district is inferior in breed and size. Large numbers are yearly driven off for sale at Amritsar.

6. The early history of the district, which is dealt with by the Settlement Officer in Chapter II, does not call for special remark in the present place. To quote the words of Mr. Thomson “ previous to the advent of the Sikhs if “ we may trust uncontradicted tradition, the whole district “ was the scene of one perpetual, but petty, warfare. Tribe “ fought with tribe, chief with chief, and village with village. “ Society lived in a sort of trustless truce broken from time

“to time by treacherous murders and thievish forays.” The Gakhars, Janjúahs and Awáns still retain much of the intolerance of restraint which once formed their chief characteristic, and led to their fall; and violent crime is unfortunately still too common in the district. At the same time the population is as a whole one of fine spirit and physique; and though many of the classes are wayward and passionate they are loyal, and not very difficult to manage on the whole. Large numbers of the better classes enter the army and Government service, and the annual sum carried by such persons in the way of pay and pension is estimated by the Settlement Officer to amount to $6\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs of rupees per annum. The Mairs, Kassars and Kahuts, it should be noted, seldom take service.

7. After the annexation of the Punjab, two summary settlements were made of the Jhelum District. These are stated to have worked fairly well on the whole, though the assessment of the Pind Dádan Khan tahsíl was somewhat heavy. They were followed by a regular settlement which was carried out by Mr. A. Brandreth between 1855 and 1864, and which resulted in a reduction of the previous revenue demand by $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The average results of the above settlements as compared with those of the Sikh Revenue Administration may be seen from the annexed table :—

TAHSIL.	Sikh average.	AVERAGE OF SUMMARY SETTLEMENTS.		Regular Settlement, 1st year.
		1st.	2nd.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jhelum ...	2,16,644	1,86,148	1,83,397	1,68,720
Chakwál ...	1,85,599	1,80,468	1,75,861	1,80,489
Talagang ...	99,693	90,665	87,150	90,468
Pind Dádan Khan ...	2,06,899	2,06,261	2,05,769	1,82,724
Total ...	7,08,840	6,63,542	6,52,177	6,22,401

The Sikh standard of assessment was one-third of the produce in the Talagang tahsil and one-half elsewhere, that is, the Sikhs pursuing their usual procedure declined to allow any middleman to come between the Government and the cultivator, and nominally treated all owners as mere husbandmen. Practically, however, they probably realised much less than they professed to take from such troublesome cultivators as the people of the Jhelum District must then have been. Of the working of the Regular Settlement Mr. Thomson writes as follows :—

“The assessments undoubtedly worked well. They were in nearly every case paid with ease and regularity, and led to a general increase in the prosperity of the district and in the amount of cultivation. Any difficulty or hardship that occurred was due, for the most part, to overassessment of new lands formed by the river, and under remission in respect of old lands washed away.”

The settlement was practically a village to village settlement, as Mr. Brandreth departed very widely from his revenue rates in assessing individual estates.

8. The progress of the district between 1860 and 1878 may be briefly summarised as follows :—Cultivation has increased by 41 per cent. ; population by 30 per cent. ; ploughs by 23 per cent. ; cattle by 17 per cent. Similarly the increase in wells has been 26 per cent., and in the area irrigated 22 per cent. Communications have been greatly improved, and trade has been enormously developed owing to the construction of the Railway to Jhelum and Miáni opposite Pind Dádan Khan. In consequence the prices of raw produce have risen very largely, the advance in the price of wheat since 1860 being 47 per cent. and in the price of bájra 26 per cent. ; in the same period the price of cattle and sheep has doubled. Moreover, unlike the majority of Muhammadan districts, which have been recently under settlement in the west of the Punjab, the people of Jhelum are, as a rule, remarkably free from debt. The area sold between 1871—1876 was less than 1 per cent. of the whole, and the area under mortgage amounts to only 2 per cent., the debt due on the lands mortgaged being less than 4 lakhs of rupees. At the same time the selling and mortgage value of land has risen very much of late years. On the other hand, it must be remembered that much of the new cultivation is of a poor character, and needs to be lightly assessed if the

people are to be encouraged to continue the laborious embanking of fields, and that the amount now realised as cesses is much larger than it was at the Regular Settlement. On the whole there can be no doubt that the district is in a highly flourishing condition, and that this result is due in a great measure to the excellent settlement made by Mr. A. Brandreth 25 years ago.

9. The assessment of the district at the present settlement was made by Lieutenant-Colonel Wace, who held charge of settlement operations for 1½ years, and the chapter of the present report which deals with this subject, *viz.*, Chapter VI, has been written by that officer. The assessment circles adopted numbered only ten, as compared with no less than 40 framed by Mr. Brandreth. The reasons for their adoption, and the relation which they bear to the circles framed at the Regular Settlement, are explained in paragraph 170 of the present report. The classification of soils is discussed in paragraph 171. After much enquiry the Settlement Officer determined to divide all cultivation into well-irrigated, flood-irrigated and unirrigated, and to classify the soils of unirrigated lands into three classes, *viz.*, (1) Hail or manured, (2) deep loamy soils known as Mal, Las, Ban, &c., (3) other lands. This arrangement is fully justified by the fact that it has been followed by the villages in distributing revenue over their lands. Five per cent. of the area was classified under the first class, 20 per cent. under the second class, and 75 per cent. under the third class, the proportion of each class being practically the same as at the Regular Settlement. As the area held by tenants afforded practically no data of real cash rents, it was necessary for the Settlement Officer to fall back upon produce estimates and rents in kind, which are paid on 180,000 acres. These rents, as already stated, are, roughly speaking, one-half of the produce in the three eastern tahsils, and one-third in Talagang; and the actual share assumed by the Settlement Officer as the due of Government at half the rent assets received by the owner, which is the standard fixed by the directions issued by the Local Government for the regulation of the land revenue demand, was 25 per cent. of the gross produce in the first three tahsils and 16 per cent. in the fourth. The produce estimate was framed with great moderation, the average yield of wheat and bājra being taken at 6—12 maunds and 8—12 maunds respectively on irrigated lands and at 3—5 maunds and 3—5 maunds on unirrigated

lands. The produce was then valued at the average price received by agriculturists during the last 44 years, and there can be no doubt that the standard of assessment thus framed was decidedly a moderate one. This standard indicated an assessment of Rs. 8,31,000, and the soil rates originally adopted by the Settlement Officer a demand of Rs. 7,21,000. These rates were, however, enhanced in certain cases by the Officiating Financial Commissioner, and the revenue ultimately assessed was Rs. 7,30,518, of which Rs. 37,000 are assigned to *jágírdárs* and others. The new assessment gave an increase of Rs. 1,11,400, or of 19 per cent. on the revenue of the last year of the regular settlement. This increase Sir Robert Egerton considered moderate, but not unduly low; and, having regard to the character of the cultivation of the district, and to the fact that 90 per cent. of it depends on the rainfall, Sir Charles Aitchison concurs in the opinion formed by his predecessor. His Honor is therefore pleased to sanction the assessment, subject to the approval of the Government of India, and to declare that it shall remain in force for twenty years from the autumn of 1879. In view of the circumstances of the district and of the moderation of the present demand, His Honor agrees with the late Lieutenant-Governor that it would be inadvisable to sanction the settlement for so long a period as 30 years.

10. The assessment rates adopted by the Settlement Officer in each circle are explained by him in paragraphs 174—185 of the present Report. Generally speaking, they were as follows:—Well lands, Rs. 3 per acre; *sailáb* lands, Re. 1-4-0 to Re. 1-8-0 per acre; manured and better soils, Re. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2 per acre; poorer soils, 12 annas to 1 rupee per acre. The variations from these rates are greatest in the Talagang and Pind Dádan Khan tahsils,—the rates for unirrigated soils in the former being much lower than elsewhere in the district, as was to be expected. The rates were carefully examined by the Financial Commissioner at the time of the submission of the Revenue Rate Reports, and there appears to be no reason to dissent from the conclusion which was then formed by Colonel Davies regarding them. Owing to the difference of treatment of the district in the matter of the formation of assessment circles at the present and former settlements, it is not possible to compare the revenue rates adopted by Mr. Brandreth and Colonel Wace. It will be seen, however, from the tables included in

the above paragraphs that in the great majority of cases the new revenue rates do not differ markedly from the rates in accordance with which the villages distributed the assessment of last settlement over their lands, and there is no reason therefore to fear that their adoption has in any way unsettled the minds of the people with regard to the standard of assessment adopted by Government. Indeed, it appears that the new assessments were received by the villagers with great satisfaction, and were instantly accepted. The revenue rates and assessment of the tracts adjoining the Jhelum District are not stated in the present report. This should always be done; and where the necessary information does not exist in any reports already before the Financial Commissioner, the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad if Colonel Davies will order this to be supplied in his review. The following table shows the incidence per acre of cultivation in each tahsil of the revenue assessed at the Regular and the Revised Settlement :—

NAME OF TAHSIL.	INCIDENCE PER ACRE OF CULTIVATION.		Gross Assessment of present Settlement.
	Regular Settlement.	Revised Settlement.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
Jhelum	1 3 4	1 1 1	1,89,639
Pind Dádan Khan	1 6 8	1 2 10	2,17,825
Chakwál	0 13 3	0 12 0	1,20,385
Talagang	0 8 6	0 7 6	2,02,669
Total	0 15 5	0 13 0	7,30,518

11. The cesses imposed at the recent settlement are the usual ones, *viz.*, the local rate at Rs. 8-5-4 per cent., the road and school cess at Re. 1 per cent. each, the post cess at annas 8 per cent., and the lambardári and patwári cess at Rs. 5 per cent. and Rs. 4 per cent. respectively. The levy of these cesses is hereby duly confirmed. The first four have been consolidated in the new Local Rate under Notification of the Punjab Government No. 2690 of 28th November 1883.

12. The attention of the District Officer should be specially directed to the remarks regarding the future revenue administration of the district contained in paragraph 10 of the review by the Financial Commissioner. The westernmost portions of the district must always be carefully watched in seasons of unfavourable rainfall, and the villages of the Thal circle in particular should immediately receive such relief as may be considered necessary in really bad years. The assessment of new lands formed by river action should also be carefully supervised in future. Under the arrangements made at the late settlement for strengthening the Kánúngo agency this should not be difficult to provide. The Deputy Commissioner should be careful to see that all outlying parts of the district are visited once a year by the Tahsildár or Náib-Tahsildár in accordance with the orders contained in the Resolution of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 58 R. of 12th October 1882, paragraph 26.

13. Of the revised record of rights no special notice is contained in the reviews of Colonel Wace and the Financial Commissioner. The Lieutenant-Governor would wish this subject to receive special consideration when the final report of a settlement is submitted to Government. In the present case His Honor has no doubt that the record has been well and carefully prepared, and he is therefore pleased to sanction it. The subject of the village statements and village note-books is not mentioned by the Settlement Officer or in the reviews, and Sir Charles Aitchison will be glad to receive information regarding them and their maintenance since the close of the settlement. The Forest records, prepared by Mr. Thomson have already been sanctioned in declaring the areas retained by Government to be reserved forests under Chapter II of the Forest Act (VII of 1877) or rakhs to be managed by the Deputy Commissioner under Section 48 of the Punjab Laws Act (IV of 1872).

14. The Forest settlement of the Jhelum District, of which an account is contained in Chapter VIII of the present report, added greatly to the work of Mr. Thomson. The settlement was, however, carried out in a most satisfactory manner, and the labours of the Settlement Officer in connection with it elicited the high praise of both Mr. Lyall and

Sir Robert Egerton. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the remarks recorded by Colonel Wace and the Financial Commissioner in paragraphs 12—15 and 13 of their reviews regarding the future management of the forest areas of the district. There can be no doubt that a strict forest system must be built up gradually and not *per saltum*; and His Honor trusts that the closer association of Civil and Forest Officers, for which rules have been drawn up and only await the approval of the Government of India in connection with the orders for the preparation of working plans, will facilitate the future management of the Jhelum Forest areas in accordance with the general principles which have been laid down in the orders regarding them. From the account given by Mr. Thomson in his report it is clear that the management in the past, whether by Civil or Forest Officers, has left much to be desired in it; and His Honor regrets to observe that the Financial Commissioner is of opinion that the present administration is not altogether in accordance with the principles laid down by Government. The Deputy Commissioner of the district is responsible for seeing that this is the case, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires that Colonel Parsons and the Commissioner of the Ráwalpindi Division will look thoroughly into the matter and will satisfy themselves regarding it. Orders regarding the rakhs named by the Settlement Officer in paragraph 253 were issued in the letter of the Punjab Government, Forest Department, No. 334 S. of 11th August 1883. Rules under Section 50 of the Punjab Laws Act for the management of the forest areas remaining with the Deputy Commissioner have not yet been forwarded for sanction. Their submission should now be expedited. His Honor will reserve his further observations on the suggestions contained in Appendix XI of Mr. Thomson's Report until the reports on the various systems of grazing in force throughout the Province are submitted by the Financial Commissioner.

15. Previous to the present settlement a tax of Re. 1 per head was levied in accordance with an actual annual enumeration on the camels of the three western tahsils of the district. The tax yielded about Rs. 3,000 per annum. On the recommendation of Colonel Wace this tax was abolished by the orders conveyed upon the Revenue Rate

Reports. The camels now graze free of charge in the village wastes, and are charged for grazing in the Government forest areas.

16. A clear account of the status of the *málíkán quabza*, that is owners who have full rights over the land which they actually possess, but who have no share in the communal rights and liabilities of the village, is given by the Settlement Officer in paragraph 197 of his report, and of the *talukdári* dues enjoyed by the representatives of certain of the leading families of the district in paragraph 198. In many cases the *málíkán quabza* pay a *malikána* over and above the revenue assessment. The entries in the record of rights regarding both the above classes have been simplified and systematised at the present settlement.

17. No *ála lambardárs* have been appointed in the Jhelum District, and in the place of *zaildárs* the *inámkhawárs* of the regular settlement, who enjoy *ináms* amounting to 2 per cent. of the assessment, have been formally continued on the present occasion. It is to be regretted that the number of village headmen should be so large. The same mistake as was committed in Jhelum occurred in many of the early settlements of the Punjab, and its rectification has been rendered very difficult by lapse of time. The day will probably come when it will be necessary to select village headmen for their individual qualifications, and the hereditary nature of the post will gradually disappear, as in the case of village accountants.

18. The arrangements made for strengthening the *patwári* and *kánúngo* agency of the district appear to be satisfactory. The *patwáris* are now graded and paid quarterly from the receipts of the *patwári* cess which are deposited in the Government Treasury. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the Deputy Commissioner will spare no pains to maintain the record of rights up to date with the assistance of the improved subordinate revenue agency now at his disposal.

19. The settlement lasted $5\frac{1}{2}$ years, and was concluded in October 1880. Considering the difficult nature of the district, the important task of the forest settlement, the unusually heavy case work, and the delay in the issue of

orders on the Revenue Rate Reports, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that the speed with which the Jhelum Settlement was completed compares favourably with that of most recent settlements. The cost to Government was Rs. 4,42,500, which will be recovered in about four years from the enhancement of the assessment of the district.

20. The Financial Commissioner has invited the special attention of Government to the services of Lieutenant-Colonel Wace and Mr Thomson in connection with the Jhelum Settlement, and Sir Charles Aitchison has great pleasure in acknowledging the excellent work done by these officers. The work of the latter in connection with the forest settlement merits special commendation in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor. The report submitted by Mr. Thomson is clear and interesting ; and, though the chapter which deals with the assessment of the present settlement hardly gives a sufficient idea of the district as a whole, His Honor is disposed to consider the report an excellent one. The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are also due to the Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, Mirza Azim Beg, and to Munshi Budh Singh, Superintendent of the Chakwál Tahsíl, for their valuable work in the Jhelum Settlement.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Review be submitted to the Government of India, in the Revenue Department, for approval of the confirmation of the settlement for a period of 20 years with effect from the autumn of 1879.

Also that it be communicated to the Financial Commissioner for information and guidance, and to Mr. R. G. Thomson for information.

Also that a copy of paragraphs 2 and 14 be communicated to the Conservator of Forests, Punjab, for information and guidance.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and dates, which appears to be a table of contents or a list of references. The names are written in a cursive script, and the dates are in a standard font. The list is organized into two columns, with names on the left and dates on the right.

699 R.
No. , dated Simla, 13th October 1885.
155-2

From—E. C. BUCK, Esquire, C. S., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Rev. and Agril. Dept.,
To—The Offg. Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of the Report of the Revised Settlement of the Jhelum District, forwarded with Mr. Fanshawe's letter No. 132, dated the 26th June last, and to communicate the following remarks thereon.

2. The great length of time which has elapsed since the introduction of the new assessments renders it almost useless for the Government of India to review in detail the report of the Settlement Officer. It is observed that, while the report of the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture is dated the 23rd October 1882, the brief covering letter of the Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner is dated the 13th April 1885. This delay of almost 30 months is unexplained in Mr. Grant's letter, and is not noticed in His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's Resolution. Whatever may be the explanation, I am to observe that the occurrence of an interval of almost six years, or nearly one-third of the period for which it is proposed that the settlement should remain in force, between the introduction of the assessments and their final confirmation by the Government of India is unsatisfactory, and practically renders it impossible for the Supreme Government to exercise any discretion in granting or withholding its confirmation of the settlement. In the present case there is every reason to believe that the settlement has been carefully and discreetly conducted, and the Governor-General in Council is accordingly pleased, as recommended by the Lieutenant-Governor, to confirm the settlement for 20 years from the date of its introduction.

3. As the rates are founded not on declared rents but on estimates of produce, the Government of India is not in a position to form any estimate of their applicability on other than the most general grounds. Nor indeed would it be wise, even if occasion existed for disagreement with any of the conclusions formed by the Settlement Officers, to disturb arrangements which are now entering upon their seventh year, except for the most urgent reasons. His Excellency

in Council, however, desires to acknowledge that the settlement has been made by officers of ability and experience with undoubted care and attention to the interests of the people; and there is every reason to assume therefore that the assessment is just and sufficiently lenient. The rates are lower than those of the previous settlement—a circumstance due mainly to the increasing area of the poorer land. The positive increase, however, is Rs. 1,11,400, or 19 per cent. on the revenue of the last year of the regular settlement. Notwithstanding the very great advancement which has occurred in the district since the previous assessment, the Governor-General in Council is willing to accept this enhancement as sufficient, although the rapid improvement still in progress makes it desirable to curtail the term of settlement, as proposed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, to 20 years.

4. Much is said in the papers under review as to the dependence of the district on rain-fall—10 per cent. only of the cultivated area being apparently protected by artificial irrigation. This circumstance has very properly led the Local Government to draw attention to the necessity for a careful watch over the condition of the most precarious tracts in a season of unfavourable rain-fall, and at the same time to extend sanction to what it judges to be a somewhat moderate demand. His Excellency in Council quite approves, as His Honor is aware, of the policy thus implied; and considers that the avowed leniency of the assessment ought to admit of the application of the principle of suspension in preference to that of remission of revenue, in accordance with the views to which the Government of India has given expression in the 8th paragraph of the Resolution recorded in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, on the 12th October 1882. It is necessary, in order to give full effect to the principles of that Resolution, that a careful analysis of the district, based primarily on the Settlement Officer's record, should be gradually made estate by estate; and the completion of such an analysis was intended to be the main object of the periodical visits of district officials to which the Government of India attached so much importance. In the present review His Honor draws attention to this portion of the Resolution of the Government of India, and desires that, in accordance with its instructions, all outlying parts of the district should be visited once a year

by the Tahsildár or Náib Tahsildár. His Excellency in Council, while entirely concurring in these orders, wishes it also to be understood that the periodical visits enjoined in paragraph 26 of the Resolution of 1882 were designed to ensure an historical record of the agricultural circumstances of every village in the district, of which record the Settlement Officer's file would be the first chapter. The district staff would thus gradually acquire precise knowledge of the estates which would in a year of drought be most likely to require attention or relief.

5. The questions arising out of the Forest Settlement will be dealt with separately by the Government of India in the Home Department.

6. In conclusion, I am to express the concurrence of the Governor-General in Council in the commendation bestowed by the Lieutenant-Governor on Colonel Wace and Mr. Thomson. The confidence which the proved excellence of the work of these officers carries with it has, as already intimated, gone far to lead His Excellency in Council to acquiesce readily in the proposals submitted for sanction.

Endorsement by the Punjab Government.

No. 218, dated 4th November 1885.

COPY, with copy of Punjab Government's letter No. 132, dated 26th June 1885, forwarded to the Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, for information and for communication to Mr. Thomson.

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No. 313.

FROM

MAJOR E. G. WACE,

Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture,

Panjab.

TO

F. C. CHANNING, ESQUIRE,

Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Panjab.

Dated KASAUJI, 23rd October 1882.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward the Final Report on the Revision of Settlement of the Jhelam District, recently concluded by Mr. R. G. Thomson, C. S., Settlement Officer. The Report is dated 20th April 1881. But at that date Government's orders on the assessment had not been issued, and the Forest Settlement operations of three Tahsils were still incomplete. The Government's orders on the assessment report were received on 10th March 1882; and the Forest Settlement operations were completed, with two unavoidable exceptions, by March 1882. I then asked Mr. Thomson to re-write his Chapter VIII, relating to the Forest Settlement; and I received back from him the report thus completed in August last.

SUBMITS FINAL REPORT OF THE REVISION OF SETTLEMENT OF THE JHELAM DISTRICT.

With reference to what Mr. Thomson says in para. 4 of his forwarding letter, of the difficulty that he had in writing the Assessment Chapter, I have, with his consent, re-written this part of the report; and trust it will now be found to state the grounds and results of the assessment in a form which will be convenient to Government, and also permanently useful for reference. I have only alluded very briefly to differences of opinion, which an assessing officer applying new assessments to individual villages may at the time feel to be embarrassing, but which lose their importance after the assessment has been successfully introduced. It was perhaps hardly fair to expect Mr. Thomson to write this part of the report.

2
ASSESSMENT CHAPTER RE-WRITTEN BY SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.

The operations now finally reported were commenced in December 1874 under myself as Settlement Officer, with the establishment set free by the conclusion of operations in Hazára. During the summer of 1876 I was absent on seven months' furlough; and in May 1877, six months after

3
BRIEF RESUME OF OPERATIONS, PARAS. 279-283.

my return, I was promoted to be Deputy Commissioner of the District. During the 17 months following a succession of changes occurred, which were really unavoidable. But in September 1878 Mr. Thomson was appointed Settlement Officer, and he remained in charge to the close of the operations.

Measurements were completed in 21 months after the commencement of operations. Attestation was commenced in the beginning of 1877, and was concluded by March 1879. Previous to that date, I had been allowed, at the end of 1877, three months in which to report the new assessment rates of all four Tahsils and to make my village assessments. The work was done within the time allowed. But orders were not received on my reports till October 1879. Ten months later, *i. e.*, by August 1880, every Settlement record had been filed. That is to say, the operations lasted 5½ years; but of this time at least one year was due to the 1½ years' delay which occurred between the submission of the assessment reports and the receipt of orders on them. And the promptness with which the operations were wound up, as soon as those orders were received, will, I trust, convince Government that the Settlement Officers pushed on the work as much as lay in their power. Everything which it was possible for them to do, was done before the receipt of the assessment orders; even to the laying down the lines of the new Khewats, so far as this could be arranged without actually announcing the new jamas.

4
DESCRIPTION OF THE
DISTRICT, AND ITS HIS-
TORY TO DATE, CHAP-
TERS I TO V.

I need not make more than a few very brief observations on the first five Chapters of the Report. The first Chapter contains a well written account of the physical features of the District. In the second Chapter, the people of the District and their social life are described. The account of the principal tribes and of their characteristics is excellent. The only important omission I notice is in para. 77, where the Settlement Officer omits to mention that the Sikh Khatri's of the District contribute to the Government's service (Military, Police and Civil) some of the best servants we have. This, however, comes out incidentally in the subsequent para. 128, where it appears that though this class of men number only 5 per cent. of the population, they contribute from among themselves nearly half of the whole number of Government servants recruited from the District, and enjoy more than half of the whole salaries. The class affords an instance not usual in India of a race who are both traders and soldiers. Next follows in Chapters III and IV. an account of the general administration, trade and industries, and of the agriculture of the District and its live stock.

5
PREVIOUS SETTLE-
MENTS,

In Chapter V the previous Settlements of the District and their results are described; and on this and on the

general features of the District it will be convenient to make a few remarks. The District is situate in the north-west of the Panjáb, and has an area of about 4,053 square miles, which is classed by the present Settlement Survey as follows :—

	Square miles.	Per cent. of total area.
Cultivated	1,434	36
Culturable	435	11
Reserved Forests	302	7
Other Government Rakhs	167	4
Unculturable	1,715	42
TOTAL	4,053	100

Excepting a narrow strip of level land bordering on the Jhelam, the District consists of a plateau held up upon the south by the Salt Range and its branches, and having an average level of 1,200 feet above the sea. The lands inside the Salt Range are 1,000 feet higher. The surface of the plateau is very much cut up by deep ravines, those to the north and west of Chakwāl draining into the Indus, and the rest into the Jehlam. There is very little irrigation. The annual rain-fall varies from a very sufficient average of 27 inches in the east of the District near Jehlam to a scanty average of 13 inches or less in the west of the District. In both instances two-thirds of the fall goes to the kharif (autumn) crop, and one-third to the rabi (spring) crop. The cultivation is consequently of a simple character; the principal crops being wheat, barley, gram and mustard in the rabi, and bājra, joār and cotton in the kharif. The population is purely agricultural, and about seven-tenths of the land is cultivated by the owners themselves. The people being almost entirely Muhammadan, and previously subjected to little control, the Sikhs had some trouble in establishing their authority. But since annexation by the British Government, the District has steadily improved in prosperity and good order; and its administration does not now present greater difficulties than are usually to be encountered in tracts possessing a vigorous agricultural population with a strong tribal organization. Under the Sikh rule, the professed standard of taxation,—a standard generally enforced by the petty kárdárs and lessees,—was half the produce levied in kind. But such data as are available do not indicate that much more than 7 lakhs of rupees Land Revenue usually reached the Sikh Treasury. The officers who made the first Summary Settlement were instructed to reduce this demand to a standard of two-fifths produce; and the assessments so made realized about $6\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The Summary Settlement so made was felt to be a little onerous, mainly, no doubt, in consequence of the heavy fall in the value of grain that occurred

after annexation. On the other hand, a considerable increase in cultivation occurred in the ten years succeeding annexation; and many of the small owners earned money on the Grand Trunk Road and other public works. The Regular Settlement introduced from A. D. 1858 gave a total demand of 6½ lakhs (Rs. 6,22,401), of which Rs. 5,78,050 was (khāna or) payable to Government. This Settlement has worked well throughout, being made easy to the people as well by a further large extension of cultivation during its currency as by the great rise in prices which commenced in 1860, and which has been sustained to the present date.

The sale and mortgage value of land has established itself during the currency of the Settlement to the same extent as in other Districts of the Panjāb, and at the date of the measurements only 2 per cent. of the cultivation was found to be mortgaged (at an average mortgage debt of 19 times the assessment), which is a much smaller proportion than is usually found in the Central Panjāb Districts. Though the population was believed to have increased by a third, the average size of the ploughs was, owing to the extension of cultivation, still the same as before (12 acres); and the average pressure of population was still only 368 per square mile cultivated. The District is also fairly off for cattle. With regard to the concluding remarks of the Settlement Officer's Chapter V, I would observe that more exact inquiries than were in my power when I assessed the Jehlam District, but which have been recently carried out in the Ludhiāna and Hoshiārpur Settlements, show that the Panjāb Regular Settlements made in the 10 years succeeding annexation usually secured for the State about 60 per cent. of the rent or net assets; and that the rise of prices which has occurred during the past 20 years, estimated fully but moderately, has raised the net assets by about 60 per cent.; so that the maximum increase of Revenue probably now claimable purely on account of increased price is say 25* per cent. But in

(PARA. 168).

* Settlement of	Rent or net assets.	Assessment.
1850—59	100	60
Now being made ...	160	8
Differences (increase)	a third.	

practice, in assessing a tract owned in small holdings, we have not hitherto succeeded in securing on this ground alone a greater increase than 16 per cent. The bare figures support a higher conclusion; but cesses are now about 10 per cent. higher than they were 10 years ago; and there are other practical hindrances on large enhancements based purely upon values, which are well

known to officers who have had experience of assessment work.

As the chapter on the present re-assessment has been written by myself, it is not open to me to make any further remarks on the subject in this letter.

Chapter VII contains information concerning the revised Record of Rights which will be useful to the District Officers, but which does not call for any very detailed notice on my part. There is a list of the papers that form the record; an account of the owners' tenures, including the Málik Kabza tenures, and information concerning the Talukdári dues, the tenants' rights, and their rents. The treatment of the Talukdári dues and of the seignorage payable by Málik Kabzas, has aimed at a continuance of the arrangements of last Settlement with as little change as possible. Those arrangements were of a diverse character, and sometimes difficult to follow; but a Rúbakári at the end of the Khewat explains exactly how the former arrangements have been carried on; and the subject is now in a much clearer state than that in which we found it.

I refrain from detailed remarks on the difficulties experienced by the Settlement Officer in revising the rents of occupancy tenants, because the subject is separately under the consideration of Government. But, I cannot say less than that, the present state of the Tenancy Law concerning the enhancement of the rents of occupancy tenants is not only most unsatisfactory, but it is calculated to cause most serious and unnecessary injury alike to owners and to tenants, but to the latter class in a special degree.

Since the Settlement Officer's para. 235 was written, the Panjab Government have directed that the patwári cess be retained at 4 per cent. throughout the District, that the proceeds be funded, and the patwáris be paid in grades. This meets the inequalities of remuneration and merit pointed out by the Settlement Officer. The grading is separate for each Tahsil, and the order forbids its alteration, except with the express sanction of the Financial Commissioner. The grades are so arranged as to secure the spending in each Tahsil of the cess contributed by it, and the prohibition against the alteration of the grading has the same object. Three girdáwars with maximum pay and allowances, Rs. 20 per mensem each have been sanctioned for each Tahsil; of these one is the Naib-Kánúngo and receives the greater part of his allowance from Government; the other two are paid from the patwári fund. Each girdáwar has a defined charge, and all three will be supervised by the Tahsil Kánúngo. There are four patwári grades, and the pay varies from 8 to 13 rupees per month, giving an average of Rs. 10.

The rest of Chapter VII is occupied with a brief account of local customs. I do not think there need be any fear (para. 241) that the Settlement Riwájnama will be so

6
THE PRESENT RE-ASSESSMENT, CHAPTER VI.

7
THE REVISED RECORD OF RIGHTS, CHAPTER VII.

ASSESSMENT REPORT, PARAS. 27 AND 28; FINL. COMM'R.'S REVIEW OF THE SAME, PARA. 5; AND SECT. TO GOVT. PANJAB'S No. 58, DATED 13TH FEBY. 1882, PARA. APPROVING THESE PROPOSALS.

8
REVISION OF THE RENTS OF OCCUPANCY TENANTS, PARA. 225.

9
PATWARI ARRANGEMENTS.

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT PANJAB'S No. 50, DATED 4TH FEBRUARY 1882, AND No. 188, DATED 24TH JULY 1882.

10
LOCAL CUSTOMS, PARA. 236—253.

completely accepted as to supersede inquiry into doubtful cases. Their main effect is to inform the courts as to the broad features of local customs, and to prevent the acceptance of one-sided inquiries by officers who may be new to the District. In many instances also a suitor will be discouraged from denying a custom when he sees that the court is already informed of its general prevalence; but if he insist on raising an issue as to the custom, he will be able to do so.

I I
THE FOREST SETTLEMENT (CHAPTER II). ITS MAIN RESULTS.

The Report closes with an account of the Forest Settlement. The rakh demarcations of the Jehlam District have been the subject of some rather hot discussion during the past 12 years, that is to say, since these rakhs were handed over to the Forest Department in 1871. I hope that these discussions have now solved themselves. The demarcations of 1865, though not to be condemned as a whole, were in not a few places inexpedient and severe: 28 of these demarcations, with an aggregate area of 19,808 acres, have now been cancelled. The remaining demarcations have been corrected in a moderate degree, so as to ease off the points on which they were felt to be inconvenient. In addition to this, the objects and possible results of each demarcation have been reconsidered; and (in most cases by common agreement) the Forest Department have surrendered those which evidently could not be successfully or conveniently afforested. The result of this part of the work is that the Deputy Commissioner will in future manage 43 rakhs with an aggregate area of 72,084 acres; and that 31 rakhs, area 193,179 acres, have been settled as reserved forests, and remain in charge of the Forest Department.

I 2
FOREST MANAGEMENT, 1871—80.

It is, I hope, possible now to consider impartially what was done in 1871. Almost the whole of these large areas, aggregating about 300,000 acres, were made over at one sweep to a new Department, the executive officers of which were new to their work, and were in some instances not so well trained as the officers employed as Assistant Conservators. The rakhs were full of faults of demarcation; in not a few instances they were detached blocks of which the afforestation was impracticable; and the management of the whole or any part of them required a considerable knowledge of our Revenue system and of the District, which knowledge the executive Forest Officers at first necessarily lacked. The result might have been foreseen. District Officers urged with truth that the rakhs were not being managed in the interests of the people; the Forest Officers did not understand the necessity for the restrictions which it was desired to place on their action; and the grazing leases were given in some instances to men who were obnoxious to the people, not intentionally, but because it was the only arrangement to which the Forest Officers at the time saw

their way. On the other hand, the villagers began to complain loudly of demarcations and restrictions, which they had accepted only with unwillingness, even when supported by the District Officer's authority, and mitigated by a comparatively lax management. On a fair view of all the circumstances, these results were only what was to be expected.

The Forest Settlement now concluded leaves matters on a more satisfactory basis. The Forest Officer has no areas on his hands which ought not to be afforested (using that word in a rather wide sense); and all demarcation complaints have been settled. What areas the Forest Officer wishes to throw open to grazing will be leased by him under the supervision and control of the Deputy Commissioner, and the Revenue due will be recovered by the Deputy Commissioner and his establishment. And there is a growing impression, promoted mainly by the senior officers of the Forest Department themselves, that the District Forest Officer should be closely associated with, and indeed subordinated to, the Deputy Commissioner of the District. Allowing time for the development of this idea and for the drawing up of proper working plans, in respect of which, no doubt, the Deputy Commissioner will be consulted, there will, I hope, be in future a common agreement between the Revenue and Forest Officers of the District as to how each Forest should be managed. The want of this has been the real difficulty with which the Forest Officers have hitherto had to contend. The Forest Settlement has done something towards establishing this agreement; and its completion really depends on the future action of the Forest Officers themselves. Possibly, when the successful management of the Forest reserves has been established, part of the 72,084 acres now managed by the Deputy Commissioner will come back on to the hands of the Forest Officers; but with the existing organization and experience of the Forest Department none of these 72,000 acres could at present be successfully managed by the Forest Officers; and in the meantime I do not doubt they have as much on their hands as will for the present fully employ their energies.

Mr. Thomson has appended to his Report a memorandum on the future management of the rakhs, which will I hope be read with attention. I do not think it would be convenient in this place to discuss in detail the questions thus raised. The general principles have been laid down in the correspondence quoted in para. 277 of the Report. It will be convenient to quote at length the instructions issued in the Government's letter which closed this correspondence:—

13
THE ARRANGEMENTS NOW COMING INTO FORCE.

FINL. COMM'R'S BOOK CIR. NO. XV, DATED 22ND SEPT. 1879. PARA. 2 OF SETTL. SECY. TO FINL. COMM'R'S NO. 1092 S, DATED 15TH FEBY. 1881, TO THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

14
SETTLEMENT OFFICER'S SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE GRAZING MANAGEMENT, &c.
PROS., FOREST DEPT., NO. 1, FOR MAY 1881 (SECY. TO GOVT. PANJAB'S NO. 260 F, DATED 25TH MAY 1881, PARA. 3).

"The grazing of these rakhs cannot be managed from a forest point of view merely: in closing them against grazing and in restricting the privileges which the people have hitherto enjoyed with regard to them, consideration must be paid to the interests and convenience of the surrounding villages as well as to the requirements of Forest conservancy.

* * * * *

"It is not possible that the the interests of the village should be properly considered where grazing leases are simply knocked down to the highest bidder without any further inquiries being made, and the plan is, moreover, opposed to the orders of Government contained in the Financial Commissioner's Book Circular No. XV of 1879.

* * * * *

"There is no doubt that under its terms the Deputy Commissioner can insist on the leases being sold to selected persons, or in any other way which may appear to him to be the best in the interests of Government and of the people, and that he can overrule the local Forest Officer on such questions. It should of course be possible to arrange that this contingency should not occur without an opportunity being first offered to the Conservator of addressing the Financial Commissioner on the subject, should he think it necessary to do so, before the orders of the Deputy Commissioner come into effect; and this could be easily arranged by the Forest Officer, reporting to the Deputy Commissioner his proposals for the ensuing financial year at the close of the calendar year; but as it is understood that Doctor Schlich accepts the Financial Commissioner's view of the powers of the Deputy Commissioner in this respect, it does not seem necessary to add more on the subject than to authoritatively approve of that view. But the Conservator of Forests has stated that it is his intention to manage these rakhs directly through the subordinates of his own Department in the future. To this plan the Lieutenant-Governor is unwilling to give unreserved assent. His Honor does not consider that the Forest establishment is so framed as to allow it to manage so large a business properly, and the system of direct management is one of much difficulty, and likely to cause many complaints. Sir R. Egerton will not object if the Financial Commissioner thinks it desirable to allow one or two rakhs to be held under direct management by the Forest Department, though these must be selected ones, easily subject to the inspection of the Assistant Conservator of Forests; and before this is done, the Financial Commissioner should be satisfied that the establishment employed to watch the rakhs managed is sufficient. But

for the general management of the rakhs the Lieutenant-Governor favors the plan of leases to influential land-owners in the neighbourhood at a fair rate, and under precautions for their observing the terms of the lease; and the Conservator should arrange for disposing of leases in accordance with this view * * * * In the case of any rakhs held under direct management, the details of the proposed system of granting passes, the fees to be levied, the classes of animals to be excluded, and any other details which affect the people whose cattle graze in the rakhs, must be reported for the approval of the Financial Commissioner * * * *

"The Lieutenant-Governor is willing to allow any rakh which Forest interests require to be absolutely closed to be removed from the available grazing area, and such rakh should not be leased at all. But as regards the general management of the rakhs, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that the Financial Commissioner has rightly kept in view the interests of the people whose cattle generally graze in them. The sudden curtailment of privileges and facilities must be attended with some inconvenience, and it is necessary that the new rules should be enforced in a very careful manner and without any undue harshness." * * *

I know also by my own experience in the Jehlam District that a great deal may be done in the direction desired by Mr. Thomson, without endangering or diminishing Government's strong title. It is weakness to be continually afraid of the growth of rights of prescription. But my feeling is that the local officers must be left to work the question out gradually: and that if any more definite proposals than those already sanctioned are to come up, they must be framed after a sufficient amount of experience jointly by the Deputy Commissioner and local Forest Officer. One of the greatest obstacles to the development of proper Forest working in the Panjāb has been the attempt (countenanced a good deal by the framer of the existing Forest Act) to introduce complete Forest systems *per saltum*; whereas there ought to be a quiet attempt to build gradually, and it is only so that the wants of the people can be properly supplied or controlled.

15
NECESSITY FOR
BUILDING UP FOREST
MANAGEMENT GRA-
DUALLY.

Of the Officers of the Settlement, Mr. Thomson commends the Extra Assistant Settlement Officers, Mirza Azim Beg and Budh Singh, the Superintendent of the Chakwāl Tahsil. I hope that the services of these two officers will be favorably noticed by Government. Mirza Azim Beg is an officer whose merits and experience are well known. Superintendent Budh Singh earned the good opinion of all of the successive officers (both Settlement Officers and Com-

16
NOTICE OF OFFICERS,
PARA. 285.

(x)

missioners) who controlled the Settlement. He had charge of a difficult Tahsil, and managed it well.

Mr. Thomson's work has been favorably noticed on several occasions during the course of the operations reported; and will, I trust, be now finally approved.

I have, &c., &c.,

E. G. WACE,

Commissioner of Settlement and Agriculture

No. 234.

FROM

R. G. THOMSON, ESQUIRE,
Settlement Officer, Jehlam.

MAJOR E. G. WACE,
Settlement Commissioner, Panjáb.

Dated Jehlam, 20th April 1881.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit herewith the Final Report of the Second Regular Settlement of the Jehlam District, together with thirteen Maps and seven Appendices. Of the Maps only nine are intended to be permanently attached to the Report. The four large Tahsil sheets may, however, prove useful for reference while the Report is under consideration. When no longer required, they should be returned to the District Office.

2. Under the rules, the Final Report should be accompanied by the Village Statements, the Annual Demand Statement, and the Statement of Tenures. Of these our Village Statements occupy 12 large Folio Volumes, and are therefore a somewhat unwieldy annexure to a Report. They have been submitted to your inspection; and, with your permission, I have sent them straight to the District Office. The Annual Demand Statement, after receiving your countersignature, has also been sent to the District Office. An abbreviated form of it, drawn up on a model suggested by yourself, is given as the VIth Appendix to this Report. The Statement of Tenures is the VIIth Appendix.

3. The time occupied by the Settlement operations is a little more than $5\frac{1}{4}$ years. The net cost to Imperial Revenues is Rs. 4,42,544. But, if we are allowed to reckon as a set off the value of the Court Fee Stamps filed in Settlement Courts, this total will be reduced to Rs. 4,02,822. The annual increment to the Land Revenue due to our operations is Rs. 1,24,904 over the assessment paid in the last year of the first Regular Settlement. Thus the principal and interest of Government expenditure will be reimbursed in about four years.

4. The chapter which deals with the re-assessment will, I understand, be written by you. The Revenue Rate Report and the detailed village assessments were both prepared entirely by yourself. And it is in every way more fit that they should be described by you.

5. The subject of the Forest Settlement has hardly been touched. Until that Settlement has been completed, it is impossible to make a proper report of it. The brief sketch now prepared has no pretensions to permanence. It should be replaced by a more satisfactory record when the work has been brought to an end.*

6. The orders of Government are principally required upon the assessment, the record of rights, and the camel Tirni. The new jamas have been given out as for 30 years; but the term of the Settlement is not yet finally fixed. Several minor matters upon which it is necessary to obtain orders are noticed in their proper places in the Report.†

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. G. THOMSON,

Settlement Officer.

* This has been done. After the Forest Settlement was completed, Chapter VIII of this Report was re-written, and the former Chapter referred to above was cancelled.—R. G. T. (September 1882).

† Since this letter was written, orders have been issued as to the minor matters referred to, as to the term of the new Settlement, and as to the camel Tirni.—R. G. T. (September 1882).

A REPORT OF THE SECOND REGULAR SETTLEMENT OF THE JEHLAM DISTRICT.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL ACCOUNT OF THE DISTRICT.

I BOUNDARIES OF THE DISTRICT.

The District of Jehlam forms the southern half of the rough hill country at the root of the Sind Sagar Doab. It lies between $32^{\circ} 26'$ and $33^{\circ} 15'$ North Latitude, and between $71^{\circ} 50'$ and $73^{\circ} 51'$ East Longitude. On the north it is bounded by the District of Rawalpindi, on the south by the River Jehlam and the District of Shahpur, on the east by the River Jehlam, and on the west by the Districts of Shahpur, Bannu and Rawalpindi.

2 DIMENSIONS AND AREA.

The shape of the District is roughly similar to that of a butcher's hatchet with a short thick handle at the west, and the edge of the blade turned southward. The extreme length from east to west is about 120 miles, while the average breadth from north to south is about thirty-six miles. The breadth is, however, liable to great variations. Near Jehlam city it is hardly twelve miles, but on the line drawn through Lilla and Dulla it is almost fifty-five. The superficial area has been variously estimated. The Topographical Survey of 1851-59, as subsequently corrected, gives 3,910 square miles. But in making the corrections some errors seem to have crept in. At the first Regular Settlement Mr. Arthur Brandreth gave the area as 3,800 square miles. But the re-measurement made for the present Settlement shows an area of 4,039 square miles. There has never been a Revenue Survey, and the country is a very difficult one to measure properly. The action of the River Jehlam is also a perpetual cause of variations, which are sometimes not inconsiderable. On the whole an average area of 4,000 square miles is probably not far from the truth.

3
MAIN DIVISIONS.

This large tract is divided into four Tahsils. Tahsil Jehlam occupies the whole eastern end. All the west is engrossed by Tahsil Tallagang. The central area between is held on the north by Tahsil Chakwāl, and on the south by Tahsil Pind Dādan Khān. The head-quarter station of the whole is at the town of Jehlam, which is very eccentrically situated at the extreme south-east corner of the District.

4
General physical
character.

THE SALT RANGE.

Round Jehlam itself there is a wide expanse of level plain, which is prolonged into a narrower strip along the course of the river. But elsewhere the surface is generally rough, broken, and disturbed. Much of it is covered by the mountains of the Salt Range and its tributaries. This Range first enters the District at its extreme south-western corner, where the spurs of Mount Sakesar descend into the village of Lāwa. The whole lower boundary of Tahsil Tallagang is fringed by the northern ridges of the hills. Still, in this part of its course, the Range keeps mostly to the District of Shāhpur. But when it reaches the boundary of Tahsil Pind Dādan Khān it passes altogether into the Jehlam District. Here it consists of two distinct lines of hills running west and east at a distance from each other of about five miles inner measurement. These are generally parallel to one another; and each of them is made up of a number of parallel ridges. But this parallelism is modified by a marked tendency to a linked or looped formation. At intervals of about ten miles the two main lines of hills bend in towards one another, and mingle in a knotted mass. Then they again separate, again run parallel, and again unite. This is observable, not only in the Range as a whole, but, though less regularly, throughout each of its separate components also. The general character of the whole is that of a double series of parallel ridges. But the more intimate formation is rather that of a series of large loops or links enclosed by similar but smaller series.

5
THE FASHION OF
THE HILLS.

The rocks which build up the Range are throughout tilted at a very high angle. But there are few peaks which are either detached or conspicuous. The general model is one unvaried ridge which has very much the fashion of a cliff. On one side an almost perpendicular surface drops down sheerly into the plain. On the other the slope, although severe, is much more gradual. It is an almost universal rule that the scarp surface faces to the southward. Thus the Range is not unlike a double row of cliffs shutting off the rough north country from the alluvial plain of the Panjāb. This may serve to explain the great difference of level between the hither and the further plain. On the one side the mountains rise out sheerly from the low plain of the Jehlam river which is rarely more than 700

feet above the sea. On the other side they gradually sink down into a country which lies variously at from 1,300 to 1,900 feet above the sea level. With these differences of altitude in the surrounding country the appearance of the Range differs greatly at different stand points. From the south the view is dreary. The hills are almost entirely bare of vegetation. A few half-starved and sickly bushes only emphasize the general barrenness. Nor is there much grandeur of form. In fact the east end of the Range is decidedly tame. But towards the west, where the limestone rocks become predominant, there are often long lines of lofty cliffs. These are best seen in the narrow gorges which carry down the drainage of the interior upland to the Jehlam. Some of these possess much austere beauty. Perhaps the finest example is the Nilí Vahn near Kandowál. This is sometimes terrible in its apathetic desolation. On the north side of the mountains the plain country lies high, and the Range has the appearance of a low, monotonous ridge. There is a fuller vegetation here. The long slopes of the hills are often covered with thick, low, brushwood. Báhikar, Sinetta, and Phuláhi are most commonly met with. There is also a good deal of wild olive. Real trees are, however, very rare. Nor is this wonderful. For the rain-fall is scanty, and it drains away almost immediately from the hill slopes. Often, too, the surface soil is merely bare rock or stony débris. The wonder is not that trees should be so few, but that such vegetation as there is should be able to maintain itself. The country within the Range is much softer. The upland of which it consists lies so high that the hills are completely dwarfed, and a rich cultivation makes some amends for the absence of forest trees.

GENERAL APPEAR-
ANCE IN VARIOUS
PARTS.

Near the east boundary of Tahsíl Pind Dādan Khān the Range has clearly been subjected to great disturbance. The northern hills, after culminating in the peak called Chel, which is the highest point in the District,* swing round to the southward in a broad sweep near the village of Phadiāl. This lateral movement is continued until the whole chain reaches and is merged into its southern neighbour. But beyond this point of junction the southern hills themselves continue for about five miles till they reach the town of Jalálpur. They then wheel abruptly to the north-east, and follow a short course to the bank of the Bunhá Torrent, where they terminate. The country interposed between the overlap of these two lateral ranges is generally known as the Vagh Valley after the principal village contained in it. And the hills which skirt this valley are generally looked upon as the furthest eastern extensica

6
THE EASTERN SALT
RANGE HILLS,

* 3,701 feet.

SUBSIDIARY HILLS. of the Salt Range. But, as a matter of fact, either limb of the Range is practically continued by a subsidiary line of hills right across the Jehlam Tahsil to the eastern boundary of the District. In the northern limb this continuity is almost absolute. Nearly opposite to the Chel, and at a distance from it of less than a mile, the great mass of

DILJABBA. Diljabba rises abruptly out of the plain country of Lundi Patti, and for some distance runs parallel to the general course of the Salt Range. But when the hills beyond the Chel sweep round to the southward, Diljabba takes no share in the movement, but follows its course uninterruptedly to the Ghora Gāla Pass. Here it joins the minor range which is generally known to Englishmen as the Nílí Hills. From Ghora Gāla these stretch east and north-east across the Jehlam Tahsil for a distance of twenty-four miles. Near the encamping ground of Sohāwa they cross the line of the Trunk Road and of the Northern State Railway. Thence they dwindle rapidly. At Karuta, seven miles beyond Sohāwa, they disappear. Two miles further on the District boundary is reached. The average height of these hills is about 2,500 feet above the sea, and their fashion and appearance do not differ from those of the Salt Range proper. For the native population they have no collective name, nor is there always a special name for each particular hill. Sometimes, however, such names are given. "Nílí" itself is really the name of the highest peak in the chain.

7
SUBSIDIARY HILLS :
TILLA. The continuation of the southern limit of the Salt Range is hardly less certain. The Vagh hills drop down sharply into the Bunhá Torrent. But immediately opposite on the further bank the Tilla Range at once begins its course. As seen from the west, the continuity of the two ranges can hardly be doubted. And what the surface of the country suggests is confirmed by the geological evidence. From the Bunhá these Tilla hills run eastward in general parallelism to the Nílí chain. They rapidly culminate in the supreme peak of Jogi Tilla. Thereafter they as rapidly decay. But as a series of low parallel ridges they are prolonged across the valley of the Kahán and the line of the Grand Trunk Road near Ráthian. A few miles further on they finally vanish. But at a little distance to the northward a new range at once springs into being in the hill called Batáli Dher, or the heap of stones, which overlooks the encamping ground of Dina. It is very convenient to look upon this as a continuation of the Tilla Range which has suffered some lateral displacement. From Batáli Dher this new range runs right up to the eastern boundary of the district near Tangrot on the Jehlam. It is generally known

THE LEHRI HILLS. as the Lehri Hills, after the name of one of the chief

"Mandis" or mother villages of the Ghakars Iskandrál. In one respect these hills are peculiar. Like the Salt Range they are generally scarped on one side and sloping on the other. But by what is almost, if not quite, a solitary exception in the District, the scarped surface is turned away from the river.

Throughout all these Ranges the main hills are frequently belted on one side or both by a broad band of hard clay ravines. These all run parallel to the mountains and to one another. They are often of considerable depth. They are built of a hard nodular marl, dusky red in colour, and not unlike the refuse of a brick kiln. They are generally almost bare of vegetation. Viewed from above, their appearance is peculiar. They are like the successive waves of a shallow sea beating about the bases of the hills. These ravines are a class apart. They never occur far from the mountains, and, near to them, they are more common on the northern side than on the south. Ravines of other species are common all over the District.

8
AFFILIATED RA-
VINES.

The double range of hills above described divides the whole District into three physically distinct portions. The first of these lies below the hills, the second within them, and the third behind them. Without pretence to strict geographical accuracy these might be termed the Riverain, the Upland, and the Plateau.

9
DIVISIONS CAUSED
BY THE HILLS.

The Riverain is a broad alluvial plain spread out between the Jehlam and the hills. It stretches from Pindori, in Tahsil Jehlam to Pithrot in Zilla Shāhpur, and its length measured along the course of the river is nearly one hundred miles. Its average breadth is about eight miles. But this value is subject to great variation. Near Jalálpur the plain is a mere thread. But to the north, by Duliál, it spreads into a broad boss which pushes down a limb along the reverse side of the mountains, so as to fill up the area left vacant by the lateral displacement of the Lehri Hills from the general line of Mount Tilla. This is the furthest extension northward of the Riverain country, and here, near to the historic fortress of Rotás, and amid the low rich lands which fringe the course of the Kahán, it terminates.

10
THE RIVERAIN.

The whole tract is essentially a portion of the ordinary Panjáb plain. Towards the centre it consists of fertile loam which gradually grows sandy as it approaches the river, and stony as it approaches the mountains. Its neighbourhood to the latter cause it to differ somewhat from other similar areas. It is seamed in all directions by the beds of hill torrents. Generally these torrents bring down fertilising floods. But sometimes they sweep away fertile ground, or bury it in a layer of unproductive sand. Very rarely new

11
CHARACTER OF THE
RIVERAIN.

lands are thrown up. But these are generally small in area, poor in quality, and precarious in duration.

12
THE UPLANDS.

The second or Upland region is the tract which lies between the double ranges of the hills. The Uplands of the Salt Range proper lie altogether in the Pind Dádan Khàn Tahsil. Those which are situated between the Tilla and Nili Hills are all in Tahsil Jehlam. The two areas differ very widely, and it will be convenient to notice them separately.

13
THE UPLANDS OF
THE SALT RANGE.

The Salt Range Upland lies from two thousand to two thousand five hundred feet above the sea. Mr. Brandreth calls it "one of the most beautiful and fertile bits of soil in Upper India." It is fairly level throughout, and it is so hemmed in on every side by the mountains that it runs no general risk of denudation. The surface is in some places too stony to be productive, but generally the soil is of very good quality. It receives also the benefit of much of the hill drainage which frequently brings with it a fertilizing silt. At the same time the Upland lies so high that there is no room for the development of destructive torrents. This fortunate area is split up into three main basins by the looped structure of the hills, which has been mentioned already. From west to east these are named Vunhár, Kahún, and Jhangar. Each of them is crossed by small subsidiary ridges which divide it still further. All the three are very productive, and are somewhat densely peopled. Jhangar is commonly reckoned the most fruitful. But such superiority as it has is, I think, due to a larger rain-fall and a more strenuous cultivation.

14
THE UPLAND OF
THE JEHLAM TAHSIL.

The Upland of the Jehlam Tahsil between the Nili and Tilla Hills is a very different area. It is made up for the most part of the old Domeli Pargana and the Iskandrál Iláqua. During the present re-Settlement it has commonly been known as the Khuddar, or country of ravines. This name is certainly well deserved. The surface of the whole tract is broken and distorted in a way which it is hard to realize without seeing it. At first sight it looks like nothing so much as a slice cut from some gigantic sponge. It lies a good deal higher than the Riverain, and a good deal lower than the Salt Range Upland. Its average height is about 1,200 feet above the sea, but perhaps long ago it may have been greater. Towards the north and east the surface is stony, and the ravines often of great depth; but in the central region there are few stones, while the soil is principally a stiff marl which becomes more and more mixed with sand towards the south-west. The superficial differences between a country of this kind and the Uplands of the

Salt Range are no doubt great and striking. Nevertheless the two areas are radically homologous. But within the Salt Range there has been hardly any denudation, while in the Khuddar—partly on account of its greater width and lower level, and partly on account of the peculiar hydrography of the district—denudation has been incessant and excessive. There can be no doubt that this one reason is quite sufficient to account for all the differences which exist.

It might naturally be thought that a country like the Khuddar must be very barren. But this is an error. The ravines undoubtedly operate to restrict greatly the area where cultivation is possible. They also make the breaking up of waste a more difficult and expensive operation than usual. Some labour, too, is required to keep formed fields from degenerating. And owing to the peculiar shape, strange situation, and limited area of many of the cultivated plots, farming is sometimes necessarily more wasteful than on the huge homogeneous plains of the Panjáb. But when all these deductions are made it still remains true that the better part of the Khuddar cultivation is very fruitful. The best fields are those which lie low, are well levelled and banked, and which have behind them a large area of waste and intractable ravines. These ravines—useless otherwise—are invaluable as a catchment area for the supply of drainage water to the cultivated fields. There are of course many Khuddar areas of which the produce is very poor. High sloping fields are nearly always bad. Most newly-broken waste is at first of this character. But where the conditions are favourable, the ground is gradually and thoroughly levelled. It is exceedingly difficult to form a just opinion concerning an area which is in many respects perfectly unique. But I am inclined to think that all the best spots in the Khuddar country have been already occupied, and that in future no new lands of the first class are likely to be reduced to cultivation. Some of the old lands may be laboriously improved, and a good deal of new land of very poor quality may be cultivated. But this is all.

Some of the most peculiar areas in this country are those which would be called Barrancas in Mexico, but which have here no special name. Often over a considerable tract the whole of the softer soils have been washed away to a great depth. Thus a floor of depression is formed upon which the harder strata remain standing in the form of little hills. These hills are frequently sixty or seventy feet high, but their crests are below the ordinary level of the country. A good example of this peculiar formation is the lately abandoned Government Rakh of Kas Kabbi, which is hard by Pothi.

15
CHARACTER OF THE
JEHLAM TAHSIL UP-
LAND.

16
THE PLATEAU.

Beyond the northern ridges of the Salt Range, and the chain of the Nīlī Hills, we pass through a belt of rough and sloping country to the wide plain which fills the whole Tahsils of Chakwāl and Tallagang. This is what I have called the Plateau. It is a high-lying area sloping down generally towards the north-west, but in some parts towards the south and east. Near the Sohān Nadi it is sometimes crossed by short ranges of very low hills. Eastward of Tahsil Chakwāl the entire Plateau is absorbed into the Rawalpindi District; and all that remains to Tahsil Jehlam is the long and narrow strip of sloping ground behind the Nīlī Hills, which is generally, though not very accurately, known as the Pabbi Ilāqua.*

17
PHYSICAL DIFFER-
ENCES IN THE PLA-
U.

In many places this large area is fretted with ravines and gullies. Throughout it is scored by the deep beds of the mountain torrents which descend from the Salt Range. The more part of these torrents cross the tract in a direction which is nearly at right angles to its length, and receive during their journey the whole drainage of the country. Thus each area between two torrents assumes a slightly arched surface falling away towards the drainage channel on either side. The best and most productive portions are those which lie well on the watershed where there is a large extent of level ground not troubled with ravines. As we draw near to the large torrents, the slope becomes severe, and the surface very broken and stony. It seems probable that the underlying rock is nowhere very far from the surface throughout the entire Plateau. And whenever the ground ceases to be fairly level, the overlying soil, if left to itself and not banked up, is almost certain to be carried away from all the higher levels. In some instances, however, the land near these torrents is better than all the rest. This is the case when the streams leave their deep beds and run in a more open channel. They are then frequently fringed by a broad ribband of level ground dotted with wells and covered with a prosperous cultivation. Unfortunately these areas are neither very extensive nor very numerous. They are more commonly met with on the lower courses of the torrents near their points of junction with the Sohān. Out side of these low and level tracts wells are very scarce both in Chakwāl and Tallagang Tahsils.

18
AGRICULTURAL CHA-
RACTER OF THE PLA-
U.

There is no great difference in fertility throughout the entire Plateau. Class for class the soil of the west is as

* Pabbi is a general and not a particular name. There are numerous Pabbis both in this District and elsewhere. "Pab" in Panjābi is the upper surface of the foot as it rises from the toe to the ankle. It is applied by an analogy which is sometimes rather remote to the swelling country at the foot of a range of hills.

productive as the soil of the east. But the good soils are perhaps more largely represented in Chakwál than in Tallagang, and the rain-fall is in all probability considerably greater. The Chakwál farming, too, though inferior to that of Jehlam and some parts of Pind Dádan Khán, is much more careful than that of Tallagang, which is apt to be slovenly.

The general aspect of the District is exceedingly rough and broken. Away from the river it is rare to find two miles of level ground together. Yet the whole result is hardly picturesque. The scenery suffers from the fatal wants of wood and water. Within and behind the Salt Range one sighs, and sighs in vain, for a little greenery. There are, however, many examples of desolate beauty which is sometimes severe even to grimness. Where there is perennial water there is more life and colour in the landscape. The lake of Kallar Kahár has been often praised—perhaps more than it deserves. There is only one side which is at all tolerable. The upper course of the Jehlam River has much pleasant scenery. Mount Tilla is always impressive. There are some picturesque bits among the spurs of Sakesar in the village of Láwa. But perhaps the finest view in the District is that obtained by riding along the road from Chakwál into and through the valley of Choya Saidan Sháh and so onward to Katás.

19
GENERAL ASPECT
OF THE DISTRICT.

The only river belonging to the District is the Jehlam, which forms the east and a great part of the southern boundary. In the old time it was called Vedasta, and afterwards Vehat. From the first of these the Greeks took their Hydaspes. The second is still in use among the rustics. The river rises in south-east Káshmir. Its earlier course is much interrupted by rapids. But from about 8 miles above Jehlam city it flows tranquilly, but with a swift current in a somewhat narrow bed. At the town of Jehlam the maximum recorded surface velocity is 8.66 feet per second, and the approximate maximum discharge in the same time is 200,000 cubic feet. The breadth at the same place varies from 2,000 feet to nearly a mile. The river is liable to sudden freshes. This liability is said to have grown greater since the recent wood-cuttings for the service of the State Railway. But this is very doubtful. The set of the stream against its banks varies greatly. It is said that the changes tend to be periodical. But this is probably a delusion. For some years past, in the general result, Jehlam has suffered far more from diluvion than Gujarát. But there are signs of a change in this respect. Nevertheless the sæcular inclination of the river is probably to shift to the westward. And, in places,

20
Hydrography:
RIVER JEHLAM.

this would lead to encroachment on this District. The river water retains its coldness far into the hot season. It is always heavily charged with silt, and the deposit which it leaves is generally of good quality. To suppose, however, that it is always absolutely or nearly uniform is a mistake which has sometimes led to injurious consequences in the assessment of new alluvium.

21
OTHER STREAMS.

The remaining streams of the District consist merely of the sandy or rocky torrents which descend from the hills and issue out from the ravines. Such a torrent is called a *Kase Kasi*. They make a great show on the map. But, except for a few days in the year, they contain little or no running water. After a storm of rain they are often impassable for many hours. But at other times they are merely wastes of sand. In some few places a scanty stream of water flows all through the year. The Ghora Gála Pass on the *Bunhá* is an example. And many torrent beds are dotted at rare intervals with permanent pools which are of great use both for man and beast. These are called *Trimkan* or *Dhan*. And, even where the bed is dry, water can often be found by digging a hole a few feet deep through the sand. What is obtained in this way is sometimes little better than a foetid puddle. Yet in the hot weather, and often in the cold weather too, it is the only drink for whole villages.

22
WATERSHED OF
THE INDUS AND THE
JEHLAM.

Perhaps the most noticeable thing about these torrents is the peculiar disposition of the water-parting between the Jehlam and the Indus. The natural temptation is to think that one slope of the Salt Range would drain to the one river, and the other to the other. This is not so. The line of watershed runs right across the Tahsíl and almost through the town of Chakwál. That is to say that the *whole* of the east Salt Range, and all the auxiliary hills in the Jehlam Tahsíl, drain towards the Jehlam River. The long slopes of all these hills sink down towards the north, and carry with them by far the greater part of the drainage water which collects in the plain country below. Here it is on the reverse side of the mountains, and has to force its way once more through the entire Range before it can reach the river. This is no easy matter. Many *Kases* run due east for long distances along the skirt of the hills seeking for some outlet where they may break through. The *Saruli*, the *Bunhá*, the *Kutian*, and the *Karral* (which is the chief source of the *Kahán*), are all instances. At length all these streams *do* break through, and pour the drainage of half the district through the Khuddar country of Tahsíl Jehlam. Perhaps this may have been one reason for the great denudation which has happened there. There is a curious native tradition on the subject,

NATIVE TRADITION.

which is, I think, the memory of a real event. The enormous Kas Bunhá breaks through the northern mountains at the Ghora Gála Pass between Diljabba and the hills of the Níli chain. This outlet, it is said, did not exist always. Núr Sháh, a poor Gházi of Kàshmír, had no horse to ride upon. So he mounted the wall of his house, which at once began to travel about with him. At last, so riding, he reached Ghora Gála, where his horse straddled right across the breadth of the pass and then stayed. So the ways were blocked, and all Lundi Patti became covered with water and without inhabitant. At last, in the days of the Chogtai kings,* the wall was thrown down, and the water passed through, and the people came back. Inside the pass there is a remarkable ledge of rock not unlike the back of some gigantic horse. No doubt this gave birth to the legend. It is clear that the water must have cut through this ledge at some time and have swept destructively over the face of the country beyond. But the pass is certainly much older than Bábar.

The chief two Kases which flow into the Jehlam are the Kahán and the Bunhá. The Kahán drains the centre and east Jehlam Tahsíl. It is formed of many branches which issue from the Níli Hills and join one another near Domeli (the junction). The Kases named after Bakrálá, Dina, and Bara Gowáh all flow into it. It pierces the Tilla Range under the walls of Rotás, and eventually falls into the Jehlam just below the Sadr Cantonment. In the rainy season it is much vexed with quicksands.

23
CHIEF KASES :
THE KAHAN.

The Bunhá rises in the Government Rakh of Surla, in Tahsíl Chakwál, and issues out on the north side of the mountains. Thence it turns east, and near Duman is joined by the Kulián, the Kutíán, and the Saruli. The united stream flows through the Ghora Gála Pass and across the lower breadth of the Khuddar country. It then sweeps round the southern end of the Tilla Hills by a gap between them and the last spurs of the Salt Range. Almost immediately afterwards it burgeons out into a broad waste of sand which is year by year extending its ravages. Its after-course is short, and it falls into the Jehlam between Dárapur and Bhimbar.

24
THE BUNHA.

The other Kases which fall into the Jehlam for the most part come down directly from the southern face of the Salt Range or of Tilla. Some of them—such as that which descends on Kalá from the Langarpur Hills—often do mischief. But most are unimportant. They flow in broad, shallow beds through a plain country. They rarely contain much water,

25
MINOR KASIS FLOW-
ING TO THE JEHLAM.

* i. e. The great Mughals.

26

WATERS FLOWING TO
THE INDUS.

THE SOHAN.

and many, especially in Tahsil Pind Dadàn Khán, disappear before reaching the river.

In that part of the District which drains towards the Indus most of the torrents descend from the north slopes of the Salt Range. All of them either fall into one another or into the Sòhàn, which itself falls into the Indus. The Sòhàn comes into this District from that of Rawalpindi, and thereafter forms, roughly but not exactly, the boundary between the two. It is very treacherous—one night quite dry, next morning not to be passed without a goat-skin. It is often full of quicksands. Its first feeders in this District are the Karai, the Bhagneh, and the Soj, which all join it near Dulla. A fourth stream comes to the same place through the Rawalpindi District. Hence the meeting is called Pachnand or Five Waters. An old distich gives the idea of the neighbouring villages as to the natural beauties and advantages of this part of the country :—

“ Kur, Karai, Bhagneh, Nilawáli, Dand,—
Adha rup wiláyati, adha rup Pachnand. ”

27

OTHER KASES.

THE DHRAB.

West of Pachnand are many other Kases. Of the principal Mr. Arthur Brandreth has given the following description :—

“ The western part of Dhanni (*i. e.*, West Chakwál) is all drained by the Khunála, a small ravine near Kot Rupwál, and by a great Nallah called the Dhráb, which is, however, only an affluent of the still greater Gabhír, the chief Nallah in this part of the District. The Dhráb rises at Kallar Kahár, and at first flowing north, bends round in a quadrant of a circle to meet the Gabhír near the village of Dhráb. Its bed here is a vast plain of dry sand some two miles wide, with rich land all along it; but in some parts its bed is extremely deep and narrow. The Tallagang Tahsil is mainly drained by two large streams, both called the Gabhír. The east Gabhír nearly forms the boundary of the Tahsil and Dhanni. The west Gabhír is its west boundary. Both rise near Jàba in the Salt Range. One curves to the east and then to the north; the other to the west and north-west. Both fall into the Sòhàn Naddí. The other streams which intersect this Tahsil are the Draggar by Tallagang and Sàrang Kot; the Ankar by Thoha and Taman; and the Letí. This latter forms the boundary of the Mìal and Pakhar Ilàquas, and was till lately the western boundary of the Tahsil. Of the three, the Letí is the deepest, and has little culturable land on its banks, which are high and rocky. The Ankar at first is also between high banks, but latterly widens, and has several prosperous villages on its banks. The banks of the Draggar are generally steep, but here and there expand, and afford room for several flourishing little wells near it.”

THE TWO GABHIRS.

THE DRAGGAR.

THE ANKAR.

THE LETI.

The District also contains several perennial hill streams, which, when sweet, are all used for irrigation. The valley of Choya Saidan Sháh is watered by one of these, and the villages of Kallar Kahar and Bhaganwála by others. The whole area so irrigated is about 750 acres.

28
HILL STREAMS.

The only lake in the District is that of Kallar Kahar. It lies close under the northern slope of the Salt Range, and is itself very salt. It is roughly circular, nearly a mile across when full, and perhaps about four feet deep. The reason of its saltness is not properly known. Mr. Wynne, of the Geological Survey, thinks that it may be partly due to ordinary precipitation, and partly to brine springs. The villagers have a legend that the water was once fresh. One day, as the women were filling their pitchers, Bábá Faríd, the holy saint of Pakpattan, came that way and asked for a little water to drink. But the women answered—"How would you drink, when the water is salt?" For they knew him not. "Even so," said the saint, "the water *is* salt." So he passed by; but in the evening the men came home to eat, and behold the water in the pitchers was salt, and the lake has been salt from that day.

29
LAKE OF KALLAR
KAHAR.

NATIVE LEGEND.

Speaking generally the District cannot be said to be well supplied with water. In the villages near the river wells are usually met with, especially in the Jáláp Ilàqua of Tahsíl Pind Dàdan Khàn. But throughout the Riverain tract there are several villages which have none. In and behind the hills wells are decidedly uncommon. The only spots upon which they are much built are the stretches of level ground which sometimes fringe the course of a Kas. Elsewhere, unless there is a natural spring, the only resource is a tank or a water hole. Both frequently fail, and then long journeys have to be made in search of water. Cattle often leave their own villages for the same reason. Many of the natural springs are situated in the Government Rakhs. When—as sometimes happens—such rakhs are closed against grazing, great discontent always arises, partly at the deprivation of pasture, but chiefly at the deprivation of water.

30
WATER-SUPPLY OF
THE DISTRICT.

The geology of the District, so far as it is of interest, is the geology of the Salt Range. This has often been treated in detail. The briefest possible sketch is given here. The elevation of the Range is generally referred to a late Tertiary epoch. There are various opinions as to the causes which produced it. Mr. Wynne, who is the latest authority, gives the following statement of his views:—"So far as I can judge, the structure of the Range leads to the inference that its existence is due to

31
Geology :
ELEVATION OF THE
SALT RANGE.

STRATA.

complicated lateral compression under unequal conditions of resistance, which, in a late Tertiary period, developed itself in local disturbance along one or more lines of fissure coinciding with the direction of the uniclinal escarpments, the whole of the features having been subsequently much modified by meteoric erosion. A layman may be pardoned for comparing this to the old explanations by occult causes. It is doubtful whether the Range is an independent axis of elevation, or merely a part of the sub-Himalayas. The stratification is generally conformable, and appears to indicate a tranquil deposition, under conditions which remained practically identical throughout. Nearly every geological age is more or less represented. The sandstones, which form a great portion of the Range, are of several epochs. But the limestones, which are also numerous, are either Carboniferous or Eocene. Mr. Wynne has discovered fossils of Lower Silurian age in beds which overlie the Salt Marl. So the salt itself must have been deposited before the earliest known fossiliferous rocks with the doubtful exception of the Laurentian series. There are few or no traces anywhere of volcanic or igneous action. Fossils are not numerous. In the lower series they occur only in the Silurian and Carboniferous beds. In the Mesozoic Age, among others, there are *Ceratites* in the Trias, *Ammonites* in the Jurassic, and *Terebratulæ* in the chalk. In the Kainozoic beds the Eocene are full of nummulitic relics, and the Miocene have mammalian bones and numerous crocodilian remains.

FOSSILS.

32
Mineralogy :
SALT.

The most important mineral production of the District is salt. It is found in great quantities in most of the gorges on the south side of the Salt Range as far eastward as Jutána. Beyond that its occurrence is doubtful. The geologists expected to meet with it even in Tilla; but a trial boring there was not successful. The salt was originally believed to belong to the Devonian or Old Red Sandstone series. But it has been now shown to be of Silurian age or even older. Hitherto both it and the rocks which immediately overlie it have alike proved barren of fossils. No one has ever pretended to give a coherent account of the manner of its deposition. All the theories upon the subject are merely confessions of ignorance. It occurs in broad bands or layers, separated from each other by interposed layers of red marl and impure gypsum. The red marl, which is a kind of pink scarlet in colour, is characteristic of the occurrence of salt. The salt differs slightly in quality; but by far the greater part of it is more than usually pure. The analyses conducted at Agra show an average result of 93 per cent. of pure salt, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of water, and only $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of foreign matter. Of the latter the chief constituent is chloride of magnesium, which gives to the salt when in lumps a rusty red colouring.

The rest is made up of sulphate of lime and chloride of calcium. The Salt Mines have been worked for centuries. But the method of excavation has recently been very much improved. Some account of the mines, and of the trade in salt will be found hereafter.

Coal occurs in the Salt Range in several places. It is nowhere of true Carboniferous age. In this District the deposits are all Eocene. They are found in nine separate localities—Bhāganwāla, Kheura, Pidh, Dandhot (3), Makrāch, Karuli, and Nūrpur. The coal is generally of inferior quality. It is often rather lignite than coal. It is friable, with a brown streak, and a conchoidal fracture. It contains an unusually small proportion of carbon, and is therefore not fit for smelting. It burns rapidly with a thick smoky flame, leaves an ample ash, and often gives off sulphur fumes. In small pieces ground to powder, and mixed with milk, it is used by villagers as an emulcent medicine. Its use commercially for fuel has hitherto not proved successful. Difficulty of carriage is one obstacle, and another is the uncertain quantity of the supply. But within the last few months the coal has been extensively purchased by the Railway authorities at Pind Dādan Khān. The seams excavated are those at Makrāch, where there is an outcrop on the surface. The quality here is said to be good and hard. The Engineers pay a fixed price for the coal laid down at Pind Dādan Khān. The Forest Department, within whose rakhs the seams lie, permit certain contractors to excavate free. But they charge a royalty of Rs. 2 on every ton raised. It is perhaps doubtful whether the traffic will be permanent. As the excavation penetrates more deeply into the seam, special precautions will need to be taken against spontaneous combustion, and the whole conduct of the work will become more expensive. The seam itself may also be worked out. On the other hand, the enterprize may prove successful; and in such a case it would probably be right to consider whether the present arrangements are the most convenient and profitable that could be adopted, and whether the Forest Department is the most suitable agency for carrying them out.

33
COAL.

RECENT EXCAVATIONS.

Stone suitable for road-making, or for railway ballast, is common in most places. Good building stone—both sandstone and limestone—is frequently met with. The best quarry is Tarakkiwāla near Bakrāla. The commoner limestones are also much burned for lime, especially near the south end of the Tilla Range. The harder varieties are extensively quarried for chakkis or hand-mills. There is one locality specially known as Chakki Par or millstone hill. In one or two places a variegated variety is manufactured into cups and platters and similar fancy ware.

34
STONE.

35
GYPSUM.

GOLD.

Coarse gypsum is abundant, but it seems to be only used for mixing with mortar. Perhaps it might be useful as a dressing for fields, as well as for plaster of Paris and the like. Gold is found in minute scales in a characteristic black sand which is met with in most of the Kasis. Gold-washing is still carried on. But the industry is not flourishing.

36
COPPER.
GALENA.

Fragments of copper and earthy iron hæmatites can also be met with, but are quite unimportant. Sulphur of lead or galena is found in small nodules in two or three localities. That of Mount Karangli is the best. It is much sought after, and fetches a high price. But the only method of obtaining it is to go out after rain and pick up the small fragments by actual search. It is held by the natives to be antimony, and is used as a salve for the eyes. It is called "surma." He who has faith, and anoints his eyes with the "surma" of Karangli for forty nights, shall arrive at such perfection of vision as to see the stars in the day time. I never met any one who could do this.

37
CLAYS.

Good clay for pottery, and a lavender-coloured earth which serves for soap, are to be found in some places. But, like all the other mineral productions of the District, except stone, and coal, and salt, they are quite insignificant.

38
KALLAR SHOR.

Kallar Shor occurs sporadically over small areas in most parts of the District. But, except in south-west Pind Dādan Khàn, its ravages are nowhere important. It begins to attract attention near Dhariāla, about ten miles east of the town of Pind Dādan Khàn. Thence it spreads upwards into some of the villages of the Phapra tribe. But its inroads in this region are very partial. As we go west the evil rapidly becomes more extensive and serious. In the lands of Pind Dādan Khàn Khās there are large tracts which produce nothing but a sick and feeble herbage. Often the ground is quite bare. Further west the state of matters becomes worse. Fortunately the Kallar is confined to one zone of country about midway between the river and the hills. The lands which are close under the hills or close beside the river escape. It is difficult to say whether there is any increase from year to year in the size of the area affected. I am inclined to think that any such increase must be infinitesimal. It seems probable that the Kallar has nearly reached its limit; and that, without a precedent change in the conditions, it is not likely to spread. The immediate causes of the efflorescence are not free from doubt. The following suggestions must be taken for what they are worth. The lands under the hills are all carefully banked up. They thus retain a great deal of the drainage water which sinks into the soil. On the other side the river bed lies high, so that some of the lands near it actually drain away from it.

DRY OF THE
EFFLORESCENCE.

Thus a double drainage collects below the surface of the plain midway between the hills and the river in a position from which there is no escape. Here the water table is raised to within a few feet of the surface. Capillary action sets in; and as fast as the water is raised to the surface by capillarity, it is evaporated by a burning sun, and leaves behind all its solid constituents as a deposit. Nearly all subsoil water contains the material of Kallar, which it takes up from the soils through which it passes, and thus so long as capillary action continues, a deposit of Kallar will *generally* result. This theory, which is mainly taken from the Report of the Aligarh Committee upon Reh, seems to account for the great difference between the extent of the Kallar deposit east and west of Pind Dádan Khán, where the apparent conditions are very similar. But in the eastern tract there are a large number of wells in constant work. This keeps the water level down, and prevents excessive capillary action. The Kallar begins almost exactly where the wells grow few. It is of course true that the well-water which is poured on the soil must itself contain Kallar in solution. But where there is no constant supply from below, mere surface deposits of this kind are washed down or away by the first rain.*

The district Flora is not important. But owing to the difference of level it varies a good deal from place to place. Large trees in quantity can only be met with in the Riverain tract. The "Táli" or "Shisham" is common round Jehlam City and in the Government Belas in the river. It also occurs frequently in other parts of the low plain country. Behind the hills it is rare, and seldom flourishes. Its uses are well known. The leaves and young shoots are browsed by cattle and camels; and the wood is excellent for boats, carriages, pack-saddles, and furniture. The "Kíkar" is common all through the alluvial plain, especially in the Jáláp Iláqua of Pind Dádan Khán, where it often reaches a large size. In and beyond the hills it does not seem to succeed well. It is probably killed down by the severity of the winter frosts. It is perhaps the most useful of the District trees. The bark goes to the tan yard. The village carpenter uses the wood for ploughs and Persian wheels, while the wright fashions it into carts, and other people burn it for fuel. The "Ber" (*Zizyphus Jububa*) is well known near the river, and is not uncommon elsewhere. The wood is good for village house-building and for fuel. The fruit is much relished. A small variety called the Kokan is used as fodder for cattle, and is said to increase the yield of milk. It ripens its fruit earlier than the large species. The "Drek"

39
Flora: TREES.

THE TALÍ.

KÍKARS.

BERS.

THE DREK.

* On this subject cf. the first Note by Mr. Ibbetson in the Report of the Aligarh Committee.

THE BORS.

THE TUT.

SIRIS, &C.

PILCHI.

TAMARISKS.

(*Melin sempervirens*) occurs, but, except in a few places, it is neither plentiful nor important. Villagers use the wood for beams and rafters. Near water very fine specimens of the Bor or Banyan tree (*Ficus Indica*) are often met with. One near Jalálpur is well known. The "Tut" or mulberry is seen in a few select localities. There are some fine trees at Kallar Kahár. The "Siris" and the "Sohanjna" are rather garden trees than anything else, and the same is true of the orange and the lime. New lands thrown up by the river are generally covered with the "Pilchi" or Indian Tamarisk. It never grows big, and is only used for fuel and coarse wattle-work. The Oriental Tamarisk is met with in submontane Districts along the upper courses of the torrents. It is common in some parts of Làwa and of the Lilla Ilàqua. It is generally called the "Pharwahn," or, in the west, the "Rukh." "Farásh" is an unknown word in this District.

40

TREES IN THE HILLS :

THE PHULÁHI.

THE OLIVE.

THE KANGAR.

DATE PALMS.

BAMBOO.

The "Phuláhi" (*Acacia Modesta*) is the most common tree in the hills. It is, however, plentiful in the plains also. A few specimens are really good sized trees. But in general it is merely a large bush. It is perhaps the most important tree in the District, because it is the only one which is really plentiful. Goats and sheep feed upon it. The wood is dark, strong, heavy, and close-grained. Oil-mills, ploughs, well-work, and cart-wheels are all made from it. Next to the "Phuláhi" the most common hill wood is the wild olive (*Olea Europæa*). It is seldom large. But I have seen some fine specimens near water on the top of Diljabba. Goats and sheep browse upon it. The fruit is neither eaten nor crushed for oil. The wood is hard and good, but small. Sticks, combs, charms, and rosaries are all made from it. The "Kangar" (*Pistacia Integerrima*), which is a good wood for furniture, is confined to Mount Tilla, as are the "Simmal" (*Bombax Heptaphyllum*), and the "Chikri" (*Buxus sempervirens*). The wild date palm (*Phoenix silvestris*) is common on the same hill, and is also met with in the country near Pind Dádan Khán. On the very summit of Tilla there are some eucalyptus trees, some carobs, two or three chirs and a large grove of Bamboo. The last of these also occurs in the Civil Station of Jehlam.

41

SMALL BRUSHWOOD :

THE JÁHLI.

THE KARIL.

The "Jáhli" or "Wan" (*Salvadora Persica*) is sometimes a tree, but more commonly spreads into a bushy undergrowth. The berries called "Pilu" are much sought after. I have known them to be exchanged for wheat weight for weight in times of considerable scarcity. The "Karil" (*Capparis Aphylla*) is common on rough lumpy ground. It never becomes a tree. The ripe fruit (pinju) is eaten, and the half-ripe is pickled (dela). The wood is used for fuel and for light lathery in village houses. The "Chichara" or

is greater in and beyond the hills than in the plains below them. Light sleety snow occasionally lies for a day on lakesar. I have myself seen it once. The heat in the summer is very great, especially in valleys and gorges between the hills, where it is sometimes almost suffocating. On the other hand, there is often a cool breeze on the hill tops by night, to make amends for the hot haze that shimmers over them all day. The rain-fall is moderate, but with a strong inclination to diminish as it goes westward. Below here is a table of the average fall at the head-quarters of each Tahsil calculated for the following periods, viz. :—

Jehlam, 21 years, 1860—80.

Pind Dadan Khan, 15 years, 1866—80.

Chakwal, 19 years, 1862—80.

Tallagang, 19 years, 1862—80.

In examining this table it is well to remember that the rain-fall at the head-quarter station is not always a trustworthy guide as to the fall in the Tahsil generally. Rain—especially scanty rain—is sometimes very local. Pind Dadan Khan and the Thal are often dry like Gidder's fenny, while the hill ilāqas are rejoicing in a down-pour; and rain that falls in the east of Jehlam Tahsil does not always extend to the west. There are many similar instances; but the whole matter is extremely uncertain. It is impossible to lay down any rule that will remain true for two years together—

TAHSIL.	AVERAGE RAIN-FALL IN INCHES.		
	Rain, 7 months, Sept. to March.	Rain, 5 months, April to August.	Total year.
Jehlam	25	27.5	52.5
Pind Dadan Khan...	44	21.1	65.1
Chakwal	54	23	77
Tallagang	53	27	80

What is of as much importance as the amount of the rain is its distribution in time. A small rain-fall well distributed is infinitely superior to a heavy fall carried on a few occasional storms with long intervals of aridity with intervals and afterwards. On this subject no available tables can give any trustworthy information.

REPTILES.

FISH.

(*Hyæna striata*) is not common. But it is sometimes met with in the rocky gorges of the hills. Wolves and jackals are also to be found in many places. The Uriál (*Ovis Cycloceros*) is well known in the District. It is met with on most hills, but is very rare north and east of the Trunk Road. Its favourite haunts lie near Jalálpur, Kotal Kandi, and Núrpur (Sihati). It is seldom seen on Tilla. The ravine deer (*Gazella Bennetii*) is scarce; but can be found in the broken ground below the hills from Khema to Núrpur. The common hare also occurs in the same places. But it is rare among the rare. There are crocodiles on the river, and most of the ordinary snakes and lizards upon dry land. Among fish the only one worth mention is the Mahseer, which is common on the upper course of the Jehlam. The favourite place for Mahseer-fishing is Tangot near Sultānpur.

44
BIRDS.

Among birds there are the blue rock pigeon (*Columba Intermedia*) in the cliffs of the Salt Range, and the Indian stock pigeon, which visits the plains in the cold season. The Himalayan cushat is met with in the western hills. It has been shot in July and September, and would therefore seem not to migrate. The large sand grouse (*P. arenarius*) is plentiful in Tallagang Tahsíl, and in the plain country round Jehlam and Pind Dādan Khān. The small sand grouse (*P. exustus*) is also common in the stubbles of bajra and moth. Black partridges are not met with, but the grey variety occurs though rarely. Chikor and Susi are fairly plentiful throughout the higher grounds. The common quail is said to breed here. It can often be met in fields of wheat and barley. The rain quail is found near the river in the season. Snipe are rare. But both varieties can be shot occasionally in the old bed of the Kahān. Kulan are plentiful near the river in the cold season. And the curlew, the grey goose, and the three-barred Indian goose are not unknown. Of ducks, among others, the mallard, the teal, and the widgeon are all found in the proper season; and there are flocks of flamingo on the lake of Kallar Kahār. The Obāra is rare. But in the west it may be shot from November to February. Tāra Mīra fields are its favourite haunt morning and evening. Most common birds of the Panjāb which are not game also occur here. Among insects the only one worth mention is the wild bee. Very good honey can be obtained in many places, especially near Bāhikar bushes.*

Insects: BEES.

45
Climate and
rain-fall.

The climate of the District is not uniform throughout. The cold of the winter season is sometimes severe, and is sensi-

* Much of the above is taken from a Monograph on the Game Animals of the District, which was kindly placed at my disposal by Mr. Frederick Field, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

ly greater in and beyond the hills than in the plains below them. Light sleety snow occasionally lies for a day on Sakesar. I have myself seen it once. The heat in the summer is very great, especially in valleys and gorges between the hills, where it is sometimes almost suffocating. On the other hand, there is often a cool breeze on the hill tops by night, to make amends for the hot haze that shimmers over them all day. The rain-fall is moderate, but with a strong inclination to diminish as it goes westward. Below there is a table of the average fall at the head-quarters of each Tahsíl calculated for the following periods, viz. :—

Jehlam, 21 years, 1860—80.

Pind Dádan Khán, 15 years, 1866—80.

Chakwál, 19 years, 1862—80.

Tallagang, 19 years, 1862—80.

In examining this table it is well to remember that the rain-fall at the head-quarter station is not always a trustworthy guide as to the fall in the Tahsíl generally. Rain—especially scanty rain—is sometimes very local. Pind Dádan Khán and the Thal are often dry like Gideon's fleece, while the hill iláguas are rejoicing in a downpour; and rain that falls in the east of Jehlam Tahsíl does not always extend to the west. There are many similar instances; but the whole matter is extremely uncertain. It is impossible to lay down any rule that will remain true for two years together:—

TAHSIL.	AVERAGE RAIN-FALL IN INCHES.		
	<i>Rabi</i> , 7 months, Sept. to March.	<i>Kharif</i> , 5 months, April to August.	Whole year.
Jehlam	9·5	17·5	27·2
Pind Dádan Khán...	6·8	10·0	16·8
Chakwál	5·9	8·5	14·4
Tallagang	5·4	9·7	15·1

What is of as much importance as the amount of the rain-fall is its distribution in time. A small rain-fall well distributed is infinitely superior to a heavy fall crowded into a few abnormal storms with long intervals of aridity both before and afterwards. On this subject no available tables can give any trustworthy information.

CHAPTER II.

THE PEOPLE AND THEIR HISTORY.

46
SCOPE OF THIS
CHAPTER.

In this chapter I propose to give a very brief sketch of the general history of the District, together with some notice in detail of the tribes which now inhabit it. I shall try to supplement, and not to repeat, the information which has been already published by Mr. Arthur Brandreth.

47
Archæological
theories.

There are no authentic accounts of the state of the District previous to the expedition of Alexander the Great. Many theories, however, have been founded upon obscure passages in the Purānas, interpreted by the aid of Greek historians, Chinese chronicles, antique nomenclature, and all the other resources of archæology. The results arrived at are exceedingly doubtful. But a summary of them may not be without interest.

48
THE TAKKAS.

The Takkas are the first race of whom any traces can be discovered. They seem to have occupied almost the whole of the Upper Sind Sagar Doab, and to have been by no means without civilization. The Lundé character, which is still in use, is said to have been either invented or adopted by them. They also built towns. At-tak was perhaps one of their settlements. But their chief seat was Takkasila or Taxila, which has been identified with Shah Dheri near Hasn Abdāl. In religion they were worshippers of serpents. But at some early period—probably about 1,000 B. C.—this people was pressed upon, and either displaced, absorbed, or exterminated by a double immigration. On the east a Turanian race occupied the hills of Tahsil Jehlam. The Salt Range and the plains beyond it were seized by different tribes of Lunar Rājapūts. From the first set of immigrants General Cunningham would derive the modern Gakhars, and from the second the Janjuas and Awāns.

GAKHARS AND
JANJUAS.

49
ALEXANDER THE
GREAT.

BATTLE WITH
PORUS.

This tribal distribution is thought to have obtained at the arrival of Alexander. The Greeks seem to have found a social system and habits of life greatly, but not radically different from those which still exist. Their march to the banks of the Jehlam was unopposed. But the actual passage of the stream was not effected without a battle. The scene of this struggle has been variously identified. It seems certain that Alexander must have marched to the river along either the valley of the Kahān or the valley of the Bunhá. The first route would have brought him to the present city of Jehlam, and the second either to Jalālpur or Dārapur. The earlier identifications pointed to Jehlam. But General Cunningham seems to have given good reason

for fixing Alexander's camp at Jalālpur, and his actual passage of the river in the neighbourhood of Dārāpur. (June B. C. 326). Wherever the camp was, Alexander there founded the city of Bukephala, which cannot now be identified. His subsequent advance to the Satlaj does not concern this District. But while it was in progress, his lieutenants by his orders built on the Jehlam that fleet of galleys which afterwards made the celebrated voyage from the Indus to the Euphrates. His name is still well known to the people, and near Jalālpur they show an indentation on a huge boulder which they call the hoof mark of Alexander's horse. This is the more remarkable, as Bucephalus would actually seem to have been buried close by.

TRADITIONS.

From the departure of Alexander nothing is known with any certainty until the arrival of the Muhammadans nearly thirteen hundred years afterwards. The Kathōi, the kings of Pataliputra, and the Bactrian Greeks seem to have exercised in succession a general supremacy over the tribes of the District. But about 126 B. C. an event happened which led to more permanent results. The Dahæ, the Sacæ, and the Massagetæ, three tribes belonging to the Scythian horde known as Su or Abars, being hard pressed by their neighbours, abandoned their homes in Sogdiana and began to move towards India. The Sacæ and Massagetæ for the more part halted by the way; and only the Dahæ penetrated in large numbers beyond the Indus. Of these Dahæ the two main sub-divisions were the Medi and the Iatii, whom General Cunningham identifies with the Meds or Mends, and the Jats of the present day. Their migration seems to have taken place principally by Kandahar and the Bolan into Sinde. But some tribes followed the upper routes, and from Sinde the main body spread rapidly in every direction. By about 40 B. C. the news of the movement had reached Rome, and Virgil could describe the Hydaspes as a river of the Meds.*

50
SCYTHIAN IMMI-
GRATIONS.

THE JATS.

About fifty years later the Yuchi—a kindred Scythian horde—also moved southward. They soon split into two parties. The Great Yuchi settled in and around Kábul. The Little Yuchi established themselves in Peshāwar, and spread thence into the Duábs. The great name among them is King Kanishka, who flourished about 50 B. C. He embraced Buddhism, and proved a most effective missionary. After his death his kingdom seems to have held together until the 3rd century A. D. Thereafter it decayed, and nothing

51
THE GUJARS.

* Medus Hydaspes (Geor. IV, 210). It is unnecessary to add that the Hydaspes is the Jehlam. It is not likely that Virgil thought it a river of Media.

further is known of the state of the District until the arrival of Máhmúd of Ghazni. These Little Yuchi are indentified by General Cunningham with the modern Gujars. His arguments are very recondite, and not very conclusive even to himself.

Some of these results of archaeology are exceedingly probable, while others are almost certainly erroneous. None of them are actually proved or indeed provable.

52
Muhammadan
Rule.

BABER.

AKBAR.

DIVISIONS OF THE
DISTRICT UNDER
AKBAR.

Máhmúd of Ghazni commenced a very thorough Islamization of the District. What he left undone was completed by Shaháb-ud-din Ghori (*Circa*. A. D. 1200). Henceforward the various tribes paid an imperfect obedience to the Muhammadan princes who in succession rose to power. They seem to have been little interfered with, and carried on their mutual struggles without disturbance from without. When Bábar first marched to the Jehlam in 1523 the Janjuas at once submitted to him. The Gakhars at first resisted, but were afterwards won over, and rendered active aid. When Humáyún was driven out by Sher Sháh, the Gakhars refused to acknowledge the new ruler. They reaped the reward of their fidelity when Humáyún was restored again. Under Akbár the whole District was included in the Sind Sága Sirkár, which seem to have been generally equivalent to the present Districts of Rawalpindi, Jehlam and Sháhpur. It is impossible, however, to identify many of the 42 Máhls in which it was divided. In this District the only names which can be recognized with much certainty are those given below:—

MAHL.		Assessment in Dáms.
1.	Awán ...	415,970
2.	Beloky Dhen (? Malluki Dhan) ...	1,316,801
3.	Terchak Dany (? Tirschak) ...	250,575
4.	Haweli Rohtás ...	6,043,140
5.	Dhenkot (here is a salt pit) (? Dhandhot) ...	480,000
6.	Dherab (? Dhrábi) ...	96,000
7.	Kharderwazah (? Kharder) ...	24,541
8.	Kerchak (? Girjákh) ...	961,755
9.	Makhyaleh ...	384,000
10.	Melote (has a stone fort) (? Malot) ...	133,233
11.	Shamsabad (? Old name of Pind Dádan Khán ??) ...	7,034,503

The exact boundaries of these Máhls cannot be fixed. Most of them were clearly extensive tracts of country. But some—like Kharder—must have been made up of two or three villages. Forty Dáms are about equivalent to one of our present rupees. In estimating the weight of Akbar's assessment it must be remembered that the Sind Sagar Sirkár was liable for a military contingent of nearly 80,000 men. The value of money, too, seems to have been vastly greater then than now. It is difficult to give credit to Abul Fazl's prices-current. But as the subject is interesting, I give his rates for the principal items:—

REVENUE.

PRICES.

Wheat	per maund	...	...	12	Dáms.
Barley	"	...	...	8	"
Pease	"	...	...	6	"
Mustard seed	"	...	...	12	"
Mung	"	...	...	18	"
Másh	"	...	...	16	"
Moth	"	...	...	12	"
Jowár	"	...	...	10	"
Millet	"	...	...	8	"
Gur	"	...	...	56	"
Salt	"	...	...	16	"
Kuli	per diem	...	...	2	"
Well-cleaner	"	(summer)	...	3	"
Do.	"	(winter)	...	4	"

In the decay of the empire under Aurangzeb and his successors the local tribes waxed more and more independent. They submitted in turn to Nàdir Sháh, Ahmad Sháh, and Zamán Sháh, who long maintained a governor and garrison in Rhotàs. But meanwhile the power of the Sikhs was steadily advancing. In 1765 they utterly defeated the Gakhars at Gujerát. Shortly afterwards they were invited across the Jehlam by the Gujar chaudris of Kálà. Their after progress need not be detailed. The whole District was overcome piecemeal. But its subjugation was not finally effected till the time of Ranjit Singh, who personally besieged and captured several of the Janjua forts in the East Salt Range.

53
The Sikhs.

The extinction of tribal independence is little to be regretted. The Sikhs were not pattern rulers. But they introduced a rude and imperfect order. Previous to their advent, if we may trust uncontradicted tradition, the whole District was the scene of one perpetual but petty warfare. Tribe fought with tribe, chief with chief, and village with village. Society lived in a sort of trustless truce broken from time to time by treacherous murders and thievish

54
CONDITION OF THE
DISTRICT.

forays. In some villages the high places are still shown where watchers were always stationed to beat the alarm drum on the approach of an enemy. The Sikhs did not, and probably could not, put a complete end to these disorders. But they cut short their boundaries and lessened their violence. They were themselves careless of everything that touched not their authority or their revenue. But they kept society together, and prevented anarchy.

55
SIKH RULE.

It would be tedious—were it possible—to give an account of the Kárdárs and Sirdárs who succeeded one another with great rapidity in various parts of the District. Those best remembered are Guláb Singh of Jamu who ruled the Gakhars, and farmed the Salt Mines at Kheura,—Chatr Singh who was strong in the Jehlam Pabbi, and in the Lundi Patti of Chakwál,—Uttam Singh well known in the Baráli hills and near Dúman,—and the Cháchí Sirdár, and Dhana Singh who grew great in the west. In 1849 almost the whole District joined the standard of Chatr Singh in the second Sikh war. They fought bravely at Chilianwála and Gujerát, and afterwards experienced the punishment of rebellion at the hands of Major Nicholson, and the other officers who made the first Summary Settlement. In 1857 with equal unanimity they came to our assistance against the Hindustáni mutineers. And in the Regular Settlement of Mr. Brandreth they received certain rewards for their loyalty. The subsequent history of the District is more social than political. The quiet routine of ordinary administration has never been interrupted.

BRITISH RULE.

THE MUTINY.

56
Tribal organization of the District.

It may have been gathered from the above account that the whole organization of the District is a tribal one. Except among the Hindus, who are not very numerous, and who are almost entirely devoted to trade, there are no castes or "gots" properly so called. All the more important tribes, and many of their sub-divisions also, occupy fairly defined areas of which they are the sole or the predominant population. Each tribe claims to be descended from some one common ancestor, and the sub-divisions which are often called "gots" merely indicate the various collateral branches of agnatic descent. Women who marry out of their own sub-division or out of their own tribe cease to belong to it, and their children follow the tribe of the father. The map will show how numerous the tribes are which occupy this District. The only ones of which it is necessary to give any account here are the Gakhars, the Gujars, the Janjuas, the Khokhars, the Mairs, Kasars and Kahúts, and the Awáns.

57
Gakhar Tribe.

The chief seats of political power among the Gakhars have generally lain in the Rawalpindi District. But their

earliest known settlement in these parts seems to be at Ubriām, near Sultānpur in Tahsíl Jehlām. Their own traditions point to a Persian origin. After conquering Thibet and ruling Káshmir, they were expelled from the latter country, and took refuge with Māhmūd of Ghazni. That monarch took their leader, Gakhar Shah, into great favour, and eventually settled him in those Districts which the Gakhars still hold. It is always necessary to use these tribal traditions with caution. Pride of race is strong in these parts, and leads to the invention of some royal progenitor. Pride of religion is a perpetual inducement to escape from the admission of an idolatrous ancestry. In the present case the Gakhar traditions are certainly false. For nothing is better known in Indian history than the fact that the Gakhars were bitterly opposed to Māhmūd of Ghazni, and brought him nearly to destruction in a great battle hard by Peshāwar. As we have seen, General Cunningham concludes the Gakhars to be a Turanian race settled in these parts since the times of Darius Hystapes (*Circa* B. C. 500), and identical both with the Abhisares found here by Alexander the Great, and with the "savage Gargars" mentioned by Dionysius the geographer in the 3rd century A. D. If this be so, the tribe has had the honour of furnishing a hero to one of the most amusing romances of Voltaire. But though the Turanian origin of the Gakhars is highly probable, yet the rest of the theory is merely a plausible surmise. On the whole there seems to be little use in going beyond the sober narrative of Ferishta, who represents the Gakhars as a brave and savage race, living mostly in the hills, with little or no religion, and much given to polyandry and infanticide.

They were converted to Islām by Shahāb-ud-dīn Ghori. In this District, from Ubriām they first occupied Sultānpur, and the Iskandrāl Ilāqua which lies north of the Trunk Road between the Nílí and Lehri Hills. Thence they spread over the south Khuddar country between Nílí and Tilla, and along the other side of Tilla by the river near Sangohi. Some of their settlements even reached as far westward as the Lundi Patti of Chakwāl. The Janjuas were constantly opposed to them, but were nearly always worsted. Once only, Darwesh Khán, a fighting Janjua chief, drove them backward as far as Dangalli. But there he was himself routed with great slaughter by Hátí Khán of Pharwála. Hátí was in his turn defeated by the Emperor Bábar, then employed on one of his early freebooting expeditions, and who had been gained over by the Janjuas to attack the Gakhars. But when Hátí Khán was dead, Bábar on a subsequent expedition not only made friends with the Gakhars, but procured from them an auxiliary force. When

Sher Sháh expelled Humáyún, the two Gakhar "Sultán" Adm Khán and Sàrang Khán, adhered to the cause of the exile. To bridle their pride Sher Sháh built the huge fort of Rotás about nine miles from Jehlam. Around this was waged a constant guerilla warfare. Thirteen of the twenty sons of Sultán Adm fell, and the Gakhar country was fearfully harried, but the tribe was never subdued. When Humáyún returned they began to grow great. Their subsequent history mostly concerns the Rawalpindi District, where were the chief seats of the Admál and Sàrangál. About 1740 Sultán Mukarrab Khán of the Admál rose to great power, and claimed to rule from Attock to the Chenáb. But meanwhile the Bugiál clan had gradually made themselves strong round Domeli in Tahsil Jehlam, and openly scoffed at these pretensions. At length Mukarrab Khán was utterly defeated by the Sikhs at Gujarát. The Bugiál at once rebelled, and Rájá Himmat Khán of Domeli seized Rotás, captured Mukarrab, and murdered him. The different clans then for the most part quarrelled among themselves, and all in turn fell an easy prey to the Sikhs.

58
DISTRIBUTION AND
CONDITION OF THE
GAKHARS.

THE ADMAL.

THE ISKANDRAL.

THE BUGIÁL.

THE FIROZAL.

THE TULIÁL.

The Jehlam Gakhars are nearly altogether confined to the Jehlam Tahsil. There they are the predominant race throughout the Khuddar Assessment Circle, that is, the upland between Tilla and Nílí, and all the villages on the bank of the river from and above Duliál. They also hold a good many villages on the south side of Tilla, in the plain country round about Jehlam and Sangohi. When it is said that the Gakhars hold these areas, it is not meant that they hold them exclusively. There are many villages where there are no Gakhar owners, and many more where the ownership is mixed. But there can be no doubt that they are the chief and leading race in these parts, to whom all the others look up, and from whom they take the ply. They all alike claim to descend from Gakhar Sháh, who has been already referred to. But they have split into many collateral branches, of which the most important in this District are the Admál, the Iskandrál, and the Bugiál. The Admal are the most honourable as being descended from Sultán Adm. But they hold little here except Sultánpur, and one or two villages in east Chakwál. The Iskandrál claim descent from Iskandar Khán. They occupy the tract between the hills, north of the Grand Trunk Road. They are comparatively numerous, but have never been very important. The Bugiál are the most stirring branch of the Jehlam Gakhars. They lie south of the Trunk Road from the Nílí Hills to Tilla, and to some extent on the other side of Tilla also. A smaller clan named Firozál hold a few villages close to Jehlam, and a still smaller clan which is little esteemed—the Tuliál—has four or five estates on

the bank of the river near Duliál and Beli Budhár. The chief seats or mother villages of each clan are generally called "Mandis." Of these there are six now generally recognised in the Jehlam District—Sultánpur which is Admál; Lehri and Bakrála which are Iskandrál; Domeli, Baragowáh, and Padhri which are Bugiál. Bhet and Salhál, which were once flourishing Mandis of the Bugiál, are now decayed.

MANDIS.

Physically the Gakhars are not a large limbed race. But they are compact, sinewy, and vigorous. They make capital soldiers, and I have seen it stated upon good authority that they are the best light cavalry in Upper India. They are often proud and self-respecting, and sometimes exceedingly well-mannered. As farmers they are not in the first class. But to many of them agriculture is comparatively a new business, and they will improve. Where their superiority is undisputed, they make fairly good landlords. But where their former tenants have opposed them successfully, they not seldom show some vindictiveness. They have no contempt for labour. Numerous Gakhars worked as common Kulís on the Railway works. But they prefer service in the Army or the Police. Race feeling is strong among them. Gakhars of the half-blood—especially in the more highly born families—are at more disadvantages as regards inheritance, shares in Ináms, and the like than is generally the case with other tribes. The chief Gakhar families are now found at Lehri, Domeli, Padhri, Pindori, and Adrána. The Sultánpur and Bakrála Gakhars, though highly respectable, have fallen into comparatively poor circumstances.

59
CHARACTER OF
THE GAKHARS.

The Janjuas are the only important tribe in the District who are undoubtedly of Rájput origin. They are of the Lunar Race; but whence and when they came to the Panjáb is a matter of great doubt. Their own traditions point to a recent immigration. As has been pointed out by Mr. Lepel Griffin, the genealogical trees of the various villages are very short. But too much stress should not be laid on this. The Mairásis commonly omit unimportant generations all over the District. It is clear that such omissions have been made in the present case. For these short pedigrees of five and twenty generations at the utmost are supposed to span the entire interval from Máhmúd of Ghazni to the present day. General Cunningham thinks that the Janjuas must have been settled here for nearly three thousand years. He derives them from Anu, the brother of Yádu. So great an antiquity of settlement is improbable, and is supported by little real proof. That King Porus who fought with Alexander was a Rájput of the Paurava clan may be admitted. But there is nothing to show that the Rájputs

60
The Janjuas.

had then penetrated to the north side of the Jehlam. Even if this were otherwise there is no evidence to connect the then Rájputís with the present Janjuas. It may be added that General Cunningham's argument leads him to class the Awáns as Rájputís and cousins of the Janjuas, and to represent them also as residents of three thousand years standing. This is almost certainly erroneous.

61
IMMIGRATION AND
PROGRAMS OF THE
JANJUAS.

EXTENT AND CHARACTER
OF THEIR
DOMINION.

At some uncertain period, then, some clans of Rahtor Rájputís, emigrating from Jodhpur, occupied the uplands of the Salt Range. The leader of this movement, according to the common account, was Rájá Mal. But this chieftain is a little mythical, and any large action of doubtful origin is apt to be fathered upon him. The Rájputís first seated themselves at Malot in the West Salt Range. This place, although picturesque, is so inaccessible and unfruitful, that it must have been chosen for safety more than convenience. From here the Rájputís extended their supremacy over the uplands of Jhangar and Kahun, and the plain country near Girjakh and Dárapur. In these regions they were rather settlers than conquerors. They not only ruled, but to a great extent occupied also. It seems very doubtful whether their real territories ever extended much further. But their traditions certainly point to a former lordship over the western upland of Vunhár, and over much of the present Tahsils of Tallagang and Chakwál. To a certain extent these traditions are supported by a notice in the Diary of the Emperor Bábar. But it seems probable that in these outlying territories the Janjuas were little more than garrisoned invaders. They had probably not much to do with the country except to levy tribute from it. If Bábar's account be read with attention it will be seen that he represents the Janjuas as confined to the hills, and ruling over various subject tribes who cultivated the plains. This account serves to explain the utter extirpation that has befallen the Janjuas in the Vunhár and elsewhere. If we conceive them as holding detached forts in the midst of a foreign population which gradually grew hostile, then this extirpation can easily be understood. This also serves to explain how one or two villages of peasant Janjuas have escaped, while all the chiefs and Rájás round about have perished. Thus the village of Dharábi remains to this day. But if the Awáns really expelled or extirpated a large Janjua population from the country round Tallagang, Dharábi would almost certainly have been destroyed. If, however, the Awáns merely waged war on the detached forts of petty freebooters, then the escape of Dharábi requires no explanation. The vague accounts of the people seem to point to some such history as this, and not to any great race or tribal war.

The Janjuas were long the predominant race in the centre and west of the District. Rájá Mal is said to have reigned in the days of Máhmúd of Ghazni, and his authority was probably more or less recognised from Rawalpindi to the Jehlam. When Máhmúd invaded India the Janjuas opposed him, were defeated, and fled to the jungles. Máhmúd followed them up, and succeeded in capturing Rájá Mal himself. The Rájá was released on condition that he and his tribe should embrace Islám. When this conversion took place, the "Janju" or caste-thread was broken, and the neophytes have been called Janjuas ever since.

62
CONVERSION TO
ISLAM.

Rájá Mal is said to have left five sons. Three of these settled in Rawalpindi or Hazará. Two—Wír and Jodh—remained in Jehlam. They speedily divided their possessions. Wír took the west, and Jodh the eastern share. Choya Saidan Sháh was the boundary between them. Wír's descendants are now represented by the Janjuas of Malot and the Kahun Iláqua. Their chief seat is at Dilwál. Jodh's descendants have split into many branches. A general supremacy was long exercised by the "Sultáns" of Makhiálá in Jhangar. But the chiefs of Kusak and Bághanwála soon became practically independent, as did also those of Dilur, Karangli, and Girjakh, whose descendants are now either extinct or much decayed. The plain Iláqua of Dárapur and Chakri seems to have broken off from the main stock even earlier than the others. This passion for separatism is fatal to any large authority. The feuds to which it gave rise, joined with an endless Gakhar war, and the establishment of new and strenuous races beyond the mountains brought the Janjua dominion to destruction. The Dhani country,—called Maluki Dhan after the great Rájá,—and the forts in Tallagang and the Vunhár seem to have been all lost not long after the time of Bábar. But in the centre and east Salt Range and round Dárapur the Janjua supremacy remained undisputed until the advent of the Sikhs. And the rich Salt Mines at Kheura and Makrách must have always made this territory important. The Sikhs conquered the whole country piecemeal. Ranjít Singh himself besieged and captured Makhiála and Kusak. Most of the influential chiefs received Jágirs, but were ousted from their old properties.

63
AFTER HISTORY.

The Janjuas now hold many villages in the centre and east Salt Range, and in the plain country round Dárapur in the south-west Jehlam Tahsíl. There are one or two detached Janjua villages beyond the mountains—such as Dhrábi in Chakwál, and Kot Sárang in Tallagang. The chief families are at Dilwál, Makhiála, Bághanwála, Kusak, Dárapur, Chakri, and Kot Sárang. The Malot family

64
DISTRIBUTION OF
THE JANJUAS.

is reputable but poor. Many chiefs hold considerable properties, and in addition are entitled to certain dues & Taluqdári rights. To several of them Jágírs or Ináms have also been granted.

65
CHARACTER.

The Janjuas are physically a well-looking race. Their hands and feet in particular are often much smaller and more finely shaped than those of their neighbours. They largely engage in military service, where they prefer the cavalry to the infantry. They are poor farmers, and bad men of business. They are careless of details, and apt to be passionate when opposed. Too often they fix their hopes on impossible objects. As landlords they are not exacting with submissive tenants. They are willing to sacrifice something to retain even the poor parodies of feudal respect which time has not destroyed. Their manners are often good. They have a large share of vanity which is generally rather amusing than offensive. They are at the same time self-respecting, and not without a certain kind of pride, and are eminently a people with whom slight interludes of emotional government are likely to be useful. The even routine of our administration chafes them more than others.

66
The Gujars.

The Gujars call for little remark. They seem to have been long settled in this District, where they hold many of the best villages round Jehlam. They rose to brief importance when the Emperor Bahádar Sháh made the Gujar chaudri of Kálá Governor of a "chaurási." But the Janjuas and the Gakhars were always too strong for them. The Kálá chaudris enjoy the distinction or the infamy of having been the first to invite the Sikhs across the river. As usual they were almost the first whom the invaders brought to ruin.

67
DIVISIONS OF THE
GUJARS.

The Gujars are divided into many "gots" or clans. In this District the Paswál and the Kathàna are perhaps best known. The Kàlà chaudris are Paswál, and intermarry only with the chaudris of Dhing in Gujarát. This is not a caste ordinance. It springs merely from the recollection of old fellowship in greatness. The Gujars are reckoned the best farmers in the District. In garden cultivation a superiority is generally allowed to the Malliars. The Gujars are quiet and industrious, more likeable than the Jats, but with few attractive qualities. Háfiz Ghulàm Muhamuad of Dina is perhaps their best man. Next to him are the Kàlà chaudri, and the old Lambardár of Jakkar.

68
The Khokhars.

The quasi-Rájput tribe of the Khokhars is of small importance. The great name among them in the old time is Dádan Khàn, who practically created the present town of

Pind Dádan Khán out of old Shamsabád. His descendants have split into two main stocks, the heads of which are usually styled **Rajás**. The **Ahmadábád Rajà** is a prosperous native gentleman with a large property of his own, and large Government grants. He and his tenants quarrel a good deal. The **Pind Dádan Khán Rajàs** are a poor and thriftless set. They hold little except certain lands in **Pind Dádan Khán** itself, which were procured for them by **Mr. Arthur Brandreth**. They have alienated a large part of the original grant. They are in debt, and live idle and not over cleanly lives in the town of **Pind Dádan Khán**. The best of them are those who get quit of this kind of existence and take service. One is a **Náib Tahsildár**, and another a **Subahdár** in the 30th Native Infantry. Both of these are respectable but not brilliant. The family has a pension from Government.

THE AHMADABAD
RAJA.

THE PIND DADAN
KHAN RAJAS.

The **Khokhars** hold a few villages round **Ahmadábád** and **Pind Dádan Khán**, including a share of **Harranpur**.

69
DISTRIBUTION.

The **Mairs**, **Kasars**, and **Kahúts** are three cognate tribes of uncertain origin, who between them form the predominant race throughout the **Dhani** country. The **Tahsíl** of **Chakwál** as at present constituted is made up of the two regions known as **Lundi Patti** and **Dhani**, and of four other outlying **Iláguas** which were formerly administered from other centres. These four **Iláguas** are **Hásil** of the **Bhattis**, **Dharábi** of the **Janjuas**, **Rupwál** of the **Mairs** and **Kahúts**, and **Kallar Kahár** of the **Awáns**. The two main regions of **Lundi Patti** and **Dhani** differ a good deal in the character of their inhabitants. **Lundi Patti** occupies the eastern third of the **Tahsíl**. It was generally held in **Jágir**. As a consequence it has been settled by small miscellaneous bodies from many tribes. It was formerly divided into the three **Iláguas** of **Duman**, **Hasola**, and **Syadpur** of the **Gakhars**. All the rest of the **Tahsíl** except the four extraneous **Iláguas** already referred to is included in the **Dhani** country. This **Dhani** country is divided into five well known old **Iláguas**. **Havelí** and **Badshaháni** lie in the centre, and form the country of the **Mairs**; **Bubiál** and **Chaupeda** are to the north, and form the country of the **Kasars**; to the south lies **Kahútáni** or the country of the **Kahúts**. Here again it must be borne in mind that though these tribes are seldom or never found out of their own **Iláguas**, yet, within those **Iláguas**, they are not the sole, though they certainly are the predominant inhabitants, even perhaps in a greater degree than the **Gakhars** or the **Janjuas** in their respective territories. The origin of these tribes is doubtful. Their own account is that they came from the neighbourhood of **Jamu**, joined the Emperor **Bábar**, and were by him settled in the **Dhani** country which

70
The Mairs, Kasars, and Kahuts.

DIVISIONS OF
TAHSIL CHAKWAL.

FOUR OUTLYING
ILAQUAS.

LUNDI PATTI.

ILAQUAS IN LUNDI
PATTI.

THE DHAN.
ILAQUAS IN THE
DHAN.

ORIGIN OF MAIRS,
KASARS, AND
KAHUTS.

was at that time little if at all inhabited. They deny that they were ever subject to the Janjuas, or to any body else except the Emperors and the Sikhs. And indeed all tradition represents them as ever violent and masterful. Their chief men are termed chaudris, and the body of Mair chaudris collectively is called the Chaudriál.

DISSENSIONS AMONG
THE CHAUDRIS.

This word, however, is sometimes used to denote the old chaudris as opposed to the new men first appointed by the Mahárája Ranjit Singh. Mr. Brandreth considered that the old chaudris were first put into office by Bahádar Sháh, but this is doubtful. The dissensions between all the chaudris,—old and new,—have been thus graphically described by the same authority:—"The curse of division fell upon them in their turn. Of the Mair chaudri's sons, one took Chakwál, the other Badshaháni. The Chakwál branch divided into Chakwál and Jabairpur, and later still the great chaudris of Kot separated from the former, and possessed themselves of the ancient Janjua Mahál of Thirchak and its subordinate villages. In Chaupeda, the Kasars of Mangwál and Minwál divided the Iláqua; and Bal and Bhikári claimed a share, though a small one, of the rights of the Dulla chaudris in Bubiál. But worse divisions soon came. Chakowál again divided into two factions—Tora Báz Khán and Mehr Khán. All the other chaudris took one side or the other, till the whole Pargana was in a ceaseless fight, and government could get no revenue. During the dissolution of the empire, chaudri Ghulám Mehdi, the chief of Kot, had called in Maha Singh to protect them from the Awáns, the Janjuas, the Gakhars; and Maha Singh had agreed in return to give the old Taluqdárs 200 "Asámis" * rent free, and to uphold their contract for the rest of the Pargana. But Ranjit Singh could get nothing from them. He first sent General Ventura, who made some severe examples, and appointed new chaudris. But the old Taluqdárs or Chaudriál soon regained possession, and held the country off and on alternately, till at last they invited the new chaudris to a banquet; and, at a signal to clear the table, had them slaughtered in the Sikh Kárdár's presence. One, Sultán of Chaoli, escaped, not liking the invitation he had stayed at home and collected his retainers, and thus saved himself from the party who set off to kill him also. On this the Mahárája came in person, dispossessed the Taluqdárs, and settled each village either with the old proprietary body, or with the new cultivators. Chaudri Ghulám Mehdi alone escaped this confiscation, and was allowed to retain the Rupwál Iláqua. The Mahárája

* "Asámi" was a technical term of old Chakwál Revenue Administration. It meant a plot of 180 acres of cultivated ground.—R. G. T.

probably considered it desirable to have at least one of these powerful chiefs on his side. The others were carried off to prison, but soon bought then release, and obtained 110 *Asámis* rent free in lieu of all claims for the future. In these villages they recovered their proprietary rights, though many of them were changed or confiscated some years later by Mahārāja Gulāb Singh. But in 1848 they joined the Sikhs, and further disgraced themselves by making over a lady (Mrs. George Lawrence) to them. For this all their Jagirs were confiscated, and all their proprietary rights, wherever they held any. Some escaped a portion of this latter penalty, such as the Chaudriāl of Kot and Dulla, though the former were ejected on this order a year or two later. In the late mutiny they distinguished themselves by some services and by general good conduct; and thus obtained a reversal of their attainder. Permission was granted them to sue for all ownership rights they had held up to our rule, and few cases in the Settlement have been more complicated than these. Small Jagirs were also restored to a few of the heads of the families.

These three tribes rarely take service. They are a passionate and revengeful race. Murders are very common among them,—not for plunder, but from motives connected with women or land. They are good cultivators, but somewhat exacting landlords. Altogether they are far more materially minded than either the Gakhars or the Janjuas. Envy is their most odious quality. Every family is distracted with mean jealousies which are sometimes prosecuted with astonishing rancour. The grant of a chair or some slight honorary distinction to one member of a family throws all the rest into commotion. Not unfrequently this failing degenerates into criminal greed. One of the Kasar chaudris himself told me that he went in fear of his life till the birth of two sons secured his inheritance for his own family. From similar motives one of the Mair chaudris abandoned his own village and took refuge in another. This is not a pleasing description. It is fair to add that these vices seem to be gradually losing strength. At any rate they are awake to the expedience of working through legal channels. Many of the chaudris are personally very engaging. Good horsemen, keen sportsmen with frank manners, and a good presence it is sometimes difficult to understand how they should have such a mean side to their character.

71
CHARACTER OF
THESE TRIBES.

The principal Mair families are at Chakwāl, Chak Naurang, Badshahāni, and Kot Rupwāl. There are many others not unimportant. Dulla is the chief seat of the Kasars, and Kariāla of the Kahúts. The new chaudris of the Sikhs are

72
DISTRIBUTION OF
THESE TRIBES.

73
The Awans.

THEORIES AS TO
THEIR ORIGIN.

often known as Zamindāri chaudris to distinguish them from the old Chaudriāl. Many chaudris of all sorts hold large Ināms.

Nearly the whole Tahsíl of Tallagang and many villages in other parts of the District also are held by the Awān tribe. The origin of this people is obscure, and has given occasion to a good deal of controversy. Mr. Arthur Brandreth thinks that they may be descended from Bactrian Greeks. But Mr. Lepel Griffin considers that all real Greeks would have refused to stay in the Panjāb. General Cunningham holds the Awāns to be Rājputs who were settled here long before the time of Alexander. Anu, the brother of Yádu, was their ancestor, and Taxiles of the Greek histories was an Awān chaudri. But on the other hand Mr. Brandreth thinks that the Awāns came as an organized army from Herát not more than 250 years ago; and that they occupied their present territories with a strong hand. The Awāns themselves say they are descended from Qutb Shāh, and, through him, from Ali, the prophet's son-in-law. They came from Herát with Máhmúd of Ghazni. By him they were settled round about Sakesar. Thence they have occupied their present territories partly by peaceful settlement, and partly by driving out the Janjuas and other races. In such a conflict of authorities it is difficult to decide. The tribal tradition is probably a fable slightly connected with fact. Arabian ancestry is a favourite fiction, and Máhmúd of Ghazni is the common *Deus ex machiná* to save the confession of a primitive idolatry. On the other hand General Cunningham's theory seems incredible. It is supported by little or no evidence. It is almost unheard of for undoubted Lunar Rājputs of high pedigree to deny their origin, and to be joined in the denial by all their neighbours. Similarly the fancies about Bactrian Greeks are a mere surmise, and a very recent arrival of the Awāns is contradicted by historical evidence. The most probable account seems to be that the Awāns are a Jat race who came through the passes west of Dera Ismail Khán, and spread northward to the country round Sakesar. Here they were found by Máhmúd of Ghazni, and by him converted to Islám. This version, is, I believe, in accordance with the less adulterated traditions of Dera Ismail Khán. It also agrees with those traditions recorded by Mr. Griffin, which point to a former Hinduism. It is moreover in agreement with the common speech of the country which always classes the Awāns as "Zamindár" or low born men, in contradistinction to the "Sahu" or "gentle" tribes of Janjuas and Gakhars. Out of their own peculiar territory the Awāns are frequently set down as Jats of the Awān "got" in the records of the first Regular Settlement. This is good evidence

of the popular opinion. In Peshàwar they are, I believe, always reckoned as Hindkis. As to their recent arrival in the District it is sufficient to state that in the Ain Akbari the Tallagang Tahsíl is described as Máhl Awán, and there is nothing to suggest that the name was at all a new one.

The Awáns so completely fill the Tahsíl of Tallagang that it is usually known as the Awánkàri. In this District they also hold the Vunhár upland in the Salt Range and many other estates elsewhere. East of Kallar Kahár they are nowhere predominant. They are frank mannered and pleasing. Although the ground-work of their character is material, prudent, and calculating, yet this is often overlaid with a good deal of passionate impatience which leads to headstrong violence. They are certainly vindictive and prone to keep alive old feuds. In prosecuting these they are always ready for a riot, and often do not hesitate at a murder. These characteristics have led to an undefined but well understood factious organization. The larger part of the Tahsíl is split into two parties, to one of which nearly every head-man belongs. The bands of connection are not very tightly drawn, but everywhere each member of a party can look for general support and countenance from the other members. In the old time every son naturally belonged to the party of his father. But recently some of the younger men have chosen for themselves, and have gone over to the enemy. This has excited bitter animosity; and in one instance it led to a determined attempt to disinherit the deserter.

74
DISTRIBUTION AND
CHARACTER OF THE
AWANS.

The Awáns are physically a strong and broad shouldered race, but not generally very tall. As cultivators they are strenuous, but slovenly. Apart from the chaudris they are essentially a peasant tribe. As it is sometimes useful to know the connections of the leading men, I give a short list discriminating them into parties:—

75
SAME SUBJECT.
CHIEF AWAN
CHAUDRIS.

Láwa: Ujal Khan v. Muhamad Khán, Sultàn
Màhmúd.

Taman: Núr Khán v. Sháh Nawáz.

Trap: Muhamad Khán v. Budha Khán.

Thoha: Lál Khán, Abbás Khán v. Aliàr Khán,
Fatteh Khán.

Pira Fatihàl: Jahán Khán v. Kutb.

Dhurnàl: Muhamad Khán v. Sháh Nawáz.

Pàtwáli: Ghulám Hassan v. Mangha.

Dholar: Faizulla v. Muhamad Khán.

The first column gives village names, and the members of each party follow one another in vertical succession. Only the chief names are given. The rancour of the opposite parties varies greatly in different villages. Láwa and Pira Fatihál are as bad as most. And Taman and Trap are not much better.

76
Minor tribes.
MALLIÁRS.

SÁIADS.

RAJPUTS.

JATS.

JÁLAPS, PHAPRAS
AND LILLAS.

The minor tribes are not very important. There are one or two small Bhatti Iláguas—chiefly round about Chiní and Hásil. The Malliárs—who are Aráiens—are to be found in all the more fertile villages. They nearly always occupy irrigated areas. Generally their wells are of the small type, with only two or three acres of ground attached. These plots are cultivated like gardens,—heavily manured, always double, and sometimes triple cropped in the year. Saiads occur all over the District in scattered villages. As a rule they are bad cultivators, lazy, arrogant, and not only willing but proud to live wholly or partially upon alms and offerings. Round Jehlam and in the Pabbi there are a few scattered Rájputs who claim descent from Rájá Salivahan of Siálkot. Jats of different clans are numerous. But the word is applied very loosely to any low-born men of uncertain origin. The Jálaps, the Phapras, and the Lillas are more interesting. They are all semi-Jat tribes. Each inhabits a well defined area in the plains below the Salt Range, and none of them is ever found outside its own boundary.

77
Hindus.

The Hindus and the trading classes of the District are almost interchangeable terms. Except a few Jágirdárs, Fakírs, and Government servants or pensioners, the whole Hindu population is engaged in trade, while at the same time Mussalmán traders are very few. These Khatri shopkeepers call for no remark. Most of them are petty village-dealers. The better class do a large money-lending business, and some of them speculate a good deal in salt and timber. Both these trades, however, are likely to decline.

78
CENSUS TABLE.

The Tables in the following pages give a full abstract of the population of the District as viewed in several aspects. It is founded upon the Patwári census taken during the measurements of the present re-settlement :—

STATEMENTS.

A Statement showing the population

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Tahsils.	Population.	DETAIL OF POPULATION BY STATUS.	DETAIL OF POPULATION BY									
JEHLAM.	150,472	Owners ... Tenants... Others ... TOTAL ...	HINDUS.				Sikhs.	MUHAM				
			Brahmins.	Khatris.	Others.	TOTAL.		Saiads.	Gakhars.	Janjuas.	Jalaps.	Phaphras.
PIND DADAN KKAN.	151,096	Owners ... Tenants... Others ... TOTAL ...	347	289	57	693	208	2,043	9,363	1,349	...	...
			480	227	77	784	215	672	273	192	...	...
			1,357	3,915	2,148	7,420	3,306	510	339	49	...	...
			2,184	4,431	2,282	8,897	3,729	3,225	9,975	1,590	...	...
CHAKWAL.	143,169	Owners ... Tenants... Others ... TOTAL ...	559	788	33	1,380	471	3,122	31	5,657	1,304	3,190
			114	174	191	479	33	578	...	280	41	184
			3,566	8,589	5,840	17,995	1,636	971	8	455	13	2
			4,239	9,551	6,064	19,854	2,140	4,671	39	6,392	1,358	3,376
TALLAGANG.	78,103	Owners ... Tenants... Others ... TOTAL ...	234	900	110	1,244	739	2,478	518	715	...	...
			342	1,649	167	2,158	631	728	57	446	...	...
			1,862	5,640	1,332	8,834	5,568	757	30	111	3	...
			2,438	8,189	1,609	12,236	6,938	3,963	605	1,272	3	...
TOTAL DISTRICT.	522,840	Owners ... Tenants... Others ... TOTAL ...	77	408	74	559	26	1,039	...	411	...	...
			46	194	72	312	8	203	20	...	...	...
			377	4,832	1,240	6,449	520	247	...	...	...	...
			500	5,434	1,386	7,320	554	1,489	20	411	...	...
			1,217	2,385	274	3,876	1,444	8,682	9,912	8,132	1,304	3,190
			982	2,244	507	3,733	887	2,181	350	918	41	184
			7,162	22,976	10,560	40,698	11,030	2,485	377	615	16	2
			9,361	27,605	11,341	48,307	13,361	13,348	10,639	9,665	1,361	3,376

n the Jhelam District.

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
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RELIGIONS AND TRIBES.

MADANS.

Mair and Minhas.	Kasars.	Kahuts.	Awans.	Gujars.	Bhattias.	Other Rajputs.	Jats.	Moghals.	Kamins.	Others.	TOTAL.	Other religions.
636	...	...	4,895	12,417	...	2,275	30,720	2,739	2,278	6,055	74,770	...
157	...	...	589	1,162	...	227	6,199	408	11,895	5,923	27,697	...
156	...	...	122	154	...	330	918	175	22,850	9,759	35,362	17
949	...	...	5,606	13,733	...	2,832	37,837	3,322	36,923	21,737	137,829	17
...	...	...	18,577	1,426	564	2,181	13,538	1,417	2,217	12,583	65,807	18
...	...	...	794	338	84	232	2,900	13	4,490	3,387	13,330	53
...	...	...	979	280	21	85	1,109	18	34,285	8,180	46,406	3,488
...	...	...	20,350	2,044	669	2,498	17,547	1,448	41,001	24,150	125,543	3,559
10,224	6,860	9,397	11,188	1,986	2,454	748	5,624	736	3,203	6,599	62,730	...
1,481	1,278	1,030	2,602	367	1,283	289	3,996	82	9,810	6,757	30,206	...
885	636	466	1,756	121	156	122	4,183	62	19,278	2,493	31,059	...
12,590	8,774	10,893	15,546	2,474	3,893	1,159	13,803	880	32,291	15,849	123,995	...
130	...	...	29,765	23	3,200	28	...	209	429	957	36,191	...
6	7	...	8,797	...	169	102	...	272	4,252	4,068	17,896	230
17	...	...	610	...	41	27	...	11	10,617	1,899	13,469	2,443
153	7	...	39,172	23	3,410	157	...	492	15,298	6,924	67,556	2,673
10,990	6,860	9,397	64,425	15,852	6,218	5,232	49,882	5,101	8,127	26,194	239,498	18
1,644	1,285	1,030	12,782	1,867	1,536	850	13,095	775	30,456	20,135	89,129	283
1,058	636	466	3,467	555	218	564	6,210	266	87,030	22,331	126,296	5,948
13,692	8,781	10,893	80,674	18,274	7,972	6,646	69,187	6,142	125,613	68,660	454,923	6,249

A Statement showing the population

		27	28	29
Taluka.	Population.	DETAIL OF RELIGION.	DETAIL	
			SEX	
			Male.	
			Not of full age.	Of full age.
JEHLAM.	150,472	Hindu and Sikhs	2,570	4,637
		Musalmáns	29,580	44,984
		TOTAL ...	32,150	49,621
PIND DADAN KHAN.	151,006	Hindu and Sikhs	4,365	7,599
		Musalmáns	28,143	39,403
		TOTAL ...	32,508	47,002
CHAKWAL.	143,169	Hindu and Sikhs	3,477	6,396
		Musalmáns	25,746	39,595
		TOTAL ...	29,223	45,991
TALLAGANG.	78,103	Hindu and Sikhs	1,823	2,387
		Musalmáns	16,821	20,109
		TOTAL ...	18,644	22,496
TOTAL DISTRICT.	522,840	Hindu and Sikhs	12,235	21,019
		Musalmáns	100,290	144,091
		TOTAL ...	112,525	165,110

in the Jehlam District—Continued.

30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
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OF THE POPULATION WITH REGARD TO

AND AGES.					MARRIAGE.					
Female.		Total.			Unmarried.		Married.		Widowers or widows.	
Not of full age.	Of full age.	Not of full age.	Of full age.	GRAND TOTAL.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1,827	3,592	4,397	8,229	12,626	3,727	1,648	2,986	3,000	494	771
22,557	40,725	52,137	85,709	137,846	39,161	25,348	31,713	31,748	3,690	6,186
24,384	44,317	56,534	93,938	150,472	42,888	26,996	34,699	34,748	4,184	6,957
3,415	6,615	7,780	14,214	21,994	5,104	2,770	5,706	5,725	1,154	1,535
25,099	36,457	53,242	75,860	129,102	32,281	23,825	31,555	31,628	3,710	6,103
28,514	43,072	61,022	90,074	151,096	37,385	26,595	37,261	37,353	4,864	7,638
3,086	6,215	6,563	12,611	19,174	3,163	2,108	5,859	6,025	851	1,068
22,053	36,601	47,799	76,196	123,995	32,334	23,543	29,902	30,438	3,045	4,773
25,139	42,816	54,362	88,860	143,169	35,497	25,651	35,821	36,463	3,896	5,841
1,500	2,164	3,323	4,551	7,874	2,131	1,314	1,865	1,868	214	482
13,954	19,345	30,775	39,454	70,229	19,707	14,534	15,794	15,989	1,429	2,776
15,454	21,509	34,098	44,005	78,103	21,838	15,848	17,659	17,857	1,643	3,258
9,828	18,586	22,063	39,605	61,668	14,125	7,840	16,416	16,618	2,713	3,856
83,663	133,128	183,953	277,219	461,172	123,483	87,250	109,024	109,803	11,874	19,838
93,491	151,714	206,016	316,824	522,840	137,608	95,090	125,440	126,421	14,587	23,694

A Statement showing the population

			41	42	43	44	45	46
Tahsils.	Population.	DETAIL OF RELIGION.	DETAIL OF THE					
			EDUCATION.					
			Educated in			Of whom are		
			English.	Vernacular.	Hindi, Sanscrit, &c.	Cultivators.	Others.	Total.
JEHLAM.	150,472	Hindu and Sikhs ...	102	879	1,830	416	2,404	2,820
		Musalman's ...	67	3,122	41	2,276	954	3,230
		TOTAL ...	169	4,001	1,880	2,692	3,358	6,050
PIND DADAY KHAN.	151,096	Hindu and Sikhs ...	70	1,238	4,916	341	5,883	6,155
		Musalman's ...	26	2,175	912	1,281	1,832	3,018
		TOTAL ...	96	3,413	5,828	1,622	7,715	9,176
CHAKWAL.	143,169	Hindu and Sikhs ...	13	920	3,106	1,078	2,961	4,039
		Musalman's ...	1	2,327	223	2,223	328	2,551
		TOTAL ...	14	3,247	3,329	3,301	3,289	6,590
TALLAGANG.	78,103	Hindu and Sikhs ...	3	263	1,736	422	1,580	1,995
		Musalman's ...	1	892	12	624	281	900
		TOTAL ...	4	1,155	1,748	1,046	1,861	2,895
TOTAL DISTRICT.	522,840	Hindu and Sikhs ...	188	3,300	11,597	2,257	12,828	15,082
		Musalman's ...	95	8,516	1,188	6,404	3,395	9,603
		TOTAL ...	283	11,816	12,785	8,661	16,223	24,688

the Jehlam District—Concluded.

47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
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POPULATION WITH REGARD TO

POPULATION.		MEANS OF SUPPORT.							
Were educated in		Cultivators.	Shop-keepers.	Artizans.	Coolies.	Carriers.	Government servants.	Kamins.	Others.
Government schools.	Other schools.								
718	2,102	1,867	6,402	926	720	991	1,021	699	...
567	2,663	102,318	1,598	22,620	5,487	570	1,346	3,907	...
1,285	4,765	104,185	8,000	23,546	6,207	1,561	2,367	4,606	...
1,185	5,039	2,363	11,016	1,187	1,991	2,373	1,563	1,310	191
302	2,811	79,208	1,840	29,768	10,676	1,874	1,602	2,972	1,162
1,487	7,850	81,571	12,856	30,955	12,667	4,247	3,165	4,282	1,353
882	3,157	4,772	6,323	1,742	540	3,479	1,334	852	122
155	2,396	92,936	1,094	25,625	2,302	159	194	555	1,130
1,037	5,553	97,708	7,414	27,367	2,842	3,638	1,528	1,407	1,252
168	1,834	905	4,526	473	460	792	333	335	...
36	869	54,317	62	12,385	2,177	289	143	856	...
204	2,703	55,222	4,588	12,858	2,637	1,081	526	1,191	...
2,953	12,132	9,907	28,267	4,328	3,711	7,635	4,301	3,196	313
1,060	8,739	328,779	4,594	90,398	20,642	2,892	3,285	8,300	2,292
4,013	20,871	338,686	32,861	94,726	24,353	10,527	7,586	11,496	2,605

A Statement showing various average

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Taluka.	Population.	DETAIL OF POPULATION BY STATUS.	DETAIL OF POPULATION							
			Hindus.				Sikhs.			
			Brahmins.	Khatris.	Others.	Total.				
JEHLAK.	100	Owners ...	3	2	...	5	1	1.4	6.2	...
		Tenants ...	3	2	1	6	1	4	2	...
		Others ...	9	2.6	1.5	5.0	2.2	3	2	...
		TOTAL ...	1.5	3.0	1.6	6.1	2.4	2.1	6.6	1.1
PIND DADAN KHAN.	100	Owners ...	4	5	...	9	3	2.1	...	3
		Tenants ...	1	1	1	3	...	4	...	...
		Others ...	2.4	5.7	3.8	11.9	1.1	7	...	...
		TOTAL ...	2.9	6.3	3.9	13.1	1.4	3.2	...	4
CHAKWAL.	100	Owners ...	2	6	1	9	5	1.7	4	...
		Tenants ...	2	1.2	1	1.5	4	5	...	...
		Others ...	1.3	4.0	9	6.2	3.9	5	...	...
		TOTAL ...	1.7	5.8	1.1	8.6	4.8	2.7	4	...
TALLAGANG.	100	Owners ...	...	1.0	...	1.0	...	1.0	...	1
		Tenants ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Others ...	...	6.0	2.0	8.0	1.0	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	...	7.0	2.0	9.0	1.0	1.0	...	...
TOTAL DISTRICT.	100	Owners ...	3	3	1	1.0	3	1.7	1.9	...
		Tenants ...	2	4	1	7	2	4	1	...
		Others ...	1.4	4.4	2.0	7.8	2.0	5	1	...
		TOTAL ...	1.9	5.1	2.2	9.5	2.5	2.5	2.1	...

e population in the Jehlam District.

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
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LIGIONS AND TRIBES.

<i>Muhammadans.</i>													Other religions.
P'hapras.	Mair and Minhas.	Kasars.	Kahuts.	Awans.	Gujars.	Bhattis.	Other Rájput.	Jats.	Moghals.	Kamins.	Others.	Total.	
...	4	...	...	3.3	8.3	...	1.5	20.4	1.8	1.5	4.0	49.7	...
...	1	...	...	4	8	...	1	4.1	3	7.9	3.9	18.3	...
...	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	6	1	15.2	6.5	23.5	...
...	6	...	...	3.8	9.2	...	1.8	25.1	2.2	24.6	14.4	91.5	...
2.1	...	...	...	12.3	1.0	4	1.4	9.0	9	1.5	8.3	43.6	...
1	...	...	...	5	2	1	2	1.9	...	2.9	2.3	8.8	1
...	...	...	...	7	2	...	1	7	...	22.7	5.3	30.7	2.3
2.2	...	...	...	13.5	1.4	5	1.7	11.6	9	27.1	15.9	83.1	2.4
...	7.1	4.8	6.6	7.8	1.4	1.6	5	3.9	5	2.3	4.7	43.8	...
...	1.0	9	7	1.8	3	9	2	2.8	1	6.9	4.7	21.1	...
...	6	4	3	1.2	1	1	1	2.9	1	13.5	1.8	21.7	...
...	8.7	6.1	7.6	10.8	1.8	2.6	8	9.6	7	22.7	11.2	86.6	...
...	...	...	...	38.0	...	4.0	...	...	...	1.0	1.0	46.0	...
...	...	...	...	11.0	...	...	...	...	1.0	6.0	5.0	23.0	1.0
...	...	...	...	1.0	...	...	...	...	...	14.0	2.0	17.0	3.0
...	...	...	...	50.0	...	4.0	...	...	1.0	21.0	8.0	86.0	4.0
6	2.1	1.3	1.8	12.3	3.0	1.2	1.0	9.5	1.0	1.5	5.0	45.7	...
..	3	2	2	2.4	4	3	2	2.5	1	5.8	3.9	17.0	...
..	2	1	1	7	1	...	1	1.2	1	16.6	4.3	24.2	1.1
6	2.6	1.6	2.1	15.5	3.5	1.5	1.3	13.3	1.1	23.9	13.2	86.9	1.1

A Statement showing various averages of the

		27					28	29
Tahsils.	Population.	DETAIL OF RELIGION.					DETAIL OF THE	
							SEX	
							Male.	
							Not of full age.	Of full age.
JEHLAM.	100	Hindu and Sikhs	...	...	...	...	17	31
		Musalman	...	...	...	...	19.6	29
		TOTAL	...	...	...	...	21.3	30
PIND DADAN KHAN.	100	Hindu and Sikhs	...	...	...	...	2.9	5.1
		Musalman	...	...	...	...	18.6	26
		TOTAL	...	...	...	...	21.5	31
CHAKWAL.	100	Hindu and Sikhs	...	...	...	...	2.4	
		Musalman	...	...	...	...	18.0	2
		TOTAL	...	...	...	...	20.4	3
TALLAGANG.	100	Hindu and Sikhs	...	...	...	...	2.0	
		Musalman	...	...	...	...	22.0	2
		TOTAL	...	...	...	...	24.0	2
TOTAL DISTRICT.	100	Hindu and Sikhs	...	...	...	...	2.3	
		Musalman	...	...	...	...	19.1	2
		TOTAL	...	...	...	...	21.4	3

Population in the Jehlam District—Continued.

30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
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POPULATION WITH REGARD TO

AND AGE.					MARRIAGE.						EDUCATION.		
Female.		Total.			Unmarried.		Married.		Widowers & widows.		Educated in		
Not of full age.	Of full age.	Not of full age.	Of full age.	Grand Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	English.	Vernacular.	Hindi, Sanscrit &c.
1·2	2·4	2·9	5·5	8·4	2·5	1·1	2·0	2·0	·3	·5	·1	·6	1·2
15·0	27·1	34·6	57·0	91·6	26·0	16·8	21·1	21·1	2·5	4·1	...	2·1	...
16·2	29·5	37·5	62·5	100·0	27·8	17·9	23·8	23·1	2·8	4·6	·1	2·7	1·2
2·2	4·3	5·1	9·4	14·5	3·4	1·8	3·8	3·8	·8	1·0	...	·8	3·3
16·7	24·1	35·3	50·2	85·5	21·4	15·8	20·9	20·9	2·4	4·0	...	1·5	·6
18·9	28·4	40·4	59·6	100·0	24·8	17·6	24·7	24·7	3·2	5·0	...	2·3	3·9
2·2	4·3	4·6	8·8	13·4	2·2	1·5	4·1	4·2	·6	·7	...	·6	2·2
15·4	25·6	33·4	53·2	86·6	22·6	16·4	21·0	21·3	2·1	3·3	...	1·6	·2
17·6	29·9	38·0	62·0	100·0	24·8	17·9	25·1	25·5	2·7	4·0	...	2·2	2·4
2·0	3·0	4·0	6·0	10·0	2·7	1·7	2·4	2·4	·3	·6	...	...	2·0
18·0	25·0	40·0	50·0	90·0	25·2	18·6	20·2	20·5	1·8	3·6	...	1·0	...
20·0	28·0	44·0	56·0	100·0	27·9	20·3	22·6	22·9	2·1	4·2	...	1·0	2·0
1·9	3·6	4·2	7·6	11·8	2·7	1·5	3·1	3·2	·5	·7	...	·7	2·2
16·0	25·5	35·1	53·1	88·2	23·6	16·7	20·9	21·0	2·3	3·8	...	1·6	·2
17·9	29·1	39·3	60·7	100·0	26·3	18·2	24·0	24·2	2·8	4·5	...	2·3	2·4

A Statement showing various averages

			44	45	46
			DETAIL OF THE		
			EDUCA		
		DETAIL OF RELIGION.	Of whom are		
	Population.		Cultivators.	Others.	Total.
JEHLAM.	100	Hindu and Sikhs	3	1.6	1.9
		Musalman	1.5	.6	2.1
		TOTAL ...	1.8	2.2	4.0
PIND DADAN KHAN.	100	Hindu and Sikhs	2	3.9	4.1
		Musalman ... ..	.9	1.2	2.1
		TOTAL ...	1.1	5.1	6.2
CHAKWAL.	100	Hindu and Sikhs ... ..	.8	2.0	2.8
		Musalman	1.6	.2	1.8
		TOTAL ...	2.4	2.2	4.6
TALLAGANG.	100	Hindu and Sikhs ... ..	...	2.0	2.0
		Musalman	1.0	...	1.0
		TOTAL ...	1.0	2.0	3.0
TOTAL DISTRICT.	100	Hindu and Sikhs ... ..	.4	2.5	2.9
		Musalman	1.2	.6	1.8
		TOTAL ...	1.6	3.1	4.7

of the population in the Jehlam District—Concluded.

47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
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POPULATION WITH REGARD TO

EDUCATION.		OCCUPATIONS.							
Were educated in		Cultivators.	Shop-keepers.	Artizans.	Coolies.	Carriers.	Government servants.	Kamins.	Others.
Government schools.	Other schools.								
·5	1·4	1·2	4·2	·6	·5	·7	·7	·5	...
·3	1·8	67·9	1·2	15·0	3·6	·4	·9	2·6	...
·8	3·2	69·1	5·4	15·6	4·1	1·1	1·6	3·1	...
·8	3·3	1·5	7·3	·8	1·3	1·5	1·1	·9	·1
·2	1·9	52·5	1·2	19·7	7·1	1·2	1·1	1·9	·8
1·0	5·2	54·0	8·5	20·5	8·4	2·7	2·2	2·8	·9
·6	2·2	3·4	4·4	1·2	·4	2·4	·9	·6	·1
·1	1·7	64·9	·8	17·9	1·6	·1	·1	·4	·8
·7	3·9	68·3	5·2	19·1	2·0	2·5	1·0	1·0	·9
...	2·0	1·0	5·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	...	...
...	1·0	70·0	...	16·0	3·0	...	...	1·0	...
...	3·0	71·0	5·0	17·0	4·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	...
·6	2·3	2·0	5·4	·7	·7	1·5	·8	·6	·1
·2	1·6	62·9	·9	17·3	3·8	·6	·7	1·6	·4
·8	3·9	64·9	6·3	18·0	4·5	2·1	1·5	2·2	·5

79
VILLAGES AND
HAMLETS.

The Mussulmán population lives mainly in the villages. These are somewhat peculiar. Towards the east and centre of the District they are not usually very large. But most of them are divided into numerous separate hamlets called Dhoks or Mohras. These hamlets sometimes consist of a single house, often of five or six houses together, and sometimes they are really complete villages. The causes of this arrangement are probably twofold. In the first place the surface of the District is excessively variable in quality. The best areas for farming are often small in extent, and at a great distance from one another. Naturally each man settled down beside his own particular plot. This tendency was intensified by the old political circumstances of the District. The fighting tribes did not as a rule cultivate themselves. They settled small bodies of tenants upon all the best parts of their properties, and lived upon the rentals received. These tenants were a miscellaneous body with few common interests. Their landlords protected them from external violence, and they were therefore as safe in small hamlets as in large villages. Thus it became usual for the main body of the landlord class to live in one large central Abádi surrounded by a string of Dhoks inhabited by rent-paying tenants. The number of Dhoks in a village is sometimes very great. Lehri and Padhri have each about forty, and fifteen to twenty is not uncommon. In process of time many Dhoks have waxed mightily, and many of the old tenants have become owners. In such cases the want of communal feeling becomes at once apparent. Each Dhok wishes to set up for itself, and to become independent of its neighbours. At the old Regular Settlement independence was at first rather freely granted. It resulted in a number of petty and feeble villages mostly in the Jehlam Tahsil. Afterwards Mr. Brandreth refused to allow separation except in special cases. In the majority of instances this is no doubt the wiser policy.

80
VILLAGES IN THE
WEST.

As we go westward this system of Dhoks and Mohras gradually dies away. Among the Awáns of Tallagang it is uncommon. Although the villages are large, the Abádi or Vasti is single. Where Dhoks are met with, they are fewer and less important than elsewhere. The size of the villages here is sometimes enormous. Láwa has an area of 185 square miles, and Thoha Mehram Khán of 86. Kandowál in the Thal of Tahsil Pind Dádan Khán is inferior to these with only 27. Láwa and Thoha between them occupy nearly the whole breadth of the Tallagang Tahsil. A homogeneous farming population, with a large share of democratical equality, not overridden by Jagirdárs, but torn asunder by

frequent village wars, has probably given occasion for this state of matters.

The village houses are almost universally built of mud or sun-dried bricks, one storey high, and flat roofed. Where stones are abundant, they are often built up into the mud walls, in the rough, just as they are. Recently a few of the leading chaudris have built new Hawelis of squared and dressed stone, and most of the new mosques in the wealthier villages are now so built. Most houses have a yard in front which is commonly walled in, but sometimes only set round with a loose thorn hedge. This contains the feeding troughs for cattle. Inside, the houses are kept scrupulously clean. The walls are leaped and polished, or sometimes white-washed. Generally the pots and pans are arranged upon shelves or recesses. Most houses contain a store-bin for grain, which is of different shapes, and has different names in different parts of the District. The furniture consists of the ordinary cooking utensils, a few Chárpáis, stools made of Kána, spinning wheels for cotton, and a hand-mill for grinding. There will also probably be one or two "pittáras" or baskets to hold clothes in. Some of the more advanced chaudris have recently taken to the use of English glass and earthen-ware of a strong coarse kind. With these and other ornaments they sometimes prepare a gorgeous but tawdry "Mahal," though the rest of their dwelling may be mean enough. The prettiest things about the upper class of houses are the carved doorways, and the inlaid and painted ceilings of wood. Both are the work of common Tirkhâns, but they are often really artistic and beautiful. The number of houses, according to the present Settlement reckoning, is 122,661 for the whole District. This gives 4.25 persons to a house and 125 houses to a village.

81
HOUSES.

FURNITURE.

The main staple of the food of the people is wheat. This is supplemented by bájra. And these two grains are alone supposed to be proper sustenance for men. Maize, rice, moth, and barley are all pleasant now and then for a change, but are only fit to nourish women, children and horses. Meals are taken twice a day, about 10 A. M. and at sunset. The morning meal consists of wheaten or other chapátis with some salt, some "lassi" or butter milk, and perhaps a little ghi and pepper to add a flavour. The evening meal is much the same with the addition of some kind of "dál" or any vegetables that can be procured. The richer classes vary this dietary by the occasional addition of some "halwa," or of a "pillau" of rice and flesh. Meats are eaten by those who can afford it, and milk is largely consumed at all times. Meals are cooked at home in the cold weather, and at the village "tandúr" by

82
FOOD.

the Máchi in the hot. The Máchi receives a handful of flour per day per family, and his fuel is generally thorn, refuse, or bájra stalks. The men of the household eat first, and after them the women. In addition to the regular meals it is not uncommon to take a little parched gram or other light sustenance about two o'clock. This is called shortly the Lori-wela. Anything that remains over from the evening meal is eaten early next morning with ghi and butter-milk. This is called shortly the Chhá-h-wela. If there is work in the fields it is carried there about 8 A.M., otherwise it is eaten at home immediately on getting up.

83
CLOTHING OF MEN.

The clothing of the men varies slightly in different parts of the District. Everywhere a "Pag" or "Pagri" is worn, which generally grows bigger with the social importance of the wearer. A sheet of cotton stuff, which is always of country make, is wrapped round the loins and reaches down nearly to the ankle. This is called the "Táhmád." But in many cases—especially among those who have much official business—the "Táhmád" gives place to "Paijámas." And in the Pabbi and Dhani Iláguas the common wear is the wide and loose kind of "Paijámas" called "Sutan." The upper surface of the body is clothed in a coat or "Kurta." This is worn tight and short in the Jehlam Tahsil, and also in east Pind Dádan Khán. But elsewhere it is loose, wide-sleeved, and reaches nearly to the knee. By many of the younger men—especially in the Thal, and in parts of Tallagang—the "Kurta" is not worn at all. But everyone alike wraps himself in a cotton sheet or "Chadar" arranged shawlwise. This is the dress for the hot weather. In the cold season the "Anga" is put on over the "Kurta." It is a sort of loose coat, wadded with cotton, and reaching nearly to the knee. In addition to this, in the east and south of the District, the "Chadar" is replaced by the "Dohar" or doubled sheet of stout cotton stuff. Elsewhere a woollen blanket called "Loi" is used instead of the "Dohar." The "Loi" is generally of course stuff. Rich people eschew it in favour of the "Dulái," which is really a light "Razái." The shoes are of the common type; but among the hills they are often replaced by sandals called "Kheri" or "Chaplí."

84
EUROPEAN STUFFS.

The taste for European cloth has spread largely. The women think it shows off their beauty to advantage, and the village dandies have the same opinion about themselves. Everyone who can afford it has an English turban. The richer men have Kurtas also of English cloth. But Táhmads, Sutan, and Paijámas are almost always of country stuff.

85
CLOTHING OF
WOMEN.

Near the river the women wear a skirt called "Minjli." But elsewhere the wide loose trousers called "Sutan" are in common use. In Chakwál especially these are made full of

overlapping pleats, so that from 30 to 40 yards of stuff are often used for a single pair. "Sutan" are made of country stuff. "Kurtas" are worn universally. They hang loose over the hands of the "Sutan." Over all, the "Chadar" is arranged shawlwise, and is also brought over the head like a hood. The same dress is worn throughout the year, but the material is changed with the season.

The only difference among the Hindus is that the men use the Dhoti, and the women nearly all dress their hair with a huge horn-like top-knot called "kila" or "choti."

A silver seal-ring is the only ornament much used by men. Among boys ornaments are, however, sometimes worn till the age of puberty—being discarded gradually with the advancing years. Anklets (khangru or pánuté), wristlets, (kangana), necklaces (hansli), and earrings (murki or dur) are all sometimes to be seen. The last of these are sometimes retained through life. But the whole practice of loading boys with jewellery is in decay. It has led to several murders which have frightened parents.

The ornaments worn by women are limited only by the want of money to buy more. It would be tedious to give a complete list of these often barbarous trinkets. Among the most common are Chhumkha or earrings; Hár or chain necklaces; Bhawatta or armlets; Thilán or frontlets; Gokharu or bracelets; Hansli or necklaces; other earrings called Wáli; Nath, Bulák and Longh, which are all nose-rings, all very ugly, and all laid aside during widowhood; Arsi or huge finger rings set with looking glasses, with many others.

The real occupations in life of a woman begin with her marriage. When she finally goes to her husband's house, she is generally fed with fat things and excused from labour for the first year. But afterwards begins a round of drudgery, which only ends when there is no strength left to endure it. The first thing done on rising in the morning is to grind the corn for the day's food of the family. Then the milk is churned for butter. That done, water has to be fetched—always two "gharas" and sometimes five. Sometimes the well or water source is close by, and sometimes far away. Back from the well, the morning meal has to be cooked and carried to the husband wherever he may be in the fields. Back from the fields, she may eat her own breakfast by herself, and afterwards spin the cotton, darn the clothes, and act as laundress. Then follows another round of grinding, and the preparation of dál or vegetables for the evening meal. Next water has to be fetched a second time, and dinner cooked and served to the husband. Her own dinner, and a turn at the spinning wheel, finishes the day. In addition to

86
HINDU CLOTHING.

87
ORNAMENTS OF
MEN.

88
ORNAMENTS OF
WOMEN.

89
OCCUPATIONS OF
WOMEN.

all this women are burdened with the ordinary domestic cares of the family, and with several duties belonging to the farm. Most of the cotton-picking (chunái) is done by them. They watch the ripening crops, and they glean the fields at harvest. In the lower classes they carry manure to the fields, weed the crops, and make themselves generally useful. Most of them also repair the house-walls when injured after rain. Of course this description does not apply to women who live in "parda." But of such there are not many in the District except in the houses of certain chundris and Saiads.

90
OCCUPATIONS
MEN.

Men on rising milk the kine, and then go off to the fields with their implements and bullocks. Here, with the interval of the morning meal, they usually continue at some sort of agricultural work till four in the evening. As the day draws to a close they cut grass for the cattle. On their return home they litter down and feed the bullocks, eat their own dinner, and go to bed. December and January are idle months. Leisure lasts then nearly all day. Children as they grow up are expected to help their parents in herding cattle, picking cotton and other light tasks.

91
DIVISIONS
TIME.

The day is divided into Welás or watches. The names for these watches differ slightly in different places. Those in most common use are given below, with the approximate corresponding time in English :—

Badi Wela	...	...	= Dawn to sunrise.
Chháh Wela	...	...	= Sunrise to about 10 A. M.
Roti Wela	...	...	= 10 A. M. to noon.
Dopáhar	...	...	= Noon to about 2 P. M.
Peshi Wela	...	...	= 2 to 3 P. M.
Lauhde Wela...	...	...	= 3 to 4 P. M.
Digar Wela	...	...	= 4 to 6 P. M.
Nimásha	...	...	= Sunset and twilight.
Khau Pía	...	...	= After dinner.
Adhi Rát	...	...	= Midnight.

92
MARRIAGES.

Hindu marriages need not be noticed here. Among Muhammadans the only recognised restrictions upon marriage are those of the sacred law. Marriages between first cousins are frequent. And though, in practice, marriage, as a rule, takes place within the tribe, yet this is merely a matter of convenience. Instances of marriages out of the tribe are by no means rare. Chaudris and other wealthy men who are able to choose over a wider field frequently take a wife—especially a second wife—from the daughters of a strange people. The only social ordinance on the subject of

marriage which is everywhere recognised is that no man must give his daughter in marriage to a tribe which ranks below his own in social estimation. Gakhars, Janjuas, and Saiads are generally admitted to be better born than the other races in the District. But outside of these three tribes social rank is very much a matter of individual opinion. Saiads, as a rule, give their daughters only to Saiads. Most Gakhars and Janjuas are ready to marry their daughters into Saiad families; but some of the prouder chaudris would refuse to do so. Between themselves Gakhars and Janjuas intermarry on terms of equality. But the instances are rare, and I doubt whether the custom would be universally recognised. All that can be stated generally and absolutely is that in every marriage the husband's family must be at least equal in social estimation to that of the wife, although not at all necessarily equal in wealth.

In most cases marriage is preceded by betrothal (Nátah). While a boy is still only a few years old his father looks about for a suitable damsel of like age. When he has found what he wants, he addresses the girl's father through the agency of the Mairási, the barber, or of a kinsman. If the parties agree they come together on a set day in presence of the Mulla, the Mairásis, the barbers, and other witnesses. Various ceremonies take place, of which the most important is the distribution of sugar to "sweeten the mouths" of the spectators. The Mulla invokes a Khair Dua or blessing, and the boy's father presents to the girl's father an offering of clothes and money. Part of the money is given in fees to the Mulla and the Mairásis and barbers. One rupee called the "Nisháni" or token is always placed in the hand of the girl. The expense of a betrothal varies from Rs. 10 to Rs. 200 on the boy's side; and from Rs. 7 to Rs. 25 on the girl's. Formal marriage follows at puberty. On the application of the boy's father a meeting takes place, at which the date for the marriage is fixed. Some days before the date so fixed the ceremony called Máían takes place at the houses both of the boy and of the girl. The girl is dressed in red Sálu cloth, her hands are stained with Henna, and the braids in which she has hitherto bound up her hair are loosened. She is made to distribute sugar and grain to the guests who are always confined to her own people. After this, until the marriage takes place, the girl is carefully watched and guarded for fear the Djinns may do her a mischief. Similar ceremonies go on at the same time in the boy's house, and are followed by a procession in which he is promenaded round the village till midnight, attended by Mairásis with pipes and drums, and women with loud singing. During this promenade the boy wears torn or dirty clothes and carries a sword or knife in his

93
BETROTHAL.

CEREMONIES OR
SERVED AT MARRI-
AGES.

hand to protect himself, as it is said, against the Djinn. From the time of these ceremonies until the Barát the women in both houses keep up a nightly chanting and drumming. Three days before the Barát starts the more intimate friends of the bridegroom arrive; the other invited guests drop in later. When all are assembled the boy's father gives a big feast—generally of rice and meat—which costs from Rs. 50 to Rs. 500. Then water is brought from the well with pomp and singing. The bridegroom is washed and clad in new garments. The old ones go to the barber. This bathing is called Ghirauli. The bridegroom then takes his place at the receipt of custom, and the guests present their Tambol offerings. When this is finished the boy is crowned with a chaplet (Sihra), and the Barát starts off for the bride's house with the groom mounted on horseback and protected by a gaudy paper umbrella called Chattr or Sir, and always carried by a Dhobi. As the procession starts the women sing a Khair Dua. Arrived at the village of the bride the Barát is met in the gateway by the sweeper who demands his fee to allow the procession to proceed. This is called Dhora, and is usually about 8 annas. As the Barát advances along the village lanes it is abused by all the village women and beaten with bajra stalks and the like. This mock warfare is called Dharantar. Arrived at or near the bride's house everyone sits down, and the barber of the girl's part puts sugar and milk into the bridegroom's mouth, for which he receives a fee of from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 (Lág). Then the bride's father gives a feast, which costs from Rs. 50 to Rs. 800. This is followed by the Bera Ghori, a ceremony performed by the barber's wife. It practically consists of making images in flour of the boy's relatives, and then extorting a fee by threatening to abuse them. Next succeeds a promenade of the bridegroom round the village attended by pipes and drums, and women and Mairâsis singing in antiphonal measures. This goes on till the Sargi or 4 o'clock in the morning. Then the Barát who have been sleeping are waked up, and five or six of the best of them, with the bridegroom and his father, enter the bride's house carrying trays of presents—cloths and jewellery. This is called the Warasuhi. This completed, the father of the bride directs the Mulla to read the Nikh. Upon this two witnesses are first sent to the girl to enquire to whom she will give authority to consent to her marriage on her behalf. This is a mere pretence, as the girl holds her tongue, and her relations answer for her that she gives the "Wák" or power of attorney to so-and-so. The man in question is called, accepts his attorneyship and proceeds to settle the dower with the bridegroom. This is first put at an extravagant rate and eventually beaten down to a reasonable one. The usual rate varies from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100 with one

Muhar. It is never paid, and the whole thing is merely a form. Then the Kázi thrice asks the consent of the bridegroom and of the bride's agent, and then reads the proper **Khutba**, and the ceremony is complete. Money is not paid for a bride among the better classes. Among the lower classes it sometimes is paid. After the marriage is over, the bride is taken to her husband's house with ceremonies which need not be detailed. She remains there three or four days, and then returns to her father's house for about a month. After that she finally takes up her abode with her husband.

The ceremonies at births and deaths are too long for detail. They are fully stated in the vernacular account of the District drawn up by Mirza Azim Beg, the Extra Assistant Settlement Officer.

94
CEREMONIAL AT
BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The universal language of the people is Panjábi. The chaudris and the more intelligent Lambardárs speak Urdu, but it hardly comes natural to them. The Panjábi itself differs considerably in different parts of the District. The differences are rather of pronunciation and intonation than of words or construction. Some words, however, there are which are rarely heard out of particular Iláguas. In general the language may be said to grow broader and more rustic as we go west.

95
LANGUAGE.

In religion the great mass of the people are Muhammadans of the orthodox Sunni Hanifa persuasion. There are a few scattered Shias, and a good many Wahábis at Jehlam city. The people are thoroughly convinced of the truth of their own creed, but they are by no means intolerant or fanatical. They are fairly attentive to the outward ritual of religion. They say their prayers, fast in the Ramzàn, and sacrifice at the "Id-ul-kurbán." I do not think, however, that religion has much practical influence as a regulator of conduct. The social sanction is in this respect infinitely more powerful. "Pirs" or spiritual directors are very common in the District, especially towards the west. Superstition is rife. Stones taken from the tombs of Fakírs are an excellent cure for rheumatism; and living Fakírs drive a brisk trade in charms and amulets to serve all sorts of purposes. There is a spring in the Phapra Iláqua where barren women can become fruitful; and another near Sháh Mahmúdwáli which was miraculously revealed to a pious boy who was too good to live long afterwards. Pilgrims visit this from as far away as Kohát. Miracles have not ceased here as yet. They can even be performed to order, as one Fakír offered to perform one for my especial benefit. Legends about saints and Fakírs are numerous, but generally of the most commonplace and uninteresting character. One,

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RELIGION.

PIRS.

LEGEND OF THE
SHRINE AT KALLAR
KAHÁR.

connected with the shrine above Kallar Kahár, is, however, rather striking. Long ago a Fakír came from the south country, and, when he had reached the Thal, a black deer met him and followed him. So they two journeyed on together, and came to the hill which is above Kallar Kahár. And after many days the Fakír died there, and the black deer, refusing to be comforted, lay down and died also. And ever afterwards when the village cattle went browsing over the place of their burial they fell sick and died. So the people avoided that place; for they said a Djinn is there. But by-and-bye the saint of Makdúm Jehanea came that way. And to him they told their tale. And he, going to the place, when he had prayed, said to the people that there is no Djinn, but the body of an holy Fakír. Then they gathered themselves together, and built a fair shrine to which many folk still resort. And the cattle grew fat and flourished, as they have never done since.

97
PROBABLY BUT-
DHIIST.

This legend does not seem to be Muhammadan, and the Fakír is called Saki Hau Bhau, which looks like a remnant of Buddhism.

98
GENERAL CHARAC-
TER OF THE PEOPLE.

The people, as a whole, are a fine population. They are physically strong, and well developed, with a high spirit and frank manners. They are generally very well behaved. Crimes for the sake of plunder are comparatively rare. Crimes of violence are, however, unfortunately too common. They generally arise from quarrels connected with women or land, or ancient feuds. Chakwál and Tallagang are the worst places in this respect. And there can be no doubt that the people there are more wayward and passionate than elsewhere. I do not think, however, that they are difficult to manage. I have found it the best plan to listen patiently to everything they had to say, whether relevant or not, but when once an order was issued to insist upon its being carried out immediately and without demur. The worst qualities of the people are envy, vindictiveness, and want of truth. The second of these vices leads to a strong pertinacity in prosecuting quarrels, whether by litigation or otherwise. Sometimes it takes the odious form of cattle-poisoning. Lying is so common that it brings no shame; when a man is discovered in a manifest falsehood, he considers it enough to say that he forgot himself. In lawsuits the only oath upon which much reliance can be placed is the oath of Divorce. And I have known even that to fail. It should be remembered, however, that magistrates are always liable to overrate the amount of falsehood. On the other hand the better races among the people are brave, self-respecting, honourable according to their own ideas, and loyal. They are not afraid to tell you a good deal of what they really think, which makes talking to them not only more pleasant but much more interesting.

CHAPTER III.

ADMINISTRATION, TRADE, AND INDUSTRIES.

The administration of the District is on the usual model. Jehlam is the head-quarter station. There are four Tahsils with head-quarters at Jehlam, Pind Dádan Khán, Chakwál, and Tallagang.

The District staff is generally made up as under, viz. :—

- 1 Deputy Commissioner.
- 1 Judicial Assistant Commissioner.
- 3 Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners.
- 2 Munsiffs.
- 4 Tahsildárs.
- 4 Náib-Tahsildárs.

One Assistant Commissioner is usually stationed at Pind Dádan Khán in subordinate charge of the two Tahsils of Pind Dádan Khán and Tallagang. The Munsiffs sit at Jehlam and Pind Dádan Khán, and go on circuit occasionally to Chakwál and Tallagang respectively.

The collection of the Revenue as a rule involves no difficulty. The only coercive process is the occasional issue of a summons. The number of summonses issued during the last three years, which have not been generally prosperous for formers, is as under :—

1878-79	...	1,175
1879-80	...	294
1880-81	...	390

The following table shows the number and value of the civil suits disposed of during the last three years, excluding those brought in Settlement Courts :—

YEAR.	SUITS BROUGHT BY		Total number of suits.	Value in Rs.
	Bankers and shop-keepers against agriculturists for parole or bond debts, or accounts stated and the like.	All others.		
1878 ...	2,871	1,833	4,704	2,67,883
1879 ...	2,715	2,025	4,740	3,04,298
1880 ...	2,735	2,734	5,469	3,65,504
TOTAL ...	8,321	6,592	14,913	9,37,685

99
ADMINISTRATION.

100
DISTRICT STAFF.

LAND REVENUE.

101
CIVIL LITIGATION.

102
REGISTRATION.

Registration does not seem to be much used in Jehlam. The following table gives the statistics for two years, which were not exceptional except as being rather unprosperous than otherwise. The figures are those of the Annual Administration Reports :—

YEAR.	DOCUMENTS AFFECTING			
	Immoveables.		Moveables.	
	Number.	Value (Rs.)	Number.	Value (Rs.)
1878-79 ...	648	1,90,462	214	?
1879-80 ...	838	2,33,638	461	?

Twelve wills were also registered during the same time. The greater part of the Registration is compulsory.

103
POLICE.

The police force maintained in the District is subject to some variation. The present scale is approximately as under, *viz.*—

- 1 District Superintendent.
- 1 Assistant ditto.
- 2 Inspectors.
- 16 Deputy Inspectors.
- 75 Sergeants.
- 15 Mounted Constables.
- 425 Foot ditto.
- 412 Chaukidars.

This is inclusive of Municipal Police.

The District is divided into the following Thánas and subordinate chaukís. It should be noted that though the table is given Tahsíl by Tahsíl, yet the Thána and Tahsíl boundries do not always coincide. Kallar Kahár Thána is partly in Chakwál and partly in Pind Dádan Khán, and

Thána Jalálpur partly in Pind Dádan Khán and partly Jehlam Tahsíl. The map exhibits other minor influences :—

Tahsils.	Thánas.		Chaukís, subordinate to each Thána.
JEHLAM.	1. Jehlam Sadr	...	(a) Cantonment ; (b) Camping Ground ; (c) Gujárpur (by Kála) (d) Ráthián.
	2. Jehlam Police Lines.		
	3. Jehlam City	...	(a) Ferry.
	4. Dina	...	(a) Bura Jangal ; (b) Ratíál ; (c) Chakoha.
	5. Soháwa	...	(a) Pind Matta Khán ; (b) Dhok Mochián.
	6. Domeli	...	
PIND DÁDAN KHÁN.	7. Pind Dádan Khán Sadr,		(a) Ferry ; (b) Choya Saidan Sháh.
	8. Pind Dádan Khán City.		
	9. Ahmadábád.		
	10. Jalálpur.		
CHAKWÁL.	11. Chakwál	...	(a) City chauki ; (b) Nila.
	12. Duman.		
	13. Kallar Kahár.		
TALLAGANG.	14. Tallagang.	...	City chauki.
	15. Taman	...	Láwa.

An Assistant District Superintendent is generally stationed at Pind Dádan Khán, who is charged with the control of the Thánas of that Tahsíl and of Tahsíl Tallagang including the Thána of Kallar Kahár.

There is one Jail in the District—at Jehlam.

Crimes of violence are very common, especially in the tahsils of Chakwál and Tallagang. Crimes for plunder are comparatively few. The following table gives some results. Examining it, it must be borne in mind that all through

104
JAIL.

105
CRIMES.

the recent Afghán campaigns Jehlam has contained a large floating population of doubtful character :—

Cases brought to trial.	1878.	1879.	1880.
1. Murders from motives connected with women.	9	11	...
2. All other murders ...	11	8	10
3. Riot and affray ...	31	25	31
4. Cattle poisoning or killing ...	14	14	19
5. Theft (Penal Code, Sections 379 to 381).	303	367	427

106
MILITARY CANTONMENTS.

There are two Military Cantouments in the District, *viz.*, at Jehlam and Tallagang. Both are under the orders of the General Commanding the Ráwalpindi Division. The usual strength of the troops at Jehlam is one Cavalry and one Infantry Regiment, and at Tallagang one Infantry Regiment. At present an additional Infantry regiment is quartered at Jehlam. All belong to the native Army. There are no European troops.

107
EDUCATION.

There are two Anglo-vernacular schools at Jehlam and Pind Dádan Khán. There are 33 vernacular schools for boys, and 13 for girls. Of the girls' schools there are five in the Jehlam Tahsíl, and four each in the Tahsíls of Chakwál and Tallagang. There is no girls' school in Tahsíl Pind Dádan Khán. Of the vernacular boys' schools there are 13 in Jehlam Tahsíl, 7 in Chakwál, 11 in Pind Dádan Khán, and 2 in Tallagang. All the schools are marked on the map. There is also an Anglo-vernacular school at Jehlam under the control of Presbyterian Missionaries with an average attendance of 81. The leading chaudrís generally employ private tutors for their children. They have a great taste for reading the Sháh Náme; but this is said to be on the decline. The people generally take considerable interest in education.

108
MEDICINE AND
SANITATION.

The Medical staff of the District, excluding the Military Department, consists of a Civil Surgeon at Jehlam, with a native Assistant Surgeon at Pind Dádan Khán, and native Doctors of various grades at the Government Dispensaries—one to each. There are also many Hakíms practising privately, and not a few quack-dealers in charms and nostrums. There is a Government Dispensary at the head-quarters of each Tahsíl. The number of patients treated in 1879 was

39,771, of whom 1,549 were in-patients. About one sixth of the whole number were women. Municipal conservancy and Government vaccination are the only active sanitary measures enforced in the District. The population, however, is generally a healthy one; although, like most others in the Panjáb, liable to suffer from short and sudden epidemics, which commit great ravages and cause an abnormal rise in the death rate. The latest returns available, (those for the final quarter of 1880), indicate a death rate of 29 and 33 per thousand in the Towns and Rural Circles respectively. The birth rate was 31 and 40 respectively. As a matter of fact we know that the population has increased steadily during the last 15 years. In some parts it is already almost redundant. And the possible future increase is perhaps the chief danger to the prosperity of the District.

There are four Municipalities in the District at the headquarters of the respective Tahsils. Jehlam is of the second class and all the others of the third.

109
MUNICIPALITIES.

The only places in the District which can be called towns are Jehlam and Pind Dádan Khán. Jehlam is said to be identical with the ancient Puta, and to have given a name to Putwár. This is more than doubtful. It is certain, however, that an old town once occupied the hillock which is now covered by the bungalows of the Railway officials. Coins and pottery of various epochs are still found there. In the Sikh times there was a fort at Jehlam to protect the passage of the river, but the place was quite unimportant, and was mainly occupied by a settlement of Mallahs. The fort has been absorbed into the present town, but is still called Indar Kot. Since the commencement of British rule Jehlam has thriven mightily. Owing to her position she has always been an entrepôt for most of the trade of the District. But she has owed the greater part of her prosperity to the salt traffic. The salt is, or was, boated up the river from Pind Dádan Khán, and then distributed all over the country. This trade is now fast dying since the opening of the Salt Railway. Jehlam, however, as a place of commerce will probably always maintain some position. It is the furthest point on the Railway to which traffic is maintained without interruption. For the line beyond has hitherto proved a very uncertain instrument of commerce. It seems likely therefore that Jehlam will at any rate for some time to come be more or less a depôt for general trade. The population is given as 11,319; but this is probably much under the mark. During the last two years the influx due to the war and to the Railway has been very considerable. I should reckon the present population as at least fifteen thousand. The municipal income in

110
TOWNS :
JEHLAM.

1879-80 was Rs. 48,523. But this is probably an abnormal amount.

PIND DADAN KHAN.

Pind Dádan Khàn lies low, near the bank of the river. Its situation was admirably adapted to secure the traffic in salt from the mines at Khewra, and most of the export trade of the District which goes down the river to Múltán and Kurrachee. The latter article, however, is very uncertain in amount. And since the opening of the new Salt Railway to Miání the trade in salt is seriously threatened. It is impossible to foresee the exact result. In certain contingencies Pind Dádan Khàn might recover its hold on the trade. But at present it seems probable that it will gravitate to Lálá Músa, or eventually to Khewra itself or to Miání. Meanwhile carriage of salt by boat between Pind Dádan Khàn and Jehlam has almost ceased. But there is, and probably will continue to be, a large general trade in Pind Dádan Khàn for the supply of the Potwár and Tallagang. The braziers of the town are an important body, and the pots and pans and other utensils turned out by them are in request in many parts of the Panjáb. There is also a considerable weaving industry, and embroidered "lungis" are often sold at high prices. The town has long been an important place, and is much better built than any other in the District. Most of the wells near it are brackish; but this is partially remedied by a short canal from the river which brings in sweet drinking water during part of the year. There was a mint here in the Sikh times; and Guláb Singh made the place a warehouse for salt. He is said on one occasion to have lost a lách of maunds by a sudden rise in the river. The population is given as 15,414, and the municipal income in 1879-80 was Rs. 27,816. The town is usually the station of an Assistant Commissioner, and of an Assistant District Superintendent of Police.

OTHER TOWNSHIPS.

There are no other towns in the District properly so called. Hardly any place except the two already mentioned has more than a local traffic. The more important townships in each Tahsil are as under:—

Tahsil.	Township.		Popula- tion.	REMARKS.
JEHLAM.	Domeli	...	4,435	Head-quarters of the Bugiál Gakhars, and chief seat of local traffic in the lower Khuddar country.
	Kála	...	3,806	Capital of the Gujars. Close to Jehlam. Many Sahukárs. Brick kilns.

	Township.	Population.	REMARKS.
	Chakwál ...	5,695	Head-quarters of a Tahsil, and of the Mair tribe. Some local traffic.
	Bhon ...	5,019	Old capital of the Dhani. Many Khattris, Hindus, Government servants and others.
	Kariála ...	2,715	250 Government servants, mostly Hindus or Sikhs. Head-quarters of the Kahuts.
KHAN.	Dilwál ...	3,118	Chief seat of Kahun Janjuas. Also many Brahmans and other Hindus who are mostly in Government Service. Fine Hawelis. Quarrelsome village.
	Haranpur ...	3,075	Large village. Important family of Sodhi Jágirdárs.
	Tallagang ...	5,658	Tahsil Cantonment. Good local traffic, and many Khattris.
	Lawa ...	5,497	Huge village of the Awáns. Four or five chaudris, and strong factions. The population is mainly concentrated in the central Vasti, but there are a good many Dhoks.

Places of interest on historical or antiquarian grounds are her numerous. At Rotás, on the Kahán near Jehlam, is a huge fortress built by Sher Sháh, Afghání. It is remarkable for little except its size. The shrine of the Jogís on the top of Tilla is more noticeable. It is certainly very ancient, and was probably originally dedicated to the worship of the Sun-god. It is mentioned in the Ain Akbari as a much venerated shrine. It is now tended by a sort of corporation of Jogís headed by a Mohant. They are not a very estimable body. But they are held in considerable regard even by Muhammadans, and have Hindu disciples away beyond our border. There is an interesting ruined temple at Malot in the West Salt Range. It stands on the very edge of a lofty cliff, and is undoubtedly framed on a Greek model. I doubt, however, whether it is real Hellenic workmanship. For the sculptures in relief, though much obliterated are patently and agreeably Hindu. Near this—apparently at the picturesque shrine of Sib Ganga by Dilwál—Major Abbott obtained an undoubted sculptured head of Alexander as Jupiter Ammon. Of all the antiquities of the District, however, Katás is the

III
ANTIQUITIES,
ROTAS.

TILLA.

MALOT.

SIB GANOA.

KATAS.

best known. It consists of a large, square-shaped pool, set among rocks, and apparently welling up from a spring in the dry bed of a hill torrent. Round this pool has arisen a little Hindu colony. There are Brahmans who are its custodians, and Fakirs of all sorts who quarrel over the offerings of the pilgrims. The pool is said to be one of Siva's eyes which dissolved in tears for the death of his wife. The other eye which also dissolved is still weeping near Ajmere. General Cunningham disputes this account, and claims a Buddhist origin for the shrine. He also thinks he can trace an ancient city round about it. But this is probably a delusion. Doctor Fleming sounded the pool at several points and found it about 23 feet deep. The water is very good, and irrigates the whole valley of Choya Saidan Sháh. Katás itself is singularly picturesque; and the ride from there to Choya Saidan Sháh is one of the most beautiful in the District. A large fair is held at Katás and another at Choya Saidan Sháh—both in the late springtime about the beginning of the hot weather.

112
COMMUNICATIONS.
NORTHERN STATE
RAILWAY.

THE SALT RAIL-
WAY.
THE TRUNK
ROAD.

Communications in the District are as a rule not good. This is owing to the physical difficulties of the country. The Northern State Railway crosses the south-east corner of the District, and has stations at Jehlam, Dina, Domeli Road, and Soháva. Much of the traffic between Pind Dádan Khán and Jehlam now makes the long circuit by rail *viâ* Lála Musa to Miáni. The Grand Trunk Road also crosses the District in close proximity to the Railway, and this is the only road which is generally passable for wheeled traffic. (There are only 103 carts in the District). Everywhere else merchandise is carried upon pack animals—camels, bullocks, ponies, mules, and donkeys. In many places the roads are so bad that these animals cannot be at all heavily laden. The only route upon which there is much continuous traffic is that leading from Pind Dádan Khán *viâ* Khewra to Chakwál and the Potwár. Along this strings of bullocks laden with salt and piece-goods move pretty regularly.

113
OTHER ROADS.

The main lines of road are indicated on the map. They are nearly all unmetalled. Most of them have numerous gradients of excessive steepness,—especially where they dip down into a ravine, and then clamber out of it. Often—in the more secluded tracks—they are intolerably stony.

114
CHIEF ROUTES.

One main line of road starts from Jehlam and travels *viâ* Rotás, and Adrána to Chakwál. Thence it is continued on to Tallagang, and from there to Taman with a branch to Láwa. It is a fairly good road except where it crosses the Tilla Range near Rotás and the Níli Hills through Rakh Baráli. A second line branches off from the former near Rotás

and crosses the Khuddar country to Phadiál. Here it mounts to the Salt Range by an exceedingly steep incline. Arrived at the interior upland, it runs due west across Anger and Kahun, and then escapes into the Tallagang hills through the break in the hills above Kallar Kahár. Tallagang it rejoins the former route. Travellers from Pind Dádan Khán to Tallagang take this road from Choyaidan Sháh. A third route runs straight from Jehlam to Pind Dádan Khán, and so on to Lilla and Kandowál with a branch to Ahmadábád. It is a very good road except for 10 miles beyond Dárapur. The fourth and last really good road is the District crosses the Salt Range from Pind Dádan Khán to Chakwál, and then passes on to Mandra in the Rawalpindi District. This is the only comfortable route directly across the Salt Range.

The various bungalows, rest-houses, and sarais are shown on the map. The sarais at Dina, Sohàwa, Sangohi, Dárapur, Jalálpur, and Dhariála have European accommodation. A new rest-house has just been built half way up the hill road to Tilla. There are two bungalows on the top of Tilla which are much used in the hot weather. There is no water on the mountain.

There is a Railway Bridge across the river at Jehlam, with an underway for animals and foot passengers. The bridge is very rigid but not very strong—having been originally designed for a Railway on the metre gauge. The top work is, I believe, generally condemned as being of an unnecessarily complicated character. The cost of the bridge including some protective works was £ 139,502, taking one penny as equal to 1s. 9d. This is at the rate of £ 28-11 per real foot.

There is a bridge of boats at Pind Dádan Khán. That at Jehlam has been removed. There are ferries at Jehlam, Jalálpur, Chak Nizám, and Ahmadábád with four boats each. There are eight other ferries, each with two boats, in Tahsil Jehlam; and there is one in Tahsil Pind Dádan Khán. All are shown in the map.

There are nineteen post-offices in the District, which the lines connecting them are shown in the map.

The Telegraph runs along the line of Railway, and it is possible to send messages to Pind Dádan Khán *via* Miáni.

The chief trade of the District is in salt, which is a Government monopoly. There are a considerable number of workable mines, most of which have at one time or another actually been worked. For the trade is one of old standing.

115
REST-HOUSES.

116
RAILWAY BRIDGE.

BOAT BRIDGES.
FERRIES.

117
POST OFFICES.

118
TELEGRAPH.

119
TRADE.
SALT.

The following account of it is given in the *Ain Akbari* (Gladwin's Translation, Vol. II, p. 110) :—

TRADE
AKBAR.

UNDER

“Rock salt is found in this neighbourhood. There is a mountain 20 kos in length out of which they dig this salt. Of the quantity excavated three-fourths belong to the diggers, and one-fourth is allowed to those who carry it out of the mine. The merchants pay for it from half a *Dám* to two *Dáms* per maund; and they transport it to great distance. The zamindár takes from the merchant a duty of ten *dáms* upon every man's load, and he also pays to the State a rupee for every eighteen maunds of salt that he transports. Of this salt they sometimes make dishes, plates, and covers and stands for lamps.” In those days the selling price of salt was one-third more than that of wheat. Under the Sikhs the mines were let in farm to Guláb Singh of Jamú. Since the commencement of British rule they have been managed by the Inland Customs Department. The old methods of excavation were not only uncomfortable, and expensive, but also extremely dangerous. The whole system has been recently remodelled, and is now conducted upon a proper scientific plan. The only mines which are allowed to be worked in this District are the Mayo Mines at Khewra, although a small supply is also raised in the Nílí Wáhn gorge near Núrpur for local consumption only. The miners are a class apart. They live in villages of their own at Khewra and elsewhere, and are always called the Wháda Log or diggers by the ordinary village population. Recently a number of detached culturable plots situated in the Government Rakhs of the Salt Range have been made over to the Customs authorities for yearly lease to the more deserving miners at Rs. 0-4 per acre. The aggregate area of these plots is 1,000 acres. They lie in the Dalwál, Dandhot, Kusak and Makhiála Rakhs.

MINERS.

120
METHOD OF WORK-
ING THE MINES.

The following memorandum on the Mayo Mines and the method of working them was kindly furnished to me by Mr. J. Bolster, the officer in charge of the Mines :—

“The Mayo Mines Salt Hill at Khewra is, at its summit, 700 feet above the level of the gorge at the southern entrance to the village. In this height, commencing at the top, is the outer crust composed of gypsum, red marl, débris, &c., the thickness of which varies very much at different points. Below this is the salt, which is again divided into four known seams, lying one above the other. The first or highest of these has only recently been explored, and has not been yet named; the second is known as Bagy; the third Sujiwál; and the fourth Pharwalla, which is the lowest yet reached

These seams of pure salt are divided by seams of impure salt known as "Khallar." The height to which the uppermost salt seam goes into the hill is unknown; and similarly, the depth to which other possibly lower seams than the lowest yet explored may go is a matter of pure conjecture. The aggregate estimated thickness of the known seams of pure salt from the zero level of the gorge up is 450 feet, and that of the dividing Khallar seams 200 feet. All the known seams of salt and Khallar run through the hill at 60° magnetic bearing, falling in two directions—north-north-west at an angle in the average of 45°, and north-north-east at a very much smaller angle. The fall north-north-west, being so much the greater, is alone considered in all the mining operations. Parallel to this fall a series of chambers and pillars alternating, numbered from west to east, are aligned in the various galleries and open cuttings in each seam. The chambers have an uniform direction of 150 magnetic bearing, and are each 45 feet wide; the pillars are each 25 feet thick, and may be described as walls of salt of this thickness standing between the chambers, and running parallel to them uninterruptedly throughout the whole hill from south to north. Each chamber of course passes through all the salt seams, in which alone are workings opened. The Khallar dividing the seams of pure salt is left untouched, and, with the pillars, unites to form a powerful framework upon which to support the whole hill. When a working is to be started in any of the chambers, no matter in what seam, a gallery 45 feet wide is worked horizontally, between the pegs aligning the chamber, from the Khallar on the south to that on the north,—in other words, throughout the horizontal thickness of the particular seam in which the working is situated. This kind of working is called Kati, and varies in height from 7 to 10 feet. It is done by cutting, with a pick, a trench vertically at either side, and horizontally midway along the face of the working, and then blasting to the depth cut. When a clearing has thus been made the salt forming the roof is blasted to a height ranging up to 25 feet. This is called, from the nature of the work, "Chath." The floor is then worked down,—care being taken to prevent encroachment on the pillars, the thickness of which is rather increased as the workings descend. This kind of work is known as "Par." Both in "Chath" and "Par" the lie of the Khallar is closely followed, and so the width and length of the original clearing, (and of course of the seam), is maintained; the Khallar, as the working advances downwards, forming a sloping roof, which can seldom be any very great height from the floor."

"As the workings descend some of the Khallar seams have been found to disappear. The Bagy and Sujivál

seams have in this way become one towards the west, and afforded the opportunity of excavating two magnificent halls in Nos. 9 and 10 chambers, each about 220 feet long, and the larger 215 feet high."

"The miners are paid for the spaces excavated at a uniform rate of $8\frac{1}{2}$ pies per cubic foot, including $\frac{1}{2}$ pie for carriage paid to the waggon tramway contractor. The workings are divided among gangs, each with a gangman selected by the mine officer; and, the superficial area of each working being divided into a certain number of equal shares, one or more is given to each miner according to his capacity for work. These spaces are measured periodically (bi-monthly), and the progress paid for. An average workman can easily earn eight annas a day, a good man twelve annas, and many as much as a rupee. A miner working at daily labour will never accept less than eight annas a day. The tramway has recently been extended to all the open workings. The miners deliver their salt at loading stations set apart in their workings, and it is then filled into waggons, and carried to the sale depôt at Warthganj."

"The cost of excavation last year per 100 maunds was Rs. 3-5-10."

STATISTICS.

The present rate of Government duty is Rs. 2-8 per maund. The selling price at Khewra inclusive of the duty is Rs. 2-9 per maund. Thus 1 anna per maund is charged in addition to the duty. This more than covers the cost of excavation. The quantity raised and passed into account in 1880-81 was 17,83,864 cubic feet. There was also a further quantity raised, but not passed into account. The quantity sold during the same time was 12,73,767 maunds, or about 68,702 maunds more than was excavated. The difference was supplied by drawing upon old stocks.

121 OTHER TRADES OR INDUSTRIES. GOLD-WASHING.

The remaining trades and industries of the District are not important. Gold-washing is pursued in a very small way in several of the torrent-beds or kasis. A fee of from Rs. 2 to 5 according to locality is levied upon each cradle. But in 1880-81 the income realized was only Rs. 279-8. There is nothing received under this head from Tahsil Pind Dádan Khán. The method of extracting the gold is very simple. The cradle is called a Dhrún. It is a long wooden box, broad at one end and tapering towards the other where there is an opening. Over the broad end is fixed a wattled sieve. The box is placed in a sloping position with this sieve at the upper end. The auriferous sand is dashed upon the sieve, and at the same time a stream of water is played upon it. The coarser particles, under this treatment, remain

outside, while the finer ones are washed into the Dhrún through the sieve. As the water continues to be applied, the lighter in weight of these fine particles are washed out at the lower end of the Dhrún, and only the heavy, gold-bearing sand remains. This is removed by hand into a saucer-shaped platter of Táli-wood called a Phali. In this it is agitated with water, and the grosser portion expelled by centrifugal action. The remainder is rubbed up with mercury which takes up the gold. This done, the mercury is wrapped in a fragment of cloth, and placed on a piece of live charcoal. The mercury vaporises and leaves the gold behind. It is then given to the goldsmiths who fuse it with borax to remove all impurities. Off and on, a gold-seeker is said to make about six annas a day. Eight of them generally make up one party. They are called Kiré Log, by the villagers.*

A good deal of boat-building goes on at Jehlam and at Pind Dádan Khán. A large native boat is called "Béri." Those who choose may believe that the model was supplied by Alexander the Great. There is still a good deal of river-borne traffic, and some of the "Béris" can carry as much as 1,000 maunds. A small boat on a European pattern is called a Machhuá; and if of a native pattern, a Dúngí. The number of boats in the District is 160.

122
BOAT-BUILDING.

At or near Sultánpur of the Gakhars there are about fifty families who work in glass, but live chiefly by agriculture. They pick out flint stones by actual search, pound them up with a hammer and in a hand-mill, mix them with saiji, and then burn them in a furnace for 24 hours. The result is a coarse glass which is made into beads and bracelets. These are sold chiefly in the west of the District or to traders from Kábul. The whole industry is in decay. The cheap glass ornaments from England beat the native manufacture out of the market. Fashion now generally seeks for the more sumptuous ornaments of silver. And the Forest Department and the spread of cultivation have combined to make fuel dearer than it once was.

123
GLASS-WORKING.

The other trade of the District is mostly common place in character and petty in extent. Silk "lungís" are made at Pind Dádan Khán. But the demand for them is slack, and prices have fallen. The braziers (Thatiár) of the same town have been already mentioned. They are too much given to drink, and are often mere labourers under the money-lenders who advance funds to them. In good years there is some export of agricultural produce from Jehlam,

124
WEAVING.

BRASS-WORK.

AGRICULTURAL
PRODUCE.

* Part of the above is adapted from Dr. Fleming's account of the gold-washing.

HIDES.**CATTLE.****HORSES.**

and still more from Pind Dádan Khán. Stone is sent boat as far as Multán. Merchants travel about the Dis buying up hides, of which the best are sent to Calcutta export to England, and the inferior ones to Amritsar, where they are dyed. Herds of cattle are driven to the Dis fair at Amritsar, and horses are sold regularly both there and at Ráwalpindi.

**125
FISHERY.**

The right to fish with nets in the Jehlam is sold annual licence for Rs. 10. Last year six licences were taken out, and the income from this source was Rs. 60.

**126
FAIRS.**

There are 33 known "Melas" in the District. They are generally called Fairs, but are really semi-religious gatherings. They are nearly all connected with shrines and the principal features of the "Mela" are the making of offerings to the shrine, and the distribution of food from the shrine "Langar." Most "Melas" are unimportant. of the principal are noted below :—

Tahsil.	Name of the Fair or "Mela."	Estimated attendance.	REMARKS.
JEHLAM.	Miána Mohra ...	4,000	In the Pabbi—on a Thursdays of Baisákh—shrine of Shah Sufaid, was said to cure lepers. No traffic. "Kandi" and quail-fighting.
	Garát ...	8,000	In the Government Rak people assemble during months of Asough, Chh Baisákh to drink the water from a small medicinal spring which is purgative, and said to have been blessed by Shah Gházi. As the water is there is often a fight, and is therefore a police station. People come here from distances.
	Tilla ...	600	A "Mela" held in honor of the Tilla Jogi on "Sheva." The old Jágir attached to the shrine has been abolished. The present Mohant was accused of murdering his rival for the "Gaddi."

Tahsil.	Name of the Fair or "Mela."	Estimated attendance.	REMARKS.
PIND DADAN KHAN.	Katás ...	10,000	At Katás—1st Baisakh and for four days after. At Choya Saidan Sháh from 25th Chait to 2nd Baisakh. Chiefly religious. No traffic. Katás is of course mainly for Hindús, and Choya Saidan Sháh for Mussulmáns. The two places are about 2 miles apart. The attendance is sometimes greater than is here stated.
	Choya Saidan Sháh...	10,000	

Of the remaining "Melas" attached to shrines those at Dharábi in Chakwál, and Jabbi in Tallagang are the most noticeable. Government has recently started a horse fair at Jehlam, which is a real gathering for traffic. Hitherto it has not been very successful. Probably it will never compete effectually with the far greater attractions of the show at Ráwalpindi.

HORSE FAIR.

Difficulty of communication is no doubt one cause of the little trade of the District. Another may perhaps be found in the great difference of the weights and measures in use in different Iláguas. A table of these differences is given as an Appendix to this Report. It is only approximately correct. Absolute correctness is impossible when differences between measures of capacity have to be expressed in terms of weight. For there is no invariable relation between the cubical content and the weight of those things which are principally measured. Nevertheless the table is sufficiently near the truth for all practical purposes.

127
WEIGHTS AND
MEASURES.

Service under Government can hardly be classed as a trade or as an industry. But it is an employment of a special character, and those employed are in this District a very important class which numbers among its members many who belong to the most considerable families of the most considerable tribes. The table annexed will therefore perhaps be found interesting. It gives details as to the distribution and pay of those natives of the District who are in Government service. Lambardárs, Chaukidárs, Patwáris, and political pensioners are all excluded. Yet it will be seen that there are 1,412 soldiers actually present with the colours, 791 men in the police force, and 1,671 men in other Government Departments. The total number of employés

128
GOVERNMENT
SERVICE.

and pensioners is 4,193, or almost exactly 8 per thousand of the gross population. This is probably five per cent. of the men between 20 and 50 years of age. The annual stipends paid, including pensions, amount to Rs. 6,68,933, which is only Rs. 59,837 less than the new enhanced assessment of the whole District. It will be observed that Chakwál and Tallagang furnish fewer Government servants than the other two Tahsils. I have already remarked that Mairi, Kasars, Kahúts, and Awáns rarely take service. The large number of Hindús from the same two Tahsils is due to the existence in several villages—especially Bhon and Kariála—of many old “naukari-pesha” families whose members have an hereditary instinct for service. The fact that there are 1,782 Hindús of the District who are either servants or pensioners of Government is well worthy of notice. It must be remembered that the whole Hindu population is only 48,307. And this includes almost the entire trading class. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that every Hindu man who is a native of the District is a Government servant or a Government pensioner unless he happen to be a shopkeeper, a handicraftsman, or a priest. Nothing could show more forcibly how entirely apart the Hindús are from any considerable proprietary share in the village life. And from this follows the necessity of using with great caution the comparison between the Land Revenue of the District and the stipends and pensions which are paid to natives of it which looks so striking; and really is so, although hardly in the way that might first be supposed. Among the Muhamadans the Gakhars are the chief service tribe of Tahsil Jehlam, and the Janjuas of Tahsil Pind Dádan Khán. In Chakwál and Tallagang there are no tribes specially addicted to service. The Hindús of Tahsil Jehlam come from a good many different villages. In Pind Dádan Khán that city itself and Dilwál and Katás in the Kahún valley are their principal habitations:—

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED
IN THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE WHO ARE NATIVES
OF JEHLAM DISTRICT.

Statement showing the number of persons employed in the

1	2		3	4	5
Tahsils.	RELIGION.		MILITARY SERVANTS.		
			Employed at present in		Pensioners
			Cavalry.	Infantry, &c.	
JEHLAM.	Muhammadans {	No. of persons Annual pay	154 49,958	377 42,495	10 7,31
	Hindús, &c. ... {	No. of persons Annual pay	62 21,766	35 4,361	5
	TOTAL ... {	No. of persons Annual pay	216 71,724	412 46,856	1 7,8
PIND DADAN KHAN.	Muhammadans {	No. of persons Annual pay	55 20,911	161 22,277	3,
	Hindús, &c. ... {	No. of persons Annual pay	98 40,472	31 4,344	1
	TOTAL ... {	No. of persons Annual pay	153 61,383	192 26,621	4
CHAKVAL.	Muhammadans {	No. of persons Annual pay	9 5,352	133 16,200	3
	Hindús, &c. ... {	No. of persons Annual pay	194 77,244	55 8,124	3
	TOTAL ... {	No. of persons Annual pay	203 82,596	188 24,324	6
TALLAGANG.	Muhammadans {	No. of persons Annual pay	3 972	34 3,348	
	Hindús, &c. ... {	No. of persons Annual pay	8 2,796	3 264	
	TOTAL ... {	No. of persons Annual pay	11 3,768	37 3,612	
TOTAL DISTRICT.	Muhammadans {	No. of persons Annual pay	221 77,193	705 84,320	1.
	Hindús, &c. ... {	No. of persons Annual pay	362 142,278	124 17,093	1
	TOTAL ... {	No. of persons Annual pay	583 219,471	829 101,413	1.

Government service who are natives of Jehlam District.

6	7	8	9	10	11
POLICE SERVANTS.		IN OTHER DEPARTMENTS.		TOTAL.	
Employed at present.	Pensioners.	Employed at present.	Pensioners.	Employed at present.	Pensioners.
199	14	283	2	1,013	119
24,610	1,111	28,754	100	145,817	8,522
68	1	254	1	419	12
16,160	120	37,025	96	79,312	765
267	15	537	3	1,432	131
40,770	1,231	65,779	196	225,129	9,287
118	3	403	3	737	46
11,076	508	40,197	1,520	94,461	5,360
125	...	323	7	577	14
18,696	...	58,145	668	121,657	1,700
243	3	716	10	1,314	60
29,772	508	98,342	2,188	216,118	7,060
129	2	9	1	280	50
8,784	132	9,969	120	40,305	3,516
126	10	317	7	692	68
15,192	504	40,540	456	141,100	4,644
255	12	326	8	972	118
23,976	636	50,509	576	181,405	8,160
8	...	17	...	62	7
1,140	...	1,476	...	6,936	372
18	1	65	1	94	3
2,604	42	8,556	120	14,220	246
26	1	82	1	156	10
3,744	42	10,032	120	21,156	618
454	19	712	6	2,092	222
45,610	1,751	80,396	1,740	287,519	17,770
337	12	959	16	1,782	97
52,652	666	144,266	1,340	356,289	7,355
791	31	1,671	22	3,874	319
98,262	2,417	224,662	3,080	643,808	25,125

CHAPTER IV.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK.

129
SCHEME OF THIS
CHAPTER.

ALMOST ENTIRELY
TAKEN FROM THE
ASSESSMENT REPORT
OF MAJOR WACE.

130
"SYSTEM OF AGRICULTURE
DIFFERENT ON
CHÁHI, SAILÁB, AND
BÁRÁNI LANDS."

131
"THAT ON SAILÁB
LANDS."

The new assessment of the District was prepared altogether by Major Wace. It is intimately connected with account of the Agriculture of the District as given in Assessment Report. I have therefore considered it advisable to reproduce almost the whole of that account, and not attempt any description of my own. The numbers in brackets at the head of each paragraph refer to the original numbers of the paragraphs in the Assessment Report. For all notes signed 'T,' I am myself responsible.

(33). The system of agriculture differs according to the land is Cháhi, Sailáb, or Báráni.

(34). The statement on the opposite page shows the crops which were grown on the Sailáb lands during the year of the late measurements [1875-76].

The small areas returned as Sailáb in Tahsils Tallaganga Chakwál, and in parts of Tahsil Jehlam other than the River Bank Circle are stray lands on the banks of the Sohán, Bunl and Kahán torrents; and on these the system of cultivation is the same as that of the Báráni described below. The Sailáb lands of which I am speaking now are the alluvial lands on the immediate banks and in the bed of the Jehlam River, included in the River Bank Circles of Tahsils Jehlam and Pind Dádan Khán; there are also some 1,300 acres of such land belonging to the Thal villages.* Sailáb lands are almost entirely cultivated with wheat year after year. A little barley is grown on the poorer lands; and on the lands least exposed to the action of the autumn floods some bajra and chari. But on the real Sailáb lands nothing but a Rabi crop is possible owing to the summer inundation. On half-formed ground coarse rice and sowak is sown, but the area so treated is scarcely worth notice. Also on such lands barley and rice are sown together in October, the rice will not germinate till the river rises again the following summer; but this also is mere catch-cropping, and the rice so grown is coarse and poor. In short the system on these Sailáb lands is to take one Rabi crop each year—which crop is usually wheat. Some of the wheat crops thus grown are very fine; but others, especially in rainy seasons, are poor and short. And I have seen a great deal of such land much choked with thistles and other weeds. Sailáb land is not usually manured, and owing to its situation between branches of the river, and liability to floods, it can receive the frequent ploughings by which the condition of Báráni land is so much improved; nor indeed does it need such ploughings except to clear the land of weeds.

* For an account of these and the other Assessment Circles for by Major Wace see *post* para. 170 *et seq.*—T.

Sailab areas and percent-ages.	RAEL.					KHARIF.							Total area cropped.	Total Sailab area.	Area twice cropped.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Alsi.	Masur.	Tara mtra.	Others.	Total.	Bajra.	Mung, moth, mash.	Maize.	Jowar, chari.	Cotton.				Rice.	Others.	Total.
River Bank Jehlam ...	4,331 65.9	807 12.3	90 1.3	23 .3	97 1.5	4 .1	5,352 81.4	521 7.9	251 3.8	176 2.7	33 .5	99 1.5	97 1.5	47 .7	1,224 18.6	6,576 100	1
River Bank Pind Dadan Khan.	13,966 78.7	629 3.5	116 .6	262 1.5	188 1.1	237 1.3	15,398 86.7	793 4.5	49 .2	100 .6	915 5.2	270 1.5	54 .3	171 1.0	2,354 33.3	17,752 100	139 .8
TOTAL ...	18,297 75.2	1,436 5.9	206 .8	285 1.2	285 1.2	241 1.0	20,750 83.3	1,316 5.5	300 1.2	276 1.1	948 3.9	369 1.5	151 .6	218 .9	3,578 14.7	24,328 100	140 .6
Rest of Tahsil Jehlam ...	86 42.8	15 7.7	...	...	5 2.6	...	106 53.1	17 8.8	72 37.1	...	1 .5	1 .5	...	...	91 46.9	197 100	...
Rest of Tahsil Pind Dadan Khan.	1,152 86.3	63 4.7	1 .1	34 2.5	3 .2	16 1.2	1,269 95.0	1 .1	...	...	29 2.2	2 .1	35 2.6	...	67 5.0	1,336 100	29 2.2
Tahsil Chakwal ...	288 57.2	41 8.1	...	...	...	...	329 65.3	172 84.1	...	...	...	3 .6	...	...	175 34.7	504 100	...
Tahsil Tallagang ...	1 33.3	...	...	...	...	...	1 33.3	1 33.3	...	...	...	1 33.4	...	...	2 60.7	3 100	...

NOTE.—The upper line of figures in ordinary type gives areas in acres. The lower line in smaller type gives the proportion per cent. which each area bears to the whole Sailab of the tract in question.

132 (35). The crops grown on the irrigated lands during
 "SYSTEM OF AGRICULTURE ON CHAHIL year of measurements were as under:—
 LANDS."

Irrigated areas in Tahsil.	RABI.							KHARIF.							Total area of both crops.	Cultivated area.	Area twice cropped.	
	Wheat.	Barley.	Mustard.	Tobacco.	Turnips.	Tarkari.	Others.	Total.	Maize.	Jowar, chari.	Cotton.	Sugar-cane.	Tarkari.	Others.				Total.
Jehlam ...	1,145 56.8	146 7.2	108 5.3	242 12.0	...	306 15.2	70 3.5	2,017 100	728 30.1	435 23.4	170 9.1	151 8.1	75 4.0	286 15.4	1,831 100	3,878 ...	2,188 ...	1,698 77.9
Chakwal ...	1,471 46.7	1,081 34.3	11 .4	293 9.3	...	281 8.9	14 .4	3,351 100	1,021 32.4	221 7.0	20 .6	1,518 48.3	4 ...	340 10.8	3,151 100	6,302 ...	3,151 ...	3,151 100.0
Tallagang ...	1,475 56.5	1,051 40.3	8 .3	9 .3	...	42 1.6	25 1.0	2,610 100	1,275 49.1	154 5.9	19 .7	1,120 43.2	1 ...	27 1.1	2,596 100	5,203 ...	2,607 ...	2,599 99.7
Pind Dadan Khan Hills	611 89.0	24 3.3	...	...	...	32 4.3	69 9.4	736 100	131 25.6	301 28.8	7 1.4	47 9.2	9 2.2	6 1.2	512 100	1,248 ...	876 ...	372 42.5
Pind Dadan Khan plain	15,014 82.5	918 5.1	44 .3	66 .4	1,203 6.6	497 2.7	454 2.4	18,196 100	1,705 30.1	283 3.1	1,178 20.7	1,919 33.9	352 6.2	113 2.0	5,635 100	23,861 ...	18,117 ...	5,744 31.7
Total ...	19,709 7.88	3,220 12.0	171 .7	610 2.3	1,203 4.5	1,158 4.3	632 2.4	26,710 100	4,860 35.3	1,399 10.1	1,394 10.1	4,755 34.5	441 3.2	777 5.6	13,785 100	40,465 ...	26,931 ...	13,564 50.4

NOTE.—The explanation of the figures is as in the preceding table.

With a few exceptions noted below the irrigation is entirely from wells. The system of cultivation followed on these lands in the Pind Dádan Khán Tahsíl and in the rest of the District differs.

(36). That Tahsíl excepted, the wells of the District irrigate very small areas. On the banks of the ravines which drain the Jehlam, Chakwál, and Tallagang Tahsils, are commonly found low-lying strips of alluvial land in which wells can be sunk at little cost; similar wells are also sunk on the frontage of the Jehlum River between the bed of the Bunhá and the Jehlam town; and there are a few in the plain round Jehlam. Some of the best are at Domeli, and at Rotás on the Kahán, in the Kutian Kas at and near Badshaháni; round Dulla (Tahsíl Chakwál) and Jabbi (Tahsíl Tallagang on the banks of the Sohan; and on the Ankar at Taman (Tahsíl Tallagang). Though these wells are small, and poorly equipped in cattle as compared with the wells of the Panjáb, the lands irrigated by them yield steadily two crops a year; except in the River Bank and Plain Circles of Tahsíl Jehlam, where the double cropping is not so steadily, but even here it extends to more than two-thirds of the irrigated land. The principal crops are (as shown in the above statement) wheat, barley, vegetables, and tobacco in the Rabi; and bújra, maize, cotton and vegetables in the Kharif. These lands are all well manured; and they are for the most part in the hands of Malliárs, the most industrious agriculturists in the District. On the other hand some of the wells—especially those in Tahsíl Tallagang—are poor; and those of later construction are not (like the old ones) always in the hands of Malliárs, but have in many instances been sunk by ordinary agriculturists who are less able to make them profitable. This last consideration does not materially affect the assessment, because the irrigated area in such cases is usually an extremely small fraction of the whole. The following table throws light on these remarks:—

133
"CHAHÍ SYSTEM
OF THE DISTRICT,
THE PIND DADAN
KHAN TAHSÍL EX-
CEPTED."

Tahsíl.	CIRCLE.	Acres irri- gated.	Per cent. of cultivated area irri- gated.	AVERAGE PER WELL.			
				Acres ir- rigated.	Cost.	Depth to surface of water.	Oxen.
JEHLAM.	River Bank	748	2·6	4	Rs. 250	Ft. 20	No. 6
	Maidán	1,009	1·5	4	300	17	6
	Khuddar	377	·7	2	150	15	6
	Pabbi	46	·2	1	200	14	6
	Total Tahsíl Jehlam	2,180	1·2	3	225	16	6

Tahsil.	CIRCLE.	Acres irrigated.	Per cent. of cultivated area irrigated.	AVERAGE PER WELL.			
				Acres irrigated.	Cost.	Depth to surface of water.	Oxen.
CHAKWAL.	Lundi Patti	477	9	2	Rs. 200	Ft. 16	No. 4
	Dhanni	2,674	1.1	3	225	18	4
	Total Tahsil Chakwál...	3,151	1.1	3	213	17	4
TALLA-GANG.	Tahsil	2,607	1.0	4	176	17	7

134
"IRRIGATION IN
THE PIND DADAN
KHAN HILLS."

(37). In the Pind Dādan Khān Hills 876 acres are irrigated, *viz.*, 178 by wells, principally at Wagh, of the same character as those above described; and 698 acres by springs. The largest areas are at—

Choya Saidan Sháh	168 acres.
Chunbi	126 do.
Dheri Jāba	90 do.
Khajurla	42 do.
Jotāna	168 do.

About one-third of the land irrigated from springs is returned as bearing two crops a year. Some of the cultivation is rich, as at Choya Saidan Sháh, and at Kallar Kahār (now in the Chakwāl Tahsil); but its value varies with the supply of water and the character of the cultivators. The cropping is very similar to that on the well lands previously described.

135
"WELL IRRIGATION
IN THE PIND DADAN
KHAN PLAIN."

(38). The well irrigation in the Pind Dādan Khān Plain is confined to the River Bank Circle, and to the lands in the Thal and Phapra Circles immediately adjoining.* The average area irrigated per well is 16 acres; depth to water 15 feet; cost per well Rs. 200. Thirty-one per cent. of the River Bank Circle is thus irrigated. All the available manure is given to the well land, and from columns 49 & 50 of the enclosed Statement I† it would appear that about one-third of the irrigated area is

* CIRCLE.	Acres irrigated.
River Bank ...	17,329
Thal ...	625
Phapra ...	163

† Not reproduced.—T

The land so treated is usually that nearest the e system of cultivation is to reserve a small plot for e; an acre or so for turnips; one or two acres for nd to sow the rest with wheat. After the wheat harvested, a limited area (which from the figures en in para. 35 seems to average a third of the resown with maize, bájra, and chari. Thus the a bears one good crop, and about one-third which d bears a second crop. The cultivators look for their incipally to the wheat crop. Some of the sugar- essed and some given to the cattle. It is of poor The turnips are grown for cattle fodder; and the ze, and chari for the most part serve the same

It remains to describe the system of agriculture on i lands; and how large a proportion of the cultivated eluded in this description will appear from the table:—

136
"SYSTEM OF CUL-
TIVATION ON THE
BARANI LANDS."

TRACT.	PER CENT. OF CULTIVATED AREA.		
	Irrigated.	Sailáb.	Baráni.
: Circle, Tahsil Jehlam ...	2·6	22·8	74·6
sil Pind Dádan Khán ...	30·9	31·4	37·7
sil Jehlam ...	1·0	0·1	98·9
sil Pind Dádan Khán ...	1·4	1·1	97·5
wál ...	1·1	0·2	98·7
agang ...	1·0	...	99·0
TOTAL DISTRICT ...	3·0	2·9	94·1

The crops cultivated in the year of measurements were as follows :

Tahsil.	CIRCLE.	RABI.					
		Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Mustard.	Tara Mra.	Others.
JEHLAM.	River Bank ...	10,951 48·5	606 2·7	105 ·5	82 ·4	774 3·4	499 2·2
	Maidan ...	28,740 44·3	981 1·5	162 ·2	786 1·2	3,936 6·1	890 1·4
	Khuddar ...	25,886 45·2	426 ·7	86 ·2	150 ·3	5,172 9·0	130 ·2
	Fabbi ...	13,936 46·8	425 1·4	359 1·2	261 ·9	2,284 7·7	31 ·1
CHAKWAL.	Lundi Patti ...	28,473 53·3	740 1·4	750 1·4	575 1·1	3,025 5·7	63 ·1
	Dhanni ...	143,219 57·6	5,079 2·0	9,950 4·0	2,521 1·0	17,832 7·2	209 ·1
TALLA GANG.	Tallagang ...	164,079 62·7	1,317 0·5	19,329 7·4	1,886 ·7	15,287 5·9	39 ..
PIND DADAN KHAN.	Hill Circle ...	35,000 59·2	980 1·7	796 1·3	135 ·2	2,290 3·9	23 ..
	Thal ...	23,889 51·2	495 1·1	13 ..	2 ..	2,109 4·5	20 ..
	Phaphra ...	9,910 63·3	139 ·8	24 ·1	2 ..	504 3·2	4 ..
	River Bank ...	13,463 61·5	557 2·5	74 ·3	... ..	874 4·0	111 ·5
	Total Tahsil Jehlam ...	79,513 45·6	2,438 1·3	712 ·4	1,279 ·7	12,166 7·0	1,550 ·9
PIND DADAN KHAN.	Total Tahsil Chakwal...	171,692 56·8	5,819 1·9	10,700 3·5	3,096 1·1	20,857 6·9	272 ·1
	Total Tahsil Tallagang	164,079 62·7	1,317 ·5	19,329 7·4	1,886 ·7	15,287 5·9	39 ..
	Total Tahsil P. D. Khan	82,262 57·3	2,171 1·5	907 ·6	139 ·1	5,777 4·0	158 ·2
	Total District ...	497,546 56·4	11,745 1·3	31,648 3·6	6,400 ·7	54,087 6·2	2,019 ·2

NOTE.—The explanation of the

KHARIF.						Total area under crop.	Area of cultivation.	Area twice cropped.
Bajra.	Mung, moth, mash.	Chari, Jowar.	Cotton.	Others.	Total.			
4,803 21.4	3,381 15.1	735 3.2	277 1.2	329 1.4	9,525 42.3	22,542 100	21,475 ...	1,067 5.0
16,749 25.8	10,048 15.5	1,757 2.7	765 1.2	68 .1	29,387 45.3	64,882 100	63,421 ...	1,461 2.3
17,543 30.6	6,050 10.6	183 .3	1,637 2.8	67 .1	25,480 44.4	57,330 100	55,983 ...	1,347 2.4
8,509 23.3	3,063 10.3	196 .6	712 2.4	4 ..	12,484 41.9	29,780 100	28,395 ...	1,385 4.9
16,045 30.0	2,023 3.8	343 .6	1,378 2.6	12 ..	19,801 37.0	53,427 100	50,482 ...	2,945 5.3
15,091 18.1	13,862 5.6	5,739 2.3	5,150 2.1	81 ..	69,923 28.1	248,733 100	239,653 ...	9,080 3.7
12,086 16.1	2,977 1.2	5,747 2.2	8,642 3.3	70 ..	59,522 22.8	261,459 100	258,377 ...	3,082 1.2
18,141 30.7	803 1.3	374 .6	455 .8	183 .3	19,956 33.7	59,180 100	54,461 ...	4,719 8.7
11,742 25.1	1,029 2.2	5,259 11.3	2,102 4.5	58 .1	20,190 43.2	46,718 100	46,461 ...	257 .5
3,075 19.6	165 1.0	1,623 10.3	2,073 1.7	2 ..	5,138 32.6	15,721 100	15,297 ...	424 2.8
4,100 18.7	280 1.3	1,964 9.0	339 1.6	116 .6	6,799 31.2	21,878 100	21,168 ...	710 3.4
17,604 27.3	22,542 12.9	2,871 1.6	3,391 1.9	468 .3	76,876 44.0	174,534 100	169,274 ...	5,260 3.1
11,136 20.2	5,885 5.2	6,082 2.0	6,528 2.2	93 .1	89,724 29.7	302,160 100	290,135 ...	12,025 4.1
12,086 16.1	2,977 1.2	5,747 2.2	8,642 3.3	70 ..	59,522 22.8	261,459 100	258,377 ..	3,082 1.2
17,058 25.8	2,277 1.7	9,220 6.4	3,169 2.2	359 .2	52,083 36.3	143,497 100	137,387 ..	6,110 4.4
17,834 21.3	43,681 5.0	23,920 2.7	21,730 2.5	990 .1	278,205 31.6	881,650 100	855,173 ...	26,477 3.1

as in the preceding tables.

The prevailing systems of cultivation are two :—

- (1) a two-year course which rests each acre for a year and then takes two crops the year following. This prevails in Tahsil Jehlam, and nearly all Tahsil Chakwāl and Pind Dādan Khān.
- (2) a system under which the Rabi and Kharif land are separate, and are each cropped once a year. This prevails in Tahsil Tallagang, and in a few villages at the north-west corner of Tahsil Chakwāl.

137
"SYSTEM OF
BARANI CULTIVA-
TION IN TAHSILS
JEHLAM, CHAKWAL,
AND PIND DADAN
KHAN HILLS."

(40). The two-year course on the Bārāni lands of Tahsil Jehlam, Chakwāl, and Pind Dādan Khān is as under. The Kharif crop having been harvested at the beginning of November, the land lies over for two months until the Loi holiday (1st Migh equal to 12th January), shortly before which the land has usually received a good fall of rain. From this date the cultivator ploughs and reploughs the land, as often as he has leisure, inclination, and opportunity for nearly nine months to the end of September. Land under this treatment is spoken of as "Warihāl." In the Jehlam and Pind Dādan Khān Tahsils, and in the Lundi Patti of Tahsil Chakwāl, land is usually ploughed over 8 or 10 times during this period; in Dhani about 4 or 5 times. The process completely clears the land of weeds, and in the better cultivated tracts brings it to a fine condition of tilth. From the end of September Rabi sowings commence. When the Rabi crops have been cleared in May (the land is then termed Nārka) the first opportunity is taken to plough the land over two or three times, and then a Kharif crop is sown. Under this course, if regularly carried out, an agriculturist will each year take a Rabi and Kharif crop from half his cultivated land, the other half being at rest under ploughing. That is to say he gets one crop per annum per acre cultivated; but the course of cultivation is so arranged that each acre rests every other year. The system is extremely well suited both to the climate and to the circumstances of the people; and the nine months rest and ploughing which each acre gets every other year must go very far towards supplying the place of manure; for the ploughings besides completely clearing the land of weeds, by pulverising the soil and exposing it freely to the action of damp, and of the atmosphere, accelerates the decay of insoluble matter, and its conversion into plant food; so that land treated in this way for two months probably gains as much good as if it were left twice the time in unploughed fallow.*

* Wrightson's Hand-book of Agriculture, pp. 31, 32, 96.

(41). I have described the system as it is followed by the best cultivators. But if the statement of Bārāni crops above given is referred to, it will be seen that the area of the Kharif crops does not equal that of the Rabi crops, but that in the three Tahsils concerned the crops are recorded in the following proportions :—

138
" VARIATION FROM
THIS COURSE."

Tahsils.	No. of acres Kharif for every 10 acres Rabi.
Jehlam	9
Pind Dādan Khān ...	6
Chakwāl	4½

In a limited area in the Thal (Pind Dādan Khān) close under the Salt Range little else beside Kharif crops (bājra) are grown. But in respect of all other Bārāni lands returned in these Tahsils as under Kharif crops it is safe to assume that a Rabi crop preceded the Kharif. So speaking roughly, in Jehlam the full agricultural course is well carried out, but in the Pind Dādan Khān Tahsil a third of the land cropped each year yields no Kharif crop, and in Chakwāl a half. The main reason of this is the shorter rainfall of these two Tahsils. The shorter the rainfall the greater the difficulty in raising Kharif crops on the lighter soils. In the Chakwāl Tahsil especially there is a great deal of light soil. And zamindārs contending annually with difficulties of this sort learn to limit or expand the Kharif sowings of each year according to the opening promise of the season. On the other hand there is of course a certain amount of carelessness and bad cultivation; and occasionally attempts to grow the more valuable wheat crops, year after year, by omitting the Kharif, (as is commonly done on the Bārāni lands of the River Bank Circle of Tahsil Pind Dādan Khān). But these are minor points. The main cause is, that in proportion as the Kharif rainfall is short, the lands suited for Kharif crops will be limited by the exclusion of the lighter soils, and by the selection of those of a more loamy character and which receive drainage from lands lying above them. This is the same lesson as is indicated by the agricultural system of the Tallgang Tahsil which I proceed to describe.

139

"SYSTEM OF BABIAL AND Kharif CULTIVATION IN TAHSIL TALLAGANG AND A FEW VILLAGES IN THE WEST OF CHAKWÁL."

(42). The other system under which the Rabi and Kharif lands are separate, and are usually each cropped once a year, prevails in Tahsil Tallagang and in a few villages of the Babiál and Chach Iláguas in the west of the Chakwál Tahsil. In these tracts the higher and sandy lands are reserved for the Rabi, and the lower more loamy land for the Kharif. The country between Láwa, Taman, and Tallagang lies on broad gentle undulations the crests of which are light sandy soil, and the hollows more or less loamy. I presume that in long course of time much of the clay in the higher lands has been washed down into the lower. On the sandier soils the autumn rains are not sufficient for the growth of Kharif crops; but they are sufficient on the loamy soils, which are richer in clay and therefore more retentive in moisture, and which also receive the drainage of the higher fields.* The people therefore cultivate the latter with Kharif crops, and succeed in getting very fair Rabi crops off the higher and sandier soils by aid of the winter rains. The Rabi lands are four or five times the extent of the Kharif lands. Neither Rabi nor Kharif lands get more than three or four ploughings before being sown; sometimes less.

140

"BUDHI SYSTEM IN Kharif LANDS IN TAHSIL TALLAGANG."

(43). Where the holdings of the cultivators are large, as in the Babiál villages of Tahsil Chakwál, and in Láwa and other parts of Tallagang, it is a common thing to find that a part of the Kharif lands has been thrown out of cultivation as "budhi" or old. In these places the Kharif cultivation is rough, the land is not sufficiently ploughed, and so after three successive Kharif crops becomes a good deal choked with weeds. The cultivator under such circumstances will keep only half his Kharif lands under cultivation and the other half fallow; changing the two halves after every three years. The drainage of the half left fallow is carefully conducted by little surface channels on to the portion under cultivation. It is I think doubtful how far this practice is really necessary; it certainly has the advantage of giving to such crops as are grown a larger share of the rainfall than they would otherwise receive; and it seems to me to be principally resorted to where the holdings are large and the cultivation rough. It is not practised in the better cultivated villages of the Tallagang Tahsil; though as regards soil and rainfall these are similarly circumstanced to those in which the "budhi" system prevails. The highest proportion of "budhi" lands is found in Babiál and Láwa. In the majority of the villages of the Tahsil where the custom exists the "budhi" land

* The catchment area for water which is attached to any field is looked upon as a matter of great importance throughout the west of the District. It is called the "ror páni," and when it is large the field below is nearly always highly classed.—T.

does not exceed one-third of the Kharif area. All "budhi" lands have been excluded from the cultivated area; in most cases they have been entered as 'recently thrown out of cultivation'; but in some instances they have been returned as culturable waste. It would be a mistake to reckon such lands in the cultivated area or to charge them with revenue; for it is obvious that when cultivated a corresponding area previously under cultivation ceases to bear.

(44). Cotton cultivation, owing to the length of time during which this crop occupies the ground, necessarily where it occurs creates a diversion from the ordinary course of husbandry. It is sown in March, and the pickings last from October to the end of December; so that a Rabi crop can neither immediately precede it nor immediately follow it. On the Bārāni lands of Tahsíl Jehlam and Lundi Patti, the plants after the first year's pickings are cut off short close to the ground; and they sprout again in the spring following, yielding a second crop generally better than that of the first year. In Dhanni, Tallagang, and the Pind Dādan Khān plain the plants are similarly cut back a second time, and a third year's crop taken, but this is always poor. In the Pind Dādan Khān Hills very little cotton is grown, as their more temperate climate does not suit this crop; so much as is grown is ploughed up after the first year's pickings. Cotton cultivated on well lands stands for two years in Tahsils Jehlam and Pind Dādan Khān, but for only one year in the rest of the District. It is not usual to take any special care to sow cotton on superior land.

141
"COTTON CULTI-
VATION."

(45). In Tahsíl Tallagang manure is not usually applied to the Bārāni lands. The people say manure burns up their crops. This experience agrees with that of other countries. Professor Wrightson in his Hand-book of Agriculture recently published remarks (page 114) that there is an objection to the use of dung upon light soils in dry seasons, the dung often doing harm by leaving the land hollow and liable to be injured by drought." If this is so on wet England, *a fortiori* must it be the case in the light soils of a dry country like Tallagang. In the Thal and Phapra Circles of Tahsíl Pind Dādan Khān manure is little used in the Bārāni lands for similar reasons; the climate is too hot and dry. In the River Bank Circle of Pind Dādan Khān the manure is all used up on the well lands, and there is none to spare for the Bārāni. In the Hill Circle of that Tahsíl, and throughout Tahsíl Jehlam and Chakwāl, the manure produced is applied to the best Bārāni lands.

142
"MANURING AND
DOUBLE CROPS ON
UNIRRIGATED LAND
(BARANI)."

Some of the Bārāni lands thus manured are cropped twice annually. The returns on the subject are as follow

Tahsil.	Circle.	Bārāni hail acres.	CROPPED TWICE PER ANNUM.		REMARKS.
			Acres.	Per dul of Bārāni cultivation.	
Jehlam.	River Bank ...	3,199	1,067	5.0	* The excess of area twice cropped over the area manured is due to exceptional richness of soil; but
	Maidān ...	7,322	1,461	2.3	
	Khuddar ...	8,485	1,347	2.4	
	Pabbi ...	4,153	1,385	4.9	
Chakwāl.	Lundi Patti ...	3,805	2,945	5.8	
	Dhanni ...	9,143	9,080	3.8	
Tallagang.	Tallagang ...	3,498	3,082	1.2	
Pind Dādan Khān.	Hill Circle ...	3,238	*4,719	8.7	
	Thal ...	448	257	.5	
	Phapra ...	422	424	2.8	
	River Bank ...	320	*710	3.4	
Total Tahsil Jehlam		23,159	5,260	3.1	
Total Tahsil Chakwāl		12,948	12,025	4.1	
Total Tahsil Tallagang		3,498	3,082	1.2	
Total T. P. D. Khān		4,428	6,110	4.4	
Total District		44,033	26,477	3.1	

It will be seen from the above that the Bārāni returned as bearing two crops a year is insignificant except in the Pind Dādan Khān Hills and in Dhanni. The reason as regards the hills is correct; the somewhat colder climate and the remarkably fine character of the manured land make it practicable to secure two crops a year (principally wheat and bajra) from them. The Dhanni return I mis

asmuch as it equals the manured area. The climate of Chakwál is too hot and dry to allow of much successful double cropping continuously; at the most I should describe such lands as yielding one good Rabi crop per annum and a poor Kharif crop by way of cattle fodder.

(46). A more widely applied method of improving the produce of land is the system of banking up the lower edges of fields described in paras. 34—36 of the Settlement Report (of Mr. A. Brandreth). It is practised in the Khuddar and Pabbi Circles of Tahsil Jehlam; throughout Tahsil Chakwál; in parts of Tahsil Tallagang; and in the Pind Dádan Khán Hills; in fact wherever the cultivated fields lie on the sloping sides of plateaux or in raviny ground. The larger style of embankment specially described in the Settlement Report is not much attempted; they are too expensive and frequently break during the heavier falls of rain. But instead thereof there is an almost universal system of small banks at the lower edges of those fields of which the surface was originally loping, or which have been made in raviny land. Though these little banks do not cost much money, constant attention and much labour is spent on them by the cultivators. They are made sufficiently high to enable the cultivator to level the surface of his field, with one or two feet extra to retain the rainfall and drainage from higher lands. By their aid a very great improvement in the character of the Bárání cultivation has taken place since annexation, and since the regular settlement; an improvement which is still progressing. Similarly in the Thal and Phapra Circles of the Pind Dádan Khán plain all the best fields are surrounded by small banks of about two feet high; but these banks are made not to level the field surface, but in order to retain in sufficient quantity upon each field the fertilising floods which come down from the Salt Range after any considerable rainfall. Without such banks the floods would run off. *

(47). I have reserved till now my remarks on the nature of the crops cultivated on the Bárání lands; but there

* The large Bands referred to by Mr. Arthur Brandreth are seldom or never met with. Occasionally Bands very much larger than those put round fields are thrown across the head of a ravine. These are almost always of stone masonry either wholly or partially. And they are intended to form tanks and not to promote cultivation. In one or two cases I have seen them furnished with substitutes for a sluice, so as to prevent too great a stress on the Band.

In making the small field Bands the surface of the spot from which the earth of the Band is to be taken is first thoroughly loosened. This is generally done by ploughing and cross-ploughing. The loose earth is then raked up into the Band by an instrument called "Karáh" which is generally dragged by one or two bullocks, but sometimes by men. The "Karáh" is simply a very large wooden pitchfork with spreading prongs connected together by an interlacement of wattlework. When the earth has been brought together it is beaten and consolidated.—T.

I 42
"SYSTEM OF IMPROVING FIELDS BY EMBANKING THEM."

I 44
"CROPS PRINCIPALLY CULTIVATED ON BARANI LANDS"

is little to say on the subject. The crops are almost identical all over the District; in the Rabi principally wheat, with a little mustard, *tára míra*, and gram; in the Kharif principally *bájra*, with a little moth, chari and cotton. Exact details are given in para. (39). Chari is the term locally applied to *joár* sown thickly. The effect of sowing it thickly is that it grows a finer and more tender stalk, and therefore better suited for cattle fodder; which is the sole purpose for which this crop is grown. In ordinary years a great deal of gram is grown on the sandy soils of Tahsil Tallagang and in the south-west corner of Tahsil Chakwál. But in a good year the zamíndárs prefer to cultivate wheat, because gram is a delicate crop easily spoiled by plentiful rain in January and February. The year of the measurements in Tallagang happened to be one in which less than the usual area had for these reasons been sown with gram.

145
"MIXED CROPS."

(48). Before leaving this part of my subject one other feature in the agriculture of the District deserves notice, *viz.*, the custom of sowing mixed crops.* All over the District it is a very general practice to sow a little mustard mixed up with the wheat. The mustard thus sown is cut green and given to the cattle mixed up with *bhúsa*. The result is to supply the cattle with a limited amount of green food of good quality in the later winter months, at a time when there is hardly any grass or other green food of any sort (the young wheat excepted). The presence of the mustard plant among the wheat does not interfere in any degree with the growth of the wheat crop. In the same way mixed crops of *bájra* and moth are very common. Moth is sown later than *bájra*; and if the cultivator thinks he will not get a good *bájra* crop he adds moth to fill up the field. As the season advances he commonly allows the crop which promises best to come to maturity and feeds his cattle with the other. In the same way *tára míra* and mustard are not unfrequently sown into a poor *bájra* crop when the young plants are ploughed over (seel) in August. Moth is added to a poor cotton field for a like reason. An equally thrifty practice is the sowing of *tára míra* and mustard on the field banks, which prevails all over the District especially in the Chakwál Tahsil thereby securing a crop return even from the land occupied by these banks.

146
"GENERAL SKILL
AND THRIFT DIS-
PLAYED IN THE AGRI-
CULTURE OF THE
DISTRICT."

(49). To conclude—rough and simple as the agriculture of the District may appear at first sight, neither its skill nor its thrift are to be despised, and my observations so far as

* Mixed crops are generally called "*Berará*."—T.

they go lead me to believe that both are steadily increasing; and are now at a considerably higher standard than that of 25 years ago. The general standard of cultivation is highest in the Jehlam and Pind Dádan Khán Tahsils, Chakwál follows next, and Tallagang comes last.*

* The agricultural instruments of the District are of the usual type and have been described very often. The principal are the Hal or plough; the Panjáli or yoke; the Náli or drill; the Sohága or harrow which is called Maira in the west; the Triugal or pitchfork; the Karáh which has been already noted; the Khurpa, Dhátri, and Kahi which merely require mention; the Kuhári or axe which is the implement most used for murders; the Phála or thrasher; the Jandra or rake; and the Sànga or two-pronged fork for hedge building. Every little peg or string about these instruments has in general a separate name. But nothing is gained by accumulating a crowd of words that are hardly ever used, and can hardly ever be remembered. The principal pieces of the plough are as under, viz., the Jhangí or upright on to which the handle called Hathi is fastened; the Kur or horizontal tongue which is shod with the Phála or share. The long inclined piece, which carries the yoke or Panjáli, is itself divided into three separate pieces which are spliced together with string under which small wedges are driven in order to keep everything tight. The names of these three separate pieces are—(1) the Sanha which carries the yoke. (2) the Bachi in the middle, (3) the Hal proper which is stepped into the Kur, and secured in front by a small iron plate with a nail and behind by a wooden wedge driven in tight. The yoke is attached to the Sanha and prevented from slipping forward or backward by an arrangement with a wooden peg and a piece of leather rope, which are called Kili and Nári respectively. Ploughs in this District last about three years. They are made of Phuláhi-wood for choice and failing that of Shisham or wild olive. The latter two woods however are said to cause pimples or blisters in the hands of the ploughmen.

The wheat sown is always the red bearded variety, and is known as Surkh or Lal Kanak. It is said to be harder, and easier to thrash out than white or beardless kinds. Wheat is the only crop sown with the drill. All others are sown broadcast. The straw of wheat is of course the 'chita bhusa,' while the straw of moth, and other autumn pulses is missa bhusa.

Wheat should be sown if possible within the two "dhayas" or fixed periods which are generally reckoned from 15th Assu to 5th Kátak. But the dates vary slightly in different parts of the District. In reality, however, the wheat sowing, like all other agricultural operations in this District, depends almost entirely on the rainfall. If the 'watter' is insufficient the sowing is frequently delayed to the month of Maghar. Wheat is very little weeded. In industrious villages the ground is ploughed and cross-ploughed twelve or fourteen times. But Saiads and such like are content with once or twice. The harrow is also used. Wheat is reaped in Baisakh.

Bájra is sown broadcast as soon as the rainfall permits of it. Hár is the best month in which to sow. But if there is heavy rain at the end of the Rabi season bájra is often sown in Jeth and is then called Jetha. It is said to come up fast and strong. The native proverb on the subject is Jetha Paletha after an analogy taken from marriage. If bájra ripens early it is customary in some villages to cut off only the head or "sitta" leaving the stalks standing. Very commonly several additional heads of good quality but small size are formed anew. These are called 'Panján' or 'Kachha.' The bájra stalks or 'Tanda' are of little use. Bájra is usually reaped in Kátak. It is often weeded.

Other crops need not be noticed.

The horses of this District—especially those of the Dhan—have long been held in good estimation. Abul Fazl remarks in the Ain Akbari that these "horses resemble Irákís and are very fine" (Gladwin's Translation II, 109). Although the Dhan is best known for its horse-breeding, yet very good

anima's are to be found all over the District. Some of them are fast, and nearly all are remarkably enduring, and able to go over the stoniest ground without shoes. It may be doubted whether the Dhanni and Tallagut breeds are not deteriorating. Owing to the spread of cultivation and other causes the animals are allowed much less liberty than formerly. And the method of tethering them up is often very bad. But the main reason of any decay in quality is no doubt that many of the best brood mares are annually sold out of the District at the Rāwalpindi Fair. The natives know very well what the inevitable effect of these sales must be. But they are quite unable to resist the high prices offered. Horses are generally fed on gram or barley; but moth, bajra, and taramra are also in use. In the spring they are often stuffed with green wheat and "gur" till they become loaded and unwieldy with fat. The usual feed for a brood mare is four seers of grain a day besides grass. But the quantity depends a good deal on the means of the owner. The number of horses recorded in the Settlement Returns is 5,763, ponies 711, mules 2,245, donkeys 22,815.

Camels for riding are hardly known in the District. Pack-camels are in pretty extensive use—especially for carrying salt. The breed is not particularly good. It goes through too much work. During the late Afghan war many camels left the District and never returned. Many others died at home from exhaustion. The settlement figures therefore probably overstate the number now existing. The Return shows 11,139 head. Camels are shorn once a year in Chait. The hair is made into ropes and sometimes into "boris." Camel-milk is drunk but not very generally. In three Tahsils camels pay a special trinni which it is now proposed to abolish.

Kine are of inferior quality although very good plough-bullocks are often met with, and realize large prices. The grazing of the country is poor, and is generally taxed. This is quite sufficient to explain the inferiority of the cattle. Large herds are often driven down to Amritsar for sale at the Diwali and Baisakhi Fairs. There is also a considerable trade in hides. And of course milk is an important article of food. The number of horned cattle shown in the Settlement Return is 339,816, of which 152,934 are shown as used for the plough. At present it is probably less.

Sheep are of two breeds—the ordinary and the dumba, or fat tailed species. The latter is reckoned the best. But neither is of very good quality. Sheep are shorn twice in the year in or about October and March. The yield of wool on the average is probably not much more than one sér per sheep per annum. The milk of the ewes is drunk, and mutton is sometimes eaten.

Goats are of fairly good quality. Their hair is cut only once a year in Baisakh. The yield is about one sér, and is used for ropes and sacks. The milk is good and is largely consumed.

The number of goats and sheep returned is—Sheep 134,809, Goats 110,436. She-goats and ewes give on an average one kid or lamb in the year and continue producing for five or six years.

There are 195 water-mills in the District which pay an annual income to Government of Rs. 762 which is divided between the Forest Department and the ordinary Land Revenue. The mills are called Jandar or Gharat. They are merely the ordinary chakkis worked from below by a small stream which gives rotation to a paddle.—T.

CHAPTER V.

NOTICES OF THE FORMER FISCAL AND ECONOMICAL HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT.

In this Chapter every paragraph to which a number in brackets is prefixed is taken verbatim from the Assessment Report prepared by Major Wace. Most of the other paragraphs are adapted from the same Report. All that I can claim as altogether my own are the notes signed with a "T."

147
SCHEME OF THIS
CHAPTER.

There is very little trustworthy information as to the amount of the Land Revenue under the Sikhs. The Kárdárs took as much as they could get. The professed standard of taxation was one-half of the produce of all Tahsils except Tallagang, where it was one-third. These are, and long have been, the customary rents for tenants who pay in kind.

148
LAND REVENUE
UNDER THE SIKHS.

The first Summary Settlement was made in 1847-48. The assessment was fixed by Major Nicholson in Tahsil Jehlam and in the Lundi Patti, and by Mr. Bowring in the rest of the District. The object aimed at was to make the Government demand an equivalent for two-fifths of the produce. But if the Sikh assessment in any case appeared to be less than this, it was maintained unaltered.

149
FIRST SUMMARY
SETTLEMENT.

In 1852 a second Summary Settlement was made by Major Browne, the Deputy Commissioner. The Government demand was redistributed over the District upon a more equitable basis, and a few cases of notorious hardship which had occurred under the first Summary Settlement were corrected. The arrangements made by Major Browne remained in force until 1857-58. After that year they were gradually superseded by the arrangements of the first Regular Settlement.

150
SECOND SUMMARY
SETTLEMENT.

On the whole the Summary Settlements may be said to have worked very well in Chakwál and Tallagang; and fairly well in the hill tracts of Pind Dádan Khán. But in the Pind Dádan Khán plain, and throughout most parts of Tahsil Jehlam, they were found rather onerous.

151
WORKING OF THE
SUMMARY SETTLE-
MENTS.

The first Regular Settlement was conducted by Mr. Arthur Brandreth. It commenced in June 1855, and was finally completed in May 1864. The assessment has been elaborately explained by the Settlement Officer in his published Report. Speaking generally it may be said that the demand was so framed as in no case to exceed half assets.

152
FIRST REGULAR
SETTLEMENT.

The following table exhibits in a compendious form the value of the Land Revenue under Sikh Rule, and under the first three British Settlements. The entries as to the Sikhs must be taken for what they are worth, which is probably

153
COMPARATIVE RE-
SULTS OF ALL THESE
SETTLEMENTS.

not very much. They profess to give the average results of 14 years ending 1847-48. Similarly the entries as to the Summary Settlements are average results deducted from the whole period of the currency of each. Jágírs, Ináms and Maffís are always included :—

TAHSIL.	Sikh average.	AVERAGE OF SUMMARY SETTLEMENTS.		Regular Settlement, 1st year.
		1st.	2nd.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jehlam	2,16,044	1,86,148	1,83,307	1,68,720
Chakwál	1,85,590	1,80,408	1,75,861	1,80,489
Tallagang	90,608	90,065	87,150	90,468
Pind Dádan Khán ...	2,06,809	2,06,261	2,05,769	1,82,724
TOTAL	7,08,840	6,63,542	6,52,177	6,22,401

Of the Revenue payable during the first year of the Regular Settlement Rs. 5,78,050 was receivable by Government, and the balance was alienated to Jágírdárs, Máfidárs, or Inám Khwárs.

154
WORKING OF THE
FIRST REGULAR SET-
TLEMENT.

The Regular Settlement was essentially in regard to the Assessment a Settlement village by village. Assessment circles were no doubt formed ; but they were not much used. In the main the jamas were fixed by the personal knowledge of the Settlement Officer, and by his opinion of what each village could afford to pay. He arrived at his conclusions after consideration of a multitude of matters all more or less relevant to the subject of taxation. These Assessments undoubtedly worked well. They were in nearly every case paid with ease and regularity, and led to a general increase in the prosperity of the District and in the amount of cultivation. Any difficulty or hardship that occurred was due, for the most part, to over assessment of new lands formed by the river, and under remission in respect of old lands washed away.

155
"NO FAMINES
DURING ITS CUR-
RENCY."

(60). There has been no famine in the District since the Regular Settlement was made. In 1860-61 the famine in the Lower Panjáb and in Hindustán caused wheat to rise to eight sérs ; but the crops did not fail here to any serious

Tahsil.	CIRCLE.	Acres cultivated per plough.		Population per square mile cultivated.		Kine per square mile cultivated.		Sheep & goats per square mile cultivated.		Per cent. increase since last settlement.					
		At last settlement.	At this settlement.	At last settlement.	Now.	At last settlement.	Now.	At last settlement.	Now.	In ploughs.	In agriculturist.	In kine.	In sheep and goats.	In cultivation.	In total population.
JEHLAM.	River Bank ...	11	8	607	695	382	384	49	78	34	9	2	62	1	16
	Maidán ...	8	9	515	549	449	365	150	188	4	29	1	54	22	30
	Khuddar ...	5	8	630	481	644	366	814	582	1	49	4	20	68	29
	Pabbi ...	6	9	537	481	458	388	486	336	6	36	27	4	50	34
CHAKWAL.	Lundi Patti ...	11	10	316	347	313	281	268	185	55	56	26	3	41	54
	Dhanni ...	14	15	303	302	218	217	243	145	26	34	34	20	35	36
TALLAGANG.	Tahsil ...	16	19	221	191	253	176	262	124	32	25	2	8	53	32
PIND DADAN KHAN.	Hill Circle ...	8	8	544	564	400	430	458	483	24	20	34	31	25	29
	Thal ...	11	15	393	322	339	233	168	99	16	18	12	4	63	34
	Phaphra ...	9	9	576	504	321	346	157	152	32	5	53	37	42	24
	River Bank ...	8	9	923	750	453	443	202	160	29	5	41	14	44	17
TOTAL DISTRICT.	Total T. Jehlam...	7	9	567	540	485	372	343	319	7	34	2	24	33	27
	Total T. Chakwál,	13	14	305	312	232	228	247	152	32	38	33	17	36	39
	Total T. Tallagang,	16	19	221	191	253	176	262	124	32	25	2	28	53	32
	Total T. P. D. K.	9	10	630	552	395	372	282	244	25	13	33	23	41	24
	Total District ...	11	12	399	368	325	269	278	194	23	27	17	1	41	30

Thus the Jehlam Tahsil has increased 33 per cent. in cultivation, 27 per cent. in population, in kine very little; but the sheep and goats are more by 24 per cent. The Chakwal Tahsil has increased 36 per cent. in cultivation, the same in population, and 33 per cent. in cattle; but its goats and sheep are less by 17 per cent. The Tallagang Tahsil has increased 53 per cent. in cultivation, and 32 per cent. in population; the kine number much the same as before, and the sheep and goats have fallen off by 28 per cent. The Pind Dadan Khan Tahsil has increased in cultivation 41, in population 24, in kine 33, and in sheep and goats 23 per cent. The result for the whole District is an increase in cultivation of 41, in population of 30, and in kine of 17 per cent. The sheep and goats have decreased 1 per cent.* These figures are to be taken with some qualification. For instance it is probable that the census of 1855 was not so complete as the later censuses have been. The counting of the cattle and flocks at last settlement was not always complete; and the opinion certainly prevails both among ourselves and among the agriculturists that the cattle have not increased in proportion to the cultivation; an opinion which the above table contains much to support. And the steady absorption of the grazing areas, partly by the spread of cultivation, and partly by Rakh enclosures, is unfavourable to the increase of cattle and flocks. The people have not now the same apprehensions about the possible results of their cattle being counted that they had 20 years ago; and I believe that the present enumeration is approximately true on the whole. That it is correct in every instance, especially in the Tallagang Tahsil, and in the large and more distant villages I do not believe. Lastly the general standard of the newly cultivated land is not equal to that of the older cultivation; but this will receive more detailed notice in the next paragraph.

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"NATURE OF NEW CULTIVATION.—PROPORTION OF LAND RECENTLY THROWN OUT OF CULTIVATION; CULTURABLE AND UNCULTURABLE."

(68). The table given below shows the proportion of the total area recorded at the past and present settlements as (1) recently thrown out of cultivation, (2) culturable, and (3) unculturable. To explain what this table indicates, take the Khuddar Circle of Tahsil Jehlam. At last settlement for every 100 acres cultivated there were—

7 recently thrown out of cultivation
33 more culturable

a total of 40 acres for every 100 cultivated was recorded as the available limit of expansion. But what has really

* Since the above was written by Major Wace there has probably been little change in the number of sheep and goats. But the Afghan war has more than decimated the camels, and cattle disease, hard-work as baggage animals, insufficient pasture, and bad seasons have played great havoc among the kine.—T.

happened? The zamindárs have brought under cultivation since settlement, not 40, but 68 acres for every 100 before cultivated; and there still remains a large margin, viz., for every 100 acres now cultivated—

2 recently thrown out of cultivation
33 culturable.

TOTAL 35

And, judging from past experience, it is probable that besides this a portion of the large area recorded as unculturable will in due time be reclaimed. The table shows similar results for all Tahsíl Jehlam except the River Bank Circle, for Tahsíl Chakwál, and for the Hill Circle of Tahsíl Pind Dádan Khán :—

1	2	3 4		5 6		7	8 9	
Tahsíl.	CIRCLE.	Recently thrown out of cultivation per cent. of cultivated area.		Per 100 acres cultivated at last settlement.		Per cent. increase in cultivation.	Per 100 acres now cultivated.	
		At last settlement.	Now.	Unculturable including Rakhs.	Culturable.		Culturable.	Unculturable not including Government Rakhs.
JEHLAM.	River Bank ...	2	3	87	17	1	10	78
	Maidán ...	2	2	154	25	22	16	93
	Khuddar ...	7	2	652	33	68	33	206
	Pabbi ...	9	1	335	23	50	22	125
CHAKWÁL.	Lundi Patti ...	3	1	177	21	41	22	97
	Dhanni ...	6	3	153	23	35	16	88
TALLA GANG.	Tahsíl ...	14	4	235	76	53	33	147
PIND DADAN KHAN.	Hill Circle ...	2	...	331	11	25	20	193
	Thal ...	21	...	112	163	63	99	59
	Phaphra ...	4	...	50	65	42	31	70
	River Bank ...	6	...	85	69	44	31	65
	Total Tahsíl Jehlam...	4	2	290	25	33	21	132
	Total Tahsíl Chakwál	5	3	157	22	36	17	89
	Total Tahsíl Tallagang	14	4	235	76	53	33	147
	Total Tahsíl Pind Dádan Khán ...	8	...	176	70	41	46	104
Total District ...		8	3	209	46	41	28	117

The previous Settlement Officer in paras. 153 to 155 of his report recorded his opinion that there was no real culturable waste left in the District. And my own opinion agrees very much with what, I have no doubt, that officer really meant. In the River Bank Circles and in the Maidin Circle of Tahsil Jehlam, there is little land easily culturable, which is not already cultivated; and the agriculturists feel the necessity of reserving some little land for the grazing of their cattle. In the Thal and Phaphra Circles there has already been a very considerable extension of cultivation, and as cultivation in these circles to be of any value must be supplied from the hill floods, it is obvious that, though I may believe that the quiet industry of the people will go on steadily reclaiming land, it is not safe to assume as likely any immediate increase of cultivation.

Again in Tahsil Tallagang we have just had a very heavy increase in cultivation, not supported by an equal increase in cattle and population. Though the increase in these is considerable, still the ploughs are far larger* than in the rest of the District, and the cultivation rougher. Lastly the method by which cultivation is now extending in the west half of Tahsil Jehlam, in Tahsils Chakwāl and Tallagang, and in the Hill Circle of Tahsil Pind Dādan Khān, and in which it has been extending during the past 15 years, is peculiar to this part of the Panjāb. These portions of the District are elevated plateaux intersected by ravines. The ravines cut back in countless little branches into the plateaux. And the lands reclaimed are largely those which form the beds and sides of these little ravines, or the sloping lands which lie at the foot of the low ranges of hills. These lands are correctly described as unculturable in their natural state. They are rendered culturable by a laborious process of levelling down and banking up. They were originally for the most part recorded as village common; but since the regular settlement was made, there have been continual partitions of them all over the country. And when partitioned, the owners reclaim them not by an expenditure of capital, but by steady industry. The upper banks are broken down, the lower ends of the slopes are banked up, and the beds are dammed. Every means is adopted to level inequalities, and to prevent the rains from washing away the soil that is broken down. Occasionally down comes heavy rain, and breaks the lower slopes and dams on which so much pains

* NOTE.—The average size of a plough in each Tahsil is—

Jehlam ...	...	9 Acres.
Pind Dādan Khān ...	...	10 "
Chakwāl ...	...	14 "
Tallagang ...	...	19 "

have been spent ; and washes away a great quantity of valuable soil ; and the cultivators have to do almost half their work of reclaiming and levelling over again. And so they have worked on perseveringly and unweariedly for the last 15 years ; till, when the new measurements come and we add up the total area cultivated, we are astonished at the gross amount of land that has been reclaimed ; and wonder how the previous Settlement Officer can have so short estimated the prospects of extended cultivation. Well, so far so good ; only let us take care how we assess this new cultivation. A great portion of it is in a very unformed state ; and if we put too much Revenue on it, the people will lose heart and throw it up. Treat it lightly, and they will not feel its assessment ; and will go on as before steadily reclaiming unculturable land, till, very likely, 30 years hence the Settlement Officer of the day will wonder how it came about that I repeated my predecessor's short estimate, and returned so much land as unculturable. In other Districts the land returned as culturable is land which any one would be glad to have. But that reclaimed in this District is stuff which no ordinary outsider would think worth asking for ; but the resident cultivators break it down, level it, and embank it, year by year, till in course of time the new lands are as fine as, and sometimes finer than, the old.

(69). Akin to this subject is the increase in the wells and in the area which they irrigate, shown in the following table :—

162
" INCREASE IN
WELLS AND IRRIGAT-
ED AREA."

Tahsil.	CIRCLE.	AT LAST SETTLEMENT.		No. of wells since disused.		Now.		PER CENT. NETT INCREASE.	
		No. of wells.	Acres irrigated.					In number of wells.	In area irrigated.
JEHLAM.	River Bank...	111	450	9	79	181	748	63	66
	Maidan ...	163	903	20	111	254	1,000	56	12
	Khuddar ...	145	317	11	91	225	377	55	19
	Pabbi ...	39	34	1	11	49	46	26	35
CHAK-WAL.	Lundi Patti...	186	376	5	85	266	477	43	27
	Dhanni ...	797	1,997	81	275	991	2,674	24	34

Tahsil.	CIRCLE.	AT LAST SETTLEMENT.		No. of wells since disused. No. of wells since built or restored.		Now.		PER CENT. NETT INCREASE.	
		No. of wells.	Acres irrigated.			No. of wells.	Acres irrigated.	In number of wells.	In area irrigated.
TALLA-GANG.	Tahsil ...	578	1,084	53	186	711	2,607	23	31
PIND DADAN KHAN.	Hill Circle ...	48	722	13	21	56	876	17	21
	Thal ...	44	545	3	22	63	625	43	15
	Phaphra ...	12	191	2	5	15	163	25	15
	River Bank...	956	14,498	169	271	1,058	17,329	11	20
	Total Tahsil Jehlam.	458	1,704	41	292	709	2,180	55	28
	Total Tahsil Chakwāl	983	2,373	86	360	1,257	3,151	28	34
	Total Tahsil Tallagang.	578	1,984	53	186	711	2,607	23	31
	Total Tahsil Pind Dadan Khān.	1,060	15,956	187	319	1,192	18,993	12	19
	Total District	43,079	22,017	367	1,157	3,869	26,931	26	22

Though owing to the small proportion of the total cultivated area which is irrigated, the question is not of much importance in this District, still the progress above shewn is, so far as

goes, very satisfactory, especially in the River Bank Circle of Tahsil Pind Dádan Khán. No doubt these wells will similarly increase in the next 30 years. But owing to the physical conformation of the District they can never be sunk in the District at large; and must always be confined to the tracts on the banks of the River Jehlam, and to the alluvial fields on the sides of the main Nallas that drain the District. They might possibly be largely increased in number in the plain round Jehlam and north-wards towards Duliál; but here the rains are so steady and sufficient, both in winter and autumn, that the people think increased profits would not repay them for the great expense and labour of well cultivation; and from my own observation of such wells as exist, I think that in their present circumstances the opinion thus held by them is practically correct.

(70). * * * From a general point of view the District is very favourably situated for disposing of its surplus produce. The River Jehlam flows along its whole southern length; at its east end is the Railway Station, and 40 miles north lies the large Cantonment of Ráwalpindi.* It is consequently certain that it will always at once participate in any fluctuations in prices which occur in Sind or in the Central and South Panjáb, as indeed it has always hitherto done.

163
"FACILITIES FOR
EXPORT."

(71). I proceed to state the history of prices in the District * * * The prices of agricultural produce were obtained by examining the books of several leading traders in each tahsil; the other prices, partly in this way, and partly by verbal enquiry. Every zamíndár who has an account with a village (khatri) shop-keeper—and almost every zamíndár has such an account—has a settlement of his account after each harvest. The dates of these settlements usually are 1st Hār or Shamde for the Rabi (13th June), and 1st Māgh or Loi (12th January) for the Kharif. In Pind Dádan Khán and Tallangan the Kharif accounts are settled somewhat earlier. The accounts of the whole village are generally settled at the same rates. An examination of the account books consequently shows the prices at which the produce of each harvest was credited to the agriculturists. The accounts were examined for this purpose by the Superintendents themselves and by the Extra Assistant Settlement Officer. I do not think it necessary to remark on every item of these returns, but shall confine myself to the most important articles.

164
"HISTORY OF AG-
RICULTURAL PRICES."

(72). The prices of kine flocks, &c., have altered as shown on next page.

165
"KINE FLOCKS AND
OTHER PRODUCE."

* To these the new Salt Line from Lāla Musa to Miāni must now be added.—T.

Speaking roughly we may say that the price of cattle, sheep, goats and their products have doubled since annexation, as also agricultural wages. The figures above given, and the fact that the last settlement was only made eight years after annexation, I think justify also the deduction that a parity of this increase in value has established itself during the currency of the expired Settlement. These high prices, and the manner in which they have been sustained during the past 20 years, are a very strong indication of the steady prosperity of the agriculturists. As soon as trouble comes these prices fall heavily; the agriculturists hope to pull through the rough trouble by reducing the number of their cattle; a large number of cattle are offered for sale, and no one will buy except very cheaply. Reversely, in days of prosperity, they keep all the cattle they can buy and feed; and vie (often recklessly) with each other in selecting fine animals. It does not follow that when grain is dear cattle will also rise in value. This will only occur if the rise in the value of grain is caused by exportation. But if it is caused by local failure of crops, the cattle at once fall in value in proportion to the extent to which the agriculturists are distressed.

(73). In dealing with the values of the products of cultivation I have divided the 44 years of which prices are forthcoming into six periods, as shown in the statement on the next pages. The statement gives in the first line the percentage of the cultivated area now occupied by each staple, and then its average price during each period (see statement pages 110—111).

166

"RANGE OF PRICES
DURING 40 YEARS
PAST DIVIDED INTO
SIX PERIODS."

The prices of 1876, when the country had been glutted with a series of good harvests, are added in the last line. But grain is now again as dear as the average prices of 1866-70.

(74). There is nothing in the Settlement Report, nor any records now existing, to show what were assumed to be the average values of the principal staples at the time the Regular Settlement was made. Under the system by which that assessment was made it was not necessary to record these matters precisely. But it will be fair to assume the average prices of the period 1853-60, as those which the expired assessments were made.

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"PRICES ON WHICH
THE REGULAR SETTLEMENT
WAS BASED."

(75). Comparing therewith the average prices ruling each Tahsil from 1861 to 1875, it will be seen how much the incidence of the Regular Settlement, as it stood when first made, has been lightened by the course of prices during

168

"THE SAME COMPARED
WITH THOSE WHICH HAVE
PREVAILED DURING ITS
CURRENCY."

JEHLAM SETTLEMENT REPORT.

TERM.	WHEAT.				GRAM.				TARA.	
	Pind Dadan Khān.	Jehlām.	Chakwāl.	Tallagang.	Pind Dadan Khān.	Jehlām.	Chakwāl.	Tallagang.	Pind Dadan Khān.	Jehlām.
Per cent. of cultivated area under each staple	62·2	47·8	58·4	63·0	·6	·4	3·4	7·3	3·4	6·1
A. D. 1833—46	37	48	50	53	35	46	60	66	55	5
„ 1847—52	42	47	47	47	32	44	56	56	45	1
„ 1853—60	40	49	47	50	44	46	56	62	44	
„ 1861—65	35	34	31	41	33	31	37	48	3	
„ 1866—70	21	24	25	27	21	22	28	28		
„ 1871—75	28	28	27	33	30	25	34	40		
„ 1876	41	36	44	44	45	50	55	6		
Average of whole period of 44 years	35	41	38	45	34	39	49			

Sérs per rupee.

STARD.				BAJRA.				MOTH.				COTTON.				GUR.			
Jehlam.	Chakwāl.	Tallagang.		Pind Dādan Khān.	Jehlam.	Chakwāl.	Tallagang.	Pind Dādan Khān.	Jehlam.	Chakwāl.	Tallagang.	Pind Dādan Khān.	Jehlam.	Chakwāl.	Tallagang.	Pind Dādan Khān.	Jehlam.	Chakwāl.	Tallagang.
1	8	1	7	21	26	4	20	2	16	3		1	0	10	8	4	0	9	
0	46	30	44	51	61	56	65	45	65	63	76	15	18	17	12	12			
	49	26	35	53	63	59	48	38	70	64	56	15	17	15	10	11			
	47	29	39	50	56	52	41	51	67	57	60	17	17	15	11	16			
	26	21	31	43	36	35	39	35	44	38	49	9	10	10	8	11			
	18	14	22	23	25	24	28	22	27	26	36	10	12	9	8	9			
	20	16	26	44	35	34	41	40	41	37	50	12	11	10	9	12			
	27	26	28	52	46	56	55	49	45	56	60	12	10	10	12	13			
	38	25	35	45	50	44	48	41	56	52	59	14	15	14	10	12			

Not cultivated.

Not cultivated.

this period. Prices with merely temporary interruption have moved upward, while the Land Tax has stood still.

Tahsil.	DETAIL.	Wheat.	Gram.	Tra Mira.	Mustard.	Bajra.	Moth.	Cotton.	Gur.
PIND DADAN KHAN.	Per cent. of cultivated area	62.2	6	3.4	1	21.2	1.0	2.8	2
	1853-60	40	44	44	31	50	51	17	19
	1861-75	28	27	27	18	31	32	10	11
	44 years	35	34	42	26	45	41	14	12
JEHLAM.	Per cent. of cultivated area	47.8	4	6.6	8	26.4	10.8	2.0	...
	1853-60	49	46	52	47	56	67	17	...
	1861-75	29	26	26	21	29	33	10	...
	44 years	41	39	43	38	50	56	15	...
CHAKWAL.	Per cent. of cultivated area	58.4	3.4	6.8	1.0	20.2	4.0	2.6	...
	1853-60	47	56	43	29	52	57	15	...
	1861-75	27	33	25	17	31	31	9	...
	44 years	38	49	39	25	44	52	14	...
TALLAGANG.	Per cent. of cultivated area	63.0	7.3	5.7	7	16.3	0.9	3.6	...
	1853-60	50	62	51	39	41	60	11	...
	1861-75	34	39	32	26	36	45	9	...
	44 years	45	55	43	35	48	59	10	...

In the following table I assume the price of wheat to be the principal standard of profit to the agriculturists, as I have no doubt that in this District it really is; and I give first the percentage by which its average price 1853—60 was cheaper than those which prevailed from 1861-75; I then take* the percentage of increase in cultivation in each Tahsil, and add the two together. The result shows how much lighter the expired Settlement was in its actual working, than the Settlement Officer, when he made it, expected that would prove :—

TAHSIL.	PERCENTAGE IMPROVEMENT DURING CURRENCY OF EXPIRED SETTLEMENT.		
	In prices of wheat.	In cultivation.	TOTAL.
Jehlam	69	$\frac{33}{3}$	80
Chakwal	74	$\frac{36}{3}$	86
Tallagang	47	$\frac{53}{3}$	65
Pind Dadan Khan	43	$\frac{44}{3}$	58

Figures are but too willing hand maids. Yet make at deduction we will from the first column of this statement, and a figure of profit will yet remain sufficient to make any Settlement work easily, no matter how heavy it is when first made.

* I only take one-third of this increase, in order to make due allowance the inferiority of new cultivation, and for its progressive growth.

CHAPTER VI.*

THE PRESENT RE-ASSESSMENT.

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PRELIMINARY RE-
AS.

The general features of the District agriculture have been described in Chapter IV; and in Chapter V a brief account has been given of the Revenue levied by the Sikh Government, and of the progress of the District under the Settlements antecedent to that now reported. Briefly since the Regular Settlement the cultivation had increased 40 per cent., the permanent value of agricultural produce in an equal degree, and population by one-third. And since the assessment now reported was made the Railway has been extended to Rawalpindi. In explaining the grounds of the new assessment the subject will be treated in the following order:—

The assessment circles.

The classification of soils.

The tenures and rents.

Produce estimate.

An account of the assessment of each circle.

Gross result for the whole District.

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ASSESSMENT CIR-
CLES.

As a sufficient description of the assessment circles I adopt the following abbreviation of paras. 4—16 of the Assessment Report, which has been supplied me by Mr. Thomson:—
“ At the old Regular Settlement Mr. Brandreth divided the District into no less than forty assessment circles, and he never allowed any circle to contain more than forty villages. But his method of assessment laid so little stress upon Revenue rates and circle boundaries, that no multiplication of the number of assessment circles had any effect upon the labour involved in the Settlement. With the system of assessment which is now prescribed it is otherwise. It is now of importance to restrict the number of circles. Many circles mean much labour. And the more the mass of statistical figures is added to without necessity, the greater the risk of a wooden and mechanical assessment. It is true that it has been pronounced impossible to form large circles in this District. The variations from village to village and field to field are said to be too great. And in one sense this is perfectly true. Nothing is easier than to pick out pairs of villages, which, though close together, are as different as light and darkness. But this difference is caused not by any great difference in the value of each soil, class for class; but by the great preponderance of superior soil in one village and of inferior soil in the next. Class for class soils are of fairly even value over considerable

* This chapter was written in 1882 by Major Wace, formerly Settlement Officer of Jehlam—R. G. T.

" areas. If, then, an accurate classification of soils can be secured, " it is no longer impossible to form comparatively large assess- " ment circles. No one who is at all acquainted with the " District will underrate the difficulty of such a classification. " There is some risk of fraud in the subordinate agency through " whom the work must be done. Apart from that there is " a good deal of room for honest difference of opinion. In " some parts of the District one side of a field—even " of a small field—differs very perceptibly from the other. " And fields, which in one year appear precisely equal, will " develop unexpected discrepancies under the influence of " a very wet season, or of a very dry one. But though " these difficulties are real and great, yet they are not insuper- " able. It is certainly necessary to possess a large personal " knowledge of every village, to frame rates with great care, " and to apply them intelligently and not blindly. But when " these precautions are observed, it is probably easier to assess " large circles equitably than small ones. And it is, I think, " almost certain that differences in quality equal to any that " exist between villages of the present large assessment circles " could be pointed out between villages of most of the old small " circles. In framing the assessment circles for the present " Settlement Major Wace followed generally the physical divi- " sions of the country which have been indicated in Chapter I. " In Tahsil Jehlam the Riverain Territory was divided into " two circles. The first of these, called Kinára Darya or River " Bank, comprised all villages lying on the bank of the " river or so near to it as to receive benefit by moisture or " percolation from the stream. All the remainder of the " Riverain was placed in the Maidán or Plain circle. The " upland of the Jehlam Tahsil between the Hill Ranges of " Tilla and Nili was formed into a third circle called Khuddar " or Raviny. And this was so extended as to include a few " villages on the river side of Tilla and of the Lehri Hills. " The last circle in the Jehlam Tahsil was called Pabbi, and " comprises the whole Tahsil beyond the Nili Hills. It is " a tract of considerable fertility, well supplied with drainage " water and with labour, but with a somewhat shallow soil " which is here and there vexed with Kallar. In Tahsil " Chakwál there are only two assessment circles, viz., Lundi " Patti and Dhanni. These correspond to the old political " divisions of the country which have been already referred to. " Lundi Patti is a strip of about 8 miles in width lying on " the east border of the Tahsil. It is better populated, better " cultivated, and has generally a somewhat better soil than the " Dhanni country. The rain-fall, too, is, I think, somewhat " heavier and perhaps more certain. The Dhan Circle, which " makes up the rest of the Tahsil, is fairly homogeneous. " Some tracts are more sandy, and some more stony than

"others. But the agriculture is so simple, and so entirely dependent upon a somewhat scanty rain-fall, that Major Wace did not think it possible to fix different rates for different parts of this area.

"The whole of the Tallagang Tahsíl was placed in one circle. Major Wace thought the soil to be of fair quality throughout, and that the only great differences were caused by a short rain-fall in the west, and by the major part of the very small irrigated area being concentrated in the north. In a country of rough agriculture, and almost altogether relying upon rain, no separate circles seemed to be called for.

"In the Pind Dádan Khán Tahsíl, Major Wace took the three Iláguas which together make up the upland of the Salt Range, and the valley that lies round Vagh, and formed them into one circle, which was called Hills or Pahár. These tracts have been already noticed in Chapter I of this Report. The Riverain Territory of Pind Dádan Khán has been described by Mr. Brandreth as divided into three zones. First, there is the tract under the hills which contains few wells, but receives all the benefits of the hill drainage. Secondly, there is an intermediate zone which receives no direct benefit from the river, but in which the level of the subsoil water is high, and where wells can easily and profitably be made, and which contains most of the large wells in the District. This tract almost ceases to exist west of Pind Dádan Khán, and is replaced by a broad strip of barren ground which has been ruined by Kallar Shor. Thirdly, there is the tract on the bank of the river which receives moisture or flood water, and where wells are consequently few. All three tracts form one plain. The Kallar Shor area is of course almost useless, but the rest of the zone of wells is very fertile. The submontane zone is also very good wherever the hill drainage reaches. The river bank zone is good soil, but somewhat sandy, and tilled by a population of less industrious habits. Out of this stretch of country Major Wace formed three circles. First, the Thal Circle, comprising everything west of Pind Dádan Khán and outside the influence of the river. This includes most of the bad Kallar Shor country. The criterion of quality in the villages here is the amount of hill drainage received. The worst villages are, Major Wace thinks, Kahain, Kuchi, Dhudhi, Langar, Kalló, Jattu and Rájsar, which only receive drainage after heavy rain. Generally the eastern part of the circle is of better quality than the west. The second circle formed by Major Wace consists of a cluster of villages lying north-east of Pind Dádan Khán and close under the hills. They are generally large

" estates of good quality, and owned almost altogether by the
 " Jat tribe known as Phapras. They are entirely dependent
 " on rain or on the hill drainage. But the latter is usually
 " abundant and of a very fertilizing character. The last circle
 " is called Kinàra Darya. But this name is misleading. The
 " circle comprises all the villages affected by the river. But
 " at its eastern end it extends right across the plain country
 " to the foot of the hills, and takes in all the best villages of
 " the zone of wells, and also a good many which belong to the
 " submontane zone.

" The following table gives an abstract of the present
 " assessment circles with the corresponding ones of the 1st
 " Regular Settlement :—

Tahsil.	Present circles.	Number of villages.	Corresponding old circles.
JERLAM.	River Bank ...	75	Bhet, Bela, Hail (part).
	Plain ...	191	Hail (part), Dheri, Chachra, Maira, Chhamb, Gholar, Kahàn Lehri, (village).
	Khuddar ...	97	Tilla, Khuddar Bhusli, Khuddar Chikni, Goyan, Pahár (Lehri).
	Pabbi ...	73	Susrál, Soháwa, Sugiál.
CHAKWAL.	Lundi Patti ...	88	Pabbi, Kas, Kulian, Mal (part), Dhoks (except one village).
	Dhanni ...	159	Mal (part), Dhoks (part), Las, Chach, Khas, Uchán, Soj, Maira, Babiál, Cháhi.
TALLA-GANG.	Whole Tahsil ...	86	Jabbi, Miál, Ankar, Rihán, Vunháda, Maira, Tráp.
PIND DADAR KHAN.	Hills ...	84	Jhangar, Kahun, Vunhár, Vagh.
	Thal ...	31	Dáman Koh (part), Cháhi (part).
	Phapra ...	13	Ditto.
	River Bank ...	82	Bela, Cháhi (part), Dáman Koh (part).
	Total villages ...	979	

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CLASSIFICATION OF
SOILS.

The Assessment Report, paras. 78 to 85, gave the following account of the soil classification adopted:—"The manner in which the previous Settlement Officer used such distinctions is stated in paras. 133 to 143 of his report. He says in para. 134 that he has found them of great advantage, and that the people lay great stress on them; but that (paras. 137 and 138) it is not wise to consider them of too much importance, that they should be looked at and used roughly, and not depended on for minute accuracy. Further remarks on the subject occur in paras. 288, 290 and 292 of the Settlement Report, and in para. 26 of the Commissioner's letter forwarding the report.

"Also, as the general physical features of the Rawalpindi District are similar to those of Jehlam, both Districts being part of the same table-land, and extensively intersected by deep ravines, the manner in which the subject was treated at the Rawalpindi Settlement, described in paras. 136 to 148 of that report, is pertinent to its treatment in this District. During the progress of the measurements and my tours of inspection, I gave much attention to the matter, being previously aware of its importance from my experience of it in the Hazara Settlement. There is no question that the agriculturists have the keenest appreciation of its importance, and justly so, as the following very brief description of the leading soils will show:—

"*Hail* is roughly used of all lands which receive manure, but such lands were until lately mainly situate in the immediate vicinity of the village site, where they were thoroughly well levelled, and, owing to their vicinity to the homestead, husbanded in every way better than any other lands; usually receiving valuable fertilising drainage from the village site, and by reason of their high culture and good levelling in the best condition for retaining moisture. In Tahsil Tallagang, where manure is not valued or much used, the term *hail* is that by which the class of soils next following is commonly described.

"Next follow the soils described in para. 142 of the Settlement Report, which have numerous designations; the most common being *Mal, Las, Cho, Ban, Grundi, Chack*. Their common characteristics are that they are deep loamy soils, well levelled and favorably situated both for receiving and retaining moisture. In some places, as in the Pind Dadan Khan Hills and the old *Mal* and *Las* Circles of Tahsil Chakwal and in the Khuddar and Pabbi of Tahsil Jehlam, this last advantage is due to the industry with which they have been embanked in others, as in the

"alluvial lands on the banks of the large ravines, and
"in the old circles of Gholar (Jehlam) and Chach and
"Babiál (Chakwál), it is natural to their situation and
"constituents.

"The faults in dry seasons, and advantages in rainy years,
"of the Gholar, Chach and Babiál soils, are due to the greater
"preponderance of clay in those soils. But whatever the
"varieties in the soils thus grouped together, they are, by
"reason mainly of their superior facilities for catching and
"holding the rain-fall and drainage of the country, more fer-
"tile than the ordinary lands, and the majority of them will
"yield a fair crop even in poor seasons. In the tracts which
"bear the name of Chach, Gholar and Babiál, care has been
"taken to return under this head only the really superior
"land.

"Next follow the ordinary lands of the country, which
"are usually sandy loams, sometimes level, and sometimes
"sloping; in some places of great depth, in others with a sub-
"stratum of rock (usually sandstone, but in the Salt Range
"limestone) not far from the surface. In the hill tracts and
"at the foot of the hills, such lands are not unfrequently
"much cumbered with stones, though these do little harm
"beyond making the ploughing difficult. The agriculturists
"describe the better class of these lands as *Maira*, and the
"worse as *Rakkar*. There is no real standard of distinction
"between *maira* and *rakkar*. Each village will describe its
"worst soils (and sometimes all its land) as *rakkar*. And thus
"a good village will describe, as *rakkar*, soil which, if situate
"in a poorer village, would have been better than the *rakkar*
"of that village. Then, again, it was a common thing during
"the measurements to find all the land newly cultivated
"since last Settlement (*nautor*) being put down as *rakkar*;
"for obviously (so argued the people) the more land
"we can return as *rakkar*, the lighter will be the new
"assessment.

"The first step I took in the matter was to require that
"in whatever instances the soil classification of a field was
"altered at the new measurements, the new entry should be
"made in red ink. This was only the beginning of my diffi-
"culties, but it had the merit of bringing them to the light.
"I soon found that the *Patwáris* and *Lambardárs* were too
"weak to deal with the question, and some of them of course
"abused their position. If pulled up for under-classing the
"soils, they were sure to begin to over-rate them; and then
"if pulled up for that, the *Zamindárs* used it as an opportu-
"nity for going into the other extreme again. Neither
"could I have safely put the matter into the hands of lead-

“ ing men in each tract. After much trouble and anxiety,
 “ I came to see that those who had the local knowledge suffi-
 “ cient to classify the soils were too much interested in the
 “ matter to be trustworthy, and those who were free of self
 “ or class interest lacked the local knowledge. And not the
 “ least part of the trouble is, that while the new assessments
 “ are being made, the agriculturists are under strong tempta-
 “ tion to classify the land so as to procure a light assessment;
 “ and when the assessment has been announced and they
 “ proceed to make the Khewat, it is no easy matter to correct
 “ the wrong entries; such entries are challenged of course,
 “ and disputes wax hot and long over them, but the people
 “ favored by them hold out stoutly for them, and a good
 “ many errors stand, to the vitiation of the fair distribution
 “ of the jama. I therefore concluded that any reliance on a
 “ minute classification of soils would certainly mislead me in
 “ the assessment. I made the Patwāris adhere closely to the
 “ classification of last Settlement, field by field, except in the
 “ cases of obvious error and superfluous refinements; and I
 “ decided in respect of produce estimates to confine myself
 “ to the three broad distinctions of—

“ Irrigated ;

“ River land (Sailāb) ;

“ Lands dependent on rain ;

“ and in respect of revenue rates to follow the same classifica-
 “ tion, only further sub-dividing the lands dependent on rain
 “ into—

“ Hail or manured.

“ Mal, Las, Ban, &c.

“ Other lands.

“ To this extent I believe the classification obtained by
 “ the measurements to be fairly reliable in the aggregate. But
 “ in dealing with villages separately, it should be weighed
 “ along with local knowledge, and not be accepted unre-
 “ servedly. I proceed to notice the extent of soil classified
 “ under each head.

“ The limits of the irrigated soils depend on the number

* Para. 162 of pre-
sent report.

“ of wells; and I have sufficiently noticed
 “ this subject in para. 69* above.

The river or Sailáb lands recorded at the past and pre-Settlements compare as follows :—

Tahsil.	Circle.	Sailáb land in acres recorded at		Increase or decrease per cent.
		Last Settlement.	This Settlement.	
	River Bank ...	8,161	6,575	- 19
	Other circles ...	60	197	...
	Total ...	8,221	6,772	- 18
il	Dhanni ...	140	504	...
ng	...	44	3	...
ádan Khán...	River Bank ...	11,336	17,613	+ 55
	Thal *	1,547	1,307	...
	Total ...	12,883	18,920	+ 47
Total District ...		21,288	26,199	+ 23

In the Jehlam Tahsil the villages on the river bank have been steadily losing by diluvion for several years past ; there is a decrease in the Sailáb area. The increase in the Sailáb area of Tahsil Pind Dádan Khán is large.

The Báráni soils of the past and present Settlements compare as follows :—

* In a few villages which touch the river banks.

Tahsil.	Circle.	Detail.	Manured.	(In acres and percentages).		Total.
				Mal, Las, Hitar, &c.	Maira, Rakkar, &c.	
JEHLAM.	River Bank ...	Former Settlement ...	2,021	1,291	16,485	19,777
		...	10	7	83	100
		Now ...	3,199	1,305	16,971	21,475
		...	15	6	79	100
	Maidan ...	Former Settlement ...	5,118	4,155	42,458	51,731
		...	10	8	82	100
		Now ...	7,322	6,227	49,872	63,421
		...	11	10	79	100
	Khuddar ...	Former Settlement ...	7,262	895	25,121	33,278
		...	22	3	75	100
		Now ...	8,485	1,696	45,802	55,983
		...	15	3	82	100
	Pabbi ...	Former Settlement ...	4,370	533	14,037	18,940
		...	23	3	74	100
		Now ...	4,153	696	23,546	28,395
		...	15	2	83	100
CHAKWAL.	Lundi Patti ...	Former Settlement ...	3,840	3,218	28,835	35,893
		...	11	9	80	100
		Now ...	3,805	4,622	42,055	50,482
		...	8	9	83	100
	Dhanni ...	Former Settlement ...	8,314	20,913	1,48,310	1,77,537
		...	5	12	83	100
		Now ...	9,143	41,950	1,88,560	2,39,653
		...	4	18	78	100
TALLAGANG.	Tallagang ...	Former Settlement ...	3,080	26,221	1,39,759	1,69,060
		...	2	15	83	100
		Now ...	3,498	25,242	2,29,637	2,58,377
		...	1	10	89	100

Tahsil.	Circle.	Detail.	Manured.	(In acres and percentages).		Total.
				Mal, Las, Hitar, &c.	Maira, Rakkar, &c.	
PIND DADAN KHAN.	Hill Circle ...	Former Settlement ...	2,339	26,754	14,591	43,684
			5	61	34	100
		Now ...	3,238	34,326	16,897	54,461
			6	63	31	100
	Thal ...	Former Settlement ...	354	20,033	7,240	27,627
			1	73	26	100
		Now ...	448	38,348	7,665	46,461
			1	83	16	100
	Phaphra ...	Former Settlement ...	313	7,011	3,352	10,676
			3	66	31	100
		Now ...	422	12,339	2,536	15,297
			3	81	16	100
	River Bank ...	Former Settlement ...	149	4,071	8,870	13,090
			1	31	68	100
		Now ...	320	6,148	14,700	11,168
			2	29	69	100
TOTAL.	Tahsil Jehlam...	Former Settlement ...	18,771	6,874	98,101	1,13,746
			15	6	79	100
		Now ...	23,159	9,924	1,36,191	1,69,174
			14	6	80	100
	Tahsil Chakwal	Former Settlement ...	12,154	24,131	1,77,145	2,13,430
			6	11	83	100
		Now ...	12,948	46,572	2,30,615	2,90,185
			4	16	80	100

Tahsil.	Circle.	Detail.	Manured.	(In acres and percentages).		
				Mal, Las, Hitár, &c.	Maira, Rakkar, &c.	
TOTAL.	Tahsil Tallagang	Former Settlement ... {	3,080	26,221	1,39,759	1
			2	15	83	
		Now ... {	3,498	25,242	2,29,637	2
			1	10	89	
	Tahsil Pind Dá-dan Khán.	Former Settlement ... {	3,155	57,869	34,053	
			3	61	36	
		Now ... {	4,428	91,161	41,798	1
			3	66	31	
	District ... {	Former Settlement ... {	37,160	1,15,095	4,49,058	6
			6	19	75	
		Now ... {	44,033	1,72,899	6,38,241	8
			5	20	75	

"It will be seen that the proportion of land recor
 "manured is moderate, as compared with the correspo
 "entries of the last Settlement. I am more anxious th
 "entries of this head should be moderate than to see
 "rise, for the people are beginning to apply dress
 "manure to their fields more generally than they use
 "It would be an innovation to assess, as manured land
 "which receive only an occasional dressing of manur
 "could such lands bear the manured rates hitherto
 "to the better cultivated lands close to the home
 "The proportion of manured Bārāni land is low in the
 "Bank Circles of Tahsil Pind Dádan Khán, because the
 "is nearly all applied to the well irrigated lands, area
 "acres.

"The proportion of land assessed as manured in the adjacent Districts is—

District and Settlement.	Tahsil.	PER CENT. OF CULTIVATED AREA ASSESSED AS MANURED.			REMARKS.
		Highest circle.	Lowest circle.	Average of Tahsil.	
Gujrat, 1868.	Gujrat ...	12	4	8	The percentages in the circles adjoining the Jehlam District were 19·19 & 14.
	Khariān ...	14	4	8	
	Phalia ...	22	11	16	
	Average of District ...	...	...	10
Rawalpindi.	Gujar Khan ...	8	4	6	I omit the hill Tahsils Kahūta and Murree.
	Rawalpindi ...	15	2	10	
	Fatteh Jang ...	14	4	8	
	Pindi Gheb ...	2	2	2	
	Attock ...	23	4	18	
	Average of District	9	

"Similar information for Shahpur is not forthcoming in the Settlement Report.

"The proportion recorded as superior loam soils, *i. e.*, "Ban, Las, Mal, Hitār and such like, also corresponds fairly with the similar entries at last Settlement. There is a considerable increase in the Dhanni Circle of the Chakwāl Tahsil, which is due to the fact that the lands of this circle are undoubtedly much better levelled and embanked than they were 20 years ago. The increase of this class of lands in the Thal and Phaphra Circles is due to the same cause."

Quoting still from the Assessment Report, the tenures and rents may be thus described :—

"The village tenures are bhāiāchāra with rare exceptions; the revenue being usually distributed among the holdings by rates on soils. The following figures are approximately correct, being taken from the Regular Settlement records :—

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THE TENURES AND
RENTS.

TAHSIL.	Zamindari estates.	Pattidari estates.	Bhaiachara estates.	Total estates.
Jehlam	17	34	385	436
Chakwāl	12	32	203	247
Tallagang	5	2	79	86
Pind Dādan Khān ...	13	6	191	210
TOTAL DISTRICT ...	47	74	858	979

“The District is throughout one of small holdings. The “average cultivated area of holdings in each assessment “circle is—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tahsil.	CIRCLE.	AVERAGE CULTIVATED AREA (ACRES) OF THE HOLDINGS OF				
		Owners.	TENANTS.			
			Paying in cash.		Paying in kind.	
			Heredi- tary.	Tenants-at- will.	Heredi- tary.	Tenants-at- will.
Jehlam ...	River Bank ...	14	3	1	4	2
	Maidān ...	14	3	1	6	2
	Khuddar ...	13	3	2	1	2
	Pabbi ...	12	4	2	2	2
Chakwāl ...	Lundi Patti ...	13	5	2	5	2
	Dhanni ...	27	6	3	6	3
Tallagang	Tallagang ...	32	12	9	15	8
Pind Dādan Khān.	Hill Circle ...	12	4	2	5	4
	Thal ...	24	7	4	7	4
	Phapra ...	20	4	1	2	3
	River Bank ...	15	3	2	4	4

"It will be observed that in Dhanni and Tallagang, and the drier tracts (Thal and Phapra) of the Pind Dádan Khán Tahsíl, the holdings are much larger than elsewhere; the population being less dense, and the agriculture rougher. The average size of the tenant's holdings appears smaller than it really is, for a tenant frequently holds land under more than one owner, or owns a holding of his own, and cultivates as a tenant part of another owner's holding.

"To understand the state of cash rents in this District, it is necessary to read carefully the portion of the Settlement Report* which relates to this subject. Under the Summary Settlement

* Paras. 239 to 251 of Settlement Report. "a cultivator either paid a kind rent, or he paid cash Revenue rates on the same terms as the village proprietary body. The number of cultivators not entitled to rights of ownership who then paid at these rates was very large. This usage was the natural outcome of the Sikh system described in paragraph 288 of the Settlement Report, which did not recognise and had gone far to extinguish any privileged status among those classes whom we now regard as the owners of the soil. The Regular Settlement put an end to this equality among the classes paying cash rates. It defined the owners of each village, and all other cultivators paying cash rates were recorded as their tenants, and were charged with an owner's rate (málikána) in addition to the revenue; such tenants being the most part classified as follows:—

- "(1).—Ancient tenants, *i. e.*, those who come in before the great famine of A. D. 1783;
- "(2).—Old tenants, *i. e.*, those who had held for more than 50 years;
- "(3).—Tenants of later standing entitled to occupancy rights;
- "(4).—Tenants-at-will.

"In the Jehlam Tahsíl this classification of occupancy tenants was not made, probably because the record of rights was completed before it was adopted. It was also the attention of the Settlement Officer that the class first named should be charged only the Government revenue and cesses and a small addition for Malba; the 2nd class revenue and cesses, plus 2 to 4 annas per rupee of revenue as málikána; and the 3rd class the same, plus 4 to 8 annas per rupee; as a matter of fact, however, the special circumstances of each case operated to vary these rates materially, as will be seen in the figures given below. Lastly, the Settlement Officer wished the lump sum only to be

" recorded, and not the details by which it was arrived at,
 " and then that the rents should be periodically re-adjusted
 " according to the variations in the price of corn. But this
 " part of his plan has failed of accomplishment; the details
 " of the rents, revenue, cesses and so many annas per rupee
 " mālikāna were recorded, and are well known to the persons
 " concerned; and the periodical re-valuations of the rents,
 " which he hoped to establish, have never been resorted to.
 " Full details of the cash rents as they now stand are given in
 " the Statement II (a) herewith forwarded. They are
 " briefly—

Rents charged at	TAHSIL JEHLAM.		TAHSIL CHAKWAL.		TAHSIL TALLAGANG.		TAHSIL PIND DADAN KHAN.		TOTAL	
	Occupancy tenants.	Tenants-at- will.	Occupancy tenants.	Tenants-at- will.	Occupancy tenants.	Tenants-at- will.	Occupancy tenants.	Tenants-at- will.	Occupancy tenants.	Tenants-at- will.
	Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.
1.—Lump rate on holding ...	5	369	680	318	110	107	42	16	843	810
2.—Acreage rates not reckoned on the revenue ...	...	182	172	121	2,718	...	...	9	2,890	312
3.—Revenue rates only ...	330	1,470	703	150	3,257	1,740	1,279	2,651	5,569	6,020
4.—Revenue rate, plus mālikāna reckoned per rupee of revenue—										
(a)—Less than 2 annas	14,782	9,036	11,353	1,035	5,055	503	5,263	671	36,456	11,245
(b)—Above 2 annas and up to 4 annas	3,880	3,905	19,014	1,972	4,598	123	1,718	352	29,210	6,352
(c)—Above 4 annas up to 8 annas ...	...	2	4,075	47	1,228	1,988	...	...	6,303	2,037
(d)—More than 8 annas ...	...	2	789	...	...	...	...	...	789	...
Total Tahsil ...	18,997	14,975	36,792	3,643	16,966	4,461	8,305	3,699	81,060	26,778

" A detailed account of the few instances in which tenants
 " pay by lump rates on holdings, or by acreage rates not
 " reckoned on the Revenue, will be found at the end of State-
 " ment II (a). But the above table shows that with in-
 " significant exceptions there are no cash rents, properly so
 " called, in the District; and that nearly every tenant who
 " does not pay a kind rent by a customary share of the pro-

"duce, pays cash rates obtained by taking the revenue rates, and adding thereto a small enhancement as *málikána*."

There being no real cash rents in the District, it was necessary to found the assessment either on a valuation of the usual rents in kind, that is to say, on a produce estimate, or on general deductions from the assessment rates of last Settlement. The assessment instructions directed that the demand for Land Revenue should not exceed one-half of the share of the produce of an estate ordinarily receivable by the landlord, either in money or in kind. The share of the gross produce ordinarily paid in each Tahsíl by tenants-at-will is stated above; and in the following statement that share is shown along with the proportion assumed as half assets due to Government under the above instructions:—

173
THE PRODUCE
ESTIMATE.

TAHSIL.	SHARE OF GROSS PRODUCE.	
	Usually received by owners from tenants.	Assumed as Government's due at half assets.
Jehlam	45 per cent.	25 per cent.
Ind Dádan Khán		
akwál		
lagang... ..	31 „	16 per cent., or $\frac{1}{3}$

In the first three instances the exact share would be $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. But the difference between this and one-fourth produce was neglected, because the owner often gets a share of the straw and other minor profits of which the produce estimate took no account.

The produce was valued at the average of the prices received by agriculturists during the 44 years ending 1876.

The method by which these were ascertained, and the results, have been explained in paras. 164 to 166 of this report. The Financial Commissioner considered this valuation lenient, observing that the two principal staples of wheat

and bājra, the 44 year valuation, differed from the more recent values to the following extent :—

TAHSIL.	<i>Sérs per Rupee.</i>		
	A. D. 1853 to 1860.	A. D. 1861 to 1875.	44 years ending 1876.
<i>Wheat.</i>			
Pind Dādan Khān	40	28	35
Jehlam	49	29	41
Chakwāl	47	27	38
Tallagang	50	34	45
<i>Bājra.</i>			
Pind Dādan Khān ...	50	31	45
Jehlam ...	56	29	50
Chakwāl ...	52	31	44
Tallagang ...	41	36	48

The 44 year valuation adopted was certainly light; but not to a very material extent, as compared with the values up to that date assumed in the assessments of the Mooltan, Derajāt and Peshawar Divisions. In the assessment of those Districts wheat had up to 1878 usually been valued at 35 sérs and bājra at 40 sérs the rupee. Moreover, in 1875 and 1876, just before the famine in Southern India, grain had actually been selling in the District at the values assumed. I mention these circumstances, because I think that the events of the last 6 years (*viz.*, the famine in Southern India, the high prices which prevailed in the Northern Panjāb during the Afghān war, and the Railway extension northwards), as also the greater care with which assessment estimates are now prepared, have so altered current views on prices, that it is not easy now to appreciate the position of an officer who 5 years ago was called on to make an estimate of this nature.

The rest of the produce estimate is a calculation to which I cannot look back with any satisfaction. It is quite possible to make a very fair estimate of the produce of any District.

the crop areas are carefully observed for a succession of years. If the District has a good and steady rain-fall, it may be sufficient to observe the crops of one year; I doubt whether less than 2 years' observation would be sufficient in the Jehlam District. But the system in vogue in 1875 and in 1876, when the Settlement measurements were made, did not provide for any proper observation of the crops.

As each cultivated field was measured, a crop was written down against it, either that it then bore or the one which had just been reaped off it. At the time when the measurements were going on, I pointed out to higher authority that the crop areas so obtained would certainly be exaggerated; and it was not possible for me to amend these data in the 3 months allowed to me for assessment. Ultimately I made such rough estimates as it was possible for me to apply to the data at my command, and they were useful as guides to a certain extent. But they are not worth quoting in this report; and the only really valuable part of them consisted in an extensive series of produce experiments, which will be found detailed in my assessment report.

In dealing with each circle I relied mainly on an examination of the Khewats of the last Settlement. One of three methods had necessarily been followed in making every Khewat :—

- (a).—Either the demand was distributed by rates on soils.
- (b).—Or it was distributed by two rates, one on irrigated and the other on unirrigated land.
- (c).—Or it was distributed by an even rate on all cultivation alike. And the Zamindārī and Pattidārī villages, where the tenure necessitated the distribution of the jama by shares, can be considered as falling under this head, for such a Khewat is independent of any classification of soils.

The villages of each circle were accordingly classified in three lists on the above principle. In the 1st and 2nd lists (a—b) were shown the several soil rates charged in each Khewat, the area charged within each rate, and the gross revenue thus paid by each description of soil in each village. Then adding up for each circle the total area of each soil and the total Revenue paid by it, I deduced the average rate per acre assessed on each soil in the Khewat. I thus supplied the absence of the Revenue rates of last Settlement by the average soil rates charged in the Khewats of each circle. The use of the result is unquestionable; for these rates embody to a material degree the experience of the agriculturists themselves,—experience which arose prior to last Settlement, and

which has been acted on successfully for 20 years past. Their weak point as guides is, that the last Settlement was followed by an increase of cultivation in nearly every circle, and by a rise in prices, which practically so lightened the rates in many cases as to make errors of distribution unimportant. This is a defect from which no rates could under the circumstances have escaped. We need also to remember that the making of the Khewats is not entirely the work of the land-owners, but that the method of distribution adopted by them is certainly influenced by current modes of Settlement.

In the circumstances of the District, and without the assistance that would have been derived from one or two year's correct registration of the crops, these Khewat rates were the only reliable data for guidance. The results of the assessment in each circle will now be described. I would ask that it be borne in mind that the deduced average of the rates used in the village Khewats of last Settlement, though of the greatest possible value as general guides, required to be accepted with reservations in some few instances, where I knew that the Khewats were misleading. It should also be remembered that the similar Khewat rates of the new Settlement have been applied to a much larger area, which includes much new and rough cultivation reclaimed with no little industry; that is, where the average Khewat rates of the two Settlements appear to be identical, the new rate, owing to the nature of the area on which it is reckoned, may in fact represent a higher charge.

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RIVER BANK CIR-
CLE, TAHSIL JEHLAM.

The demand from this circle in 1877-78 was Rs. 37,170, and averaged Re. 1-4-8 per acre cultivated. There was a good deal of debt in the villages north of Jehlam, and a good deal of deterioration had occurred in the Sailāb lands; and about Rs. 4,400 had been remitted during the currency of the Settlement for land destroyed by river action. I did not myself think that the assessment should be enhanced; and I wished to give a reduction of 6 per cent. I pointed out that my assessment was considerably higher than that of the lands on the opposite side of the river in

the Gujrat District. But the Financial Commissioner considered that the Sailāb lands should be assessed not at Re. $1\frac{1}{2}$ per acre, as proposed by me, but at Re $1\frac{1}{2}$; and the effect of this was to indicate a gross assessment of Rs. 36,724

		River Bank or Bet.	
		Tahsil Jehlam.	Tahsil Khariān
Per cent. of cultivation.	Irrigated by wells	26	2
	Manured ..	11	9
	Sailāb ..	23	29
Acres irrigated per well ..		4	8
Average assessment per acre cultivated ..		Annas 19½	15

The village assessments actually announced came to Rs. 36,515, or 2 per cent. less than the expired assessment.

After the new Khewats had been made, an examination of them showed the following results:—

Rs. 181 has been charged to fallow land at $4\frac{1}{4}$ annas per acre. In 6 villages Rs. 3,000 has been charged by differential rates on irrigated and unirrigated, the rate being Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ and Rs. $1\frac{3}{4}$ respectively. In 37 villages Rs. 10,000 has been charged by an even rate on all cultivation alike; or by proprietary shares, and averages Rs. $1\frac{1}{4}$ per acre cultivated. In the remaining 31 villages Rs. 17,000 has been charged by soil rates, which compare with the Revenue rates of the circle as follows:—

Per acre.	Per cent. of cultivated area of circle.	Sanctioned Revenue rates.	New Khewat rates.	Old Khewat rates.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Well irrigated ...	3	3 0 0	2 5 3	2 9 0
River Sailāb ...	23	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
Unirrigated {	Manured ...	1 8 0	1 6 0	} 1 12 0
	Las, Hitār ...	1 8 0	1 11 0	
	Other cultivation ...	58	1 0 0	1 4 0

The new assessment is Rs. 700 in excess of rates, and it averages rather less than Re. 1-4-5 per acre cultivated.

The demand from this circle in 1877-78 was Rs. 62,855. At the time the expired Settlement was made, the demand averaged Re. $1\frac{1}{4}$ per acre cultivated; but this had fallen by increase of cultivation to one rupee. The increase in cultivation since last Settlement is 23 per cent. The rates proposed gave a new jama of Rs. 73,033, or an increase of 15 per cent. on the old jama. The sum actually secured by the settled village assessments is Rs. 72,725, or Re. 1-2-0 per acre cultivated. The new Khewats when examined showed the following results:—

Rs. 210 has been charged to fallow land by a rate of 3 annas per acre. In 7 villages Rs. 4,000 has been charged by differential rates on irrigated and unirrigated cultivation, the rates being Re. 1-14-0 and Re. $1\frac{3}{4}$ respectively. In 116 villages Rs. 34,000 has been charged by an even rate on all

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PLAIN CIRCLE,
TAHSIL JEHLAM.

cultivation alike, or by proprietary shares, and average Re. 1-3-0 per acre cultivated; and in 70 villages Rs. 34,000 has been charged by soil rates, which compare with the Revenue rates of the circle as follows :—

Per acre.	Per cent. of cultivated area of circle.	Sanctioned Revenue rates.	New Khewat rates.	Old Khewat rates.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Well irrigated	2	3 0 0	2 9 0	2 10 0
Sailāb ... ..	...	1 4 0	...	2 12 0
Unirrigated {	Manured ...	1 8 0	1 11 0	1 11 0
	Las, Hitār ...	1 8 0	1 7 0	1 10 0
	Other cultivation ...	77	1 0 0	1 2 0

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KHUDDAR CIRCLE,
TAHSIL JEHLAM.

The closing demand of the last Settlement in this circle was Rs. 36,329. When that assessment was made, it averaged $17\frac{1}{2}$ annas per acre. During its currency cultivation increased 68 per cent., and the incidence of the assessment had consequently fallen to $10\frac{1}{2}$ annas per acre cultivated. But as much of the new cultivation was of a rather poor and laborious character, banked in terraces on the sides of ravines, I did not at first propose a greater increase of Revenue than 27 per cent.; this was less than my Revenue rates, and the Financial Commissioner directed that the full amount of the Revenue rates should be secured. These yielded an increase of 35 per cent.; the gross new assessment being Rs. 48,928, or 14 annas per acre cultivated. The new Khewats when examined showed the following results :—

Less than Rs. 100 has been charged to fallow land Rs. 5,000 has been charged on proprietary shares, or by an even rate on cultivation; and the rest (Rs. 43,000) has been

distributed by soil rates, which compare with the new Revenue rates as follows :—

Per acre.	Per cent. of cultivated area of circle.	Sanctioned Re-venue rates.	New Khewat rates.	Old Khewat rates.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Well irrigated ...	1	3 0 0	3 2 0	2 14 0
Sailab ...	...	1 4 0	...	...
Unirrigated {	Manured ...	15	1 8 0	1 7 0
	Las, Hitár ...	3	1 8 0	...
	Other cultivation ...	81	0 12 0	0 12 5
			0 15 0	

Thus the agriculturists of this circle have contented themselves with a division of the unirrigated cultivation into manured and unmanured. The area charged as "Las," being less than one 100 acres, is so small that I omit it from the calculation.

The closing demand of the last Settlement in this circle was Rs. 26,348. When that assessment was made, it averaged Re. 1-6-0 per acre cultivated; during its currency cultivation increased (in the poorer soils) 51 per cent., and the incidence of the jama on cultivation thus fell to 15 annas. Here also I proposed at first to assess slightly below my new rates; but the Financial Commissioner disagreeing, Rs. 31,148, or rather more than the full rate jama, has been assessed, averaging $17\frac{1}{2}$ annas per acre now cultivated, and yielding an increase of 18 per cent. I should explain that, though the increase in cultivation was 51 per cent. measured by the area, this increase, corrected according to the value of the new soils, really equalled only 31 per cent. The result on the Khewat is as follows :—

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PABBI CIRCLE,
TAHSIL JEHLAM.

Only Rs. 30 has been charged to fallow. Rs. 5,000 has been distributed on village system of shares, or by an even.

rate on cultivation, and the rest (Rs. 26,000) by soil rates, which compare with the Revenue rates, thus :—

Per acre.	Per cent. of cultivated area of circle.	Sanctioned Revenue rates.	New Khewat rates.	Old Khewat rates.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Well irrigated	0	3 8 0	4 0 0	3 10 0
Unirrigated	Manured	15	2 0 0	1 15 0
	Las, Hitār	2	2 0 0	...
	Other cultivation	83	0 14 0	1 0 0

The area charged as "Las" being only 400 acres, the rate Re. 1½ is not of importance. Here also, as in the previous circle, the agriculturists have contented themselves with a division of the unirrigated cultivation into manured and unmanured.

In all 4 circles of the Tahsil, the area charged in the new Khewats agrees closely with that reckoned in the assessment papers.

179 RESULT, TAHSIL JEHLAM.

The result for the whole Tahsil is an increase on the jama of 1877-78 of 16 per cent., or Rs. 26,644; the increase in cultivation being 34 per cent. in the gross, or corrected for the inferior quality of the new land 25 per cent. The former jama averaged Re. 1-4-3 per acre cultivated at the time it was made; and the incidence fell during its currency by increase of cultivation to 14 ¾ annas. It now stands at 17 annas. Considering that there-fourths of this cultivation is only average soil, I do not think this is otherwise than a sufficient assessment. The circumstances of one circle did not admit of an increase; in the other circles the increases taken are 15, 35, and 18 per cent.

* Per cent. of cultivated area of Tahsil Jehlam—
Chāhi ... 1·2
Jailāb ... 3·8
Hail ... 13·1
Las, &c. ... 5·5
Maira, Rakkar 76·4

180 TAHSILS TALLAGANG AND CHAKWAL.

The Tahsils of Tallagang and Chakwāl do not represent the same diversity of features as occur in the Jehlam Tahsil.

The principal results of the re-assessment are shown in the following table :—

	<i>Tahsil Chakwal.</i>		<i>Tahsil Tallagang.</i>
	Circle Lundi Patti.	Circle Dhanni.	
Jama of 1877-78 ...	38,390	1,39,228	89,007
Amount of new rates ...	46,473	1,69,733	1,20,014
Actually assessed ...	46,795	1,70,635	1,20,110
Increase per cent. on jama of 1877-78	22	22	34
Increase in cultivation since last Settlement.	41	36	54
The same corrected according to the quality of the cultivation.	31	35	40
Incidence of expired assessment—	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.
(I).—When first introduced per acre then cultivated.	17	12½	8½
(II).—In 1877-78 on existing cultivation.	12	9½	5½
Incidence of new assessment on existing cultivation.	14½	11½	7½

The new assessments have been treated in the Khewats in the following manner :—

CHAKWAL TAHSIL.

(I).—*Lundi Patti*.—Rs. 8,000 has been charged by differential rates on irrigated and unirrigated, the rates being Rs. 4-11-0 and annas 14 per acre respectively. Rs. 15,000 has been charged by systems of village shares, or by an even rate on cultivation ; and Rs. 24,000 has been distributed

by soil rates, which compare with the sanctioned Revenue rates, thus :—

Per acre.	Per cent. of cultivated area of circle.	Sanctioned Revenue rates.	New Khewat rates.		Old Khewat rates.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Well irrigated ...	1	5 0 0	4 15 0	5 6 0	5 6 0
Unirrigated. {	Manured ...	8 1 8 0	1 9 0	1 10 0	1 10 0
	Las, Hitár ...	9 1 8 0	...	1 8 0	1 8 0
	Other land ...	82 0 12 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 14 0

Here again any other division of the unirrigated cultivation, except into manured and unmanured, has been rejected by the village-owners.

(II).—*Circle Dhanni*.—Rs. 500 has been charged to fallow at 3 annas per acre. Rs. 25,000 has been distributed by differential rates on irrigated and unirrigated cultivation, the rates being Rs. 5-10-0 and 10 annas per acre respectively. Rs. 54,000 has been charged by village systems of shares, or by even rates on all cultivation alike; and Rs. 92,000 has been distributed by soil rates, which compare with the sanctioned Revenue rates as follows :—

Per acre.	Per cent. of cultivated area of circle.	Sanctioned Revenue rates.	New Khewat rates.		Old Khewat rates.	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Well irrigated ...	1	5 0 0	5 4 0	5 3 0	5 3 0	5 3 0
Sailáb ...	...	1 8 0	...	...	...	...
Unirrigated. {	Manured ...	4 1 0 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
	Las, Hitár ...	17 1 0 0	} 0 10 0	} 1 1 0	} 0 11 0	} 0 11 0
	Other cultivation.	78 0 9 0				

Here also the general rejection of any other classification of unirrigated land, except manured and unmanured, is marked, though not so complete as in the previous cases.

In circle Lundi Patti the area charged in the new Khewats agrees closely with that reckoned in the assessment papers; but in Circle Dhanni the former exceeds the latter by 4 per cent.

TAHSIL TALLAGANG.

As the assessment of this Tahsil was raised by one-third, no Revenue rate was imposed on the culturable waste; but in the new Khewats the village-owners have charged one-tenth of the new assessment to culturable waste. Rs. 7,000 of the new assessment has been charged on systems of village shares, or by an even rate on all cultivation alike (including therein some culturable waste), and Rs. 16,000 by differential rates on irrigated (Rs. 4-9-0) and unirrigated (annas 5). The rest (Rs. 97,000) has been charged by soil rates, which compare with the sanctioned Revenue rates, thus:—

Per acre.	Per cent of cultivated area of circle.	Sanctioned Revenue rates.	New Khewat rates.	Old Khewat rates.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Well irrigated	1	3 12 0	3 9 0	3 8 0
Unirrigated. {	Manured ...	0 14 0	0 11 0	0 10 6
	Moist low-lying lands...	0 14 0	0 7 0	0 12 6
Other cultivation	88	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Culturable waste ... ..	...	...	0 1 6	0 1 6

The cultivated area charged with rates in my Assessment Report was 259,000 acres. The area charged in the new Khewat is 413,000, viz.—

Acres.				
Cultivated ... ..	...	...	...	295,170
Culturable waste ... ..	...	...	...	118,000

The large amount of culturable waste charged in the new Khewats shows that the village-owners are confident that the present limits of cultivation will soon expand considerably.

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FANSEL PIND
JAN KHAN.

The four circles of the Pind Dādan Khān Tahsil are of very diverse character. The re-assessment has given the following results in each :—

	Hill Circle.	Phaphra.	Thal.	River Bank.
Jama of 1877-78	58,385	16,350	35,601	* 71,998
Amount of new rates	66,313	18,106	40,283	85,408
Actually assessed	65,960	18,155	39,865	78,220
Increase per cent. on jama of 1877-78	13	11	12	9
Increase in cultivation since last Settlement	25	42	64	47
The same corrected according to the quality of the cultivation	24	33	40	33
Incidence of expired Settlement —				
(I)—When first introduced per acre then cultivated	Annas. 21½	Annas. 23½	Annas. 19½	Annas. 29½
(II)—In 1877-78 on existing cultivation	17½	17½	12	21½
Incidence of new assessment on existing cultivation	19½	19½	13½	23

* (1st year of Regular Settlement Rs. 67,150).

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AHAR OR HILL
CLE.

The area charged in the Khewats agrees closely with that reckoned in the assessment returns. Rs. 7,000 has been charged on systems of village shares, or by an even rate on all cultivation alike. Rs. 21,000 has been charged by differential rates on irrigated (Rs. 3-2-0) and unirrigated (Rs. 1-2-0) lands. The rest (Rs. 38,000) has been distributed by soil rates, which compare as follows with the sanctioned Revenue rates :—

Per acre.	Per cent. of cultivated area of circle.	Sanctioned Revenue rates.	New Khewat rates.	Old Khewat rates.	No. of acres charged with each rate
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Irrigated by hill springs	2	4 0 0	2 10 0	3 13 0	350
Unirrigated. { Manured	6	2 8 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	1,920
Las, Hitār	62	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 6 0	21,000
Other land	30	0 12 0	0 15 0	1 4 0	9,200

The average incidence is Re. 1-3-0 per acre. No fallow land has been charged.

I do not think a heavier increase could at present have been conveniently taken in this circle. The new cultivation is not good. The population is 564 to the square mile of cultivation, the holdings average 12 acres, and five-sixths are cultivated by the owners themselves. There is little land now uncultivated which can be profitably reclaimed, and what is reclaimed costs much labor.

The area charged in the Khewats is $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. less than that reckoned in the assessment return. No fallow land has been charged. With the exception of the 1,000 acres of poor Mair charged at 14 annas per acre, and 56 acres irrigated by a hill stream, the new Khewats of the villages in this circle have drawn no distinction between classes of soils. Their average incidence on cultivation is Re. 1-4-6. The sanctioned rates were Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ per acre for irrigated and Re. 1-3-0 for unirrigated cultivation.

My increase in this circle is perhaps light; but my assessment resulted from a soil classification, by which more than four-fifths of the cultivation was put in the superior class as "Ban" or embanked fields. But the term has not the same meaning here as in the rest of the District; all the fields here are embanked, in order that each may retain its share of the drainage from the Salt Range. The soil is no doubt good; but the rain-fall is not so good as in the Jehlam Tahsil and east half (Lundi Patti) of Chakwál; and the average incidence of my assessment of this circle is higher than that of any circle in Jehlam except the River Bank. I do not think that this is wrong in itself; but I draw attention to the circumstance as showing that the assessment is not unduly light.

Sanctioned Revenue
rates, per acre.

Chàhi	...	2	4	0
Sailáb	...	1	4	0
Bárání	...	0	13	0

In the new Khewats the small Chàhi area (501 acres) has been charged at Re. 1-14-0 per acre, and the Sailáb (1,109 acres) at Re. 1-2-0 per acre; Bárání cultivation has not been divided into classes.

The area (99,751 acres) charged in the new Khewats is a little more than double the area (48,393 acres) reckoned in my assessment report. The excess is caused by the inclusion in the new Khewats of large areas of culturable waste in 21 villages out of the 31 that compose the Thal Circle. The presumption usually raised by the inclusion in the new Khewats of a large area of culturable waste is that the village-owners anticipate an early corresponding increase of the

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PHAPRA CIRCLE.

184
THAL CIRCLE.

cultivated area, or that the Settlement returns understated the cultivated area. As at present informed (and I know the tract fairly well), I do not think the usual presumption arises. The waste lands are very much divided, and are mixed up with the cultivated lands. In many parts of the Thal it is necessary to supplement the rain-fall with the drainage of adjacent waste lands; and the scarcity of the rain-fall and the abundance of land encourages the agriculturists to shift from time to time the site of their cultivation within the limits of their own holdings. The local Settlement Officers are inclined to think that the heavy charges on the waste have been prompted, in some instances, by the amount of the new jamas.

The Financial Commissioner remarked that in Mianwali also, where there is similar country to this, the Zamindars had put a high rate on waste; the cultivated plots and the waste land attached being in a sense single fields, and the area of cultivation in such half waste and half cultivated fields varying greatly according to season.

My unwillingness to increase the assessment of this circle in a greater degree, in spite of an apparent 64 per cent. increase in cultivation, excited unfavorable comment. In reply I maintained, and I still think, that it is doubtful whether an increase of this amount has occurred. The measurements of the last Settlement were very bad in this tract. There is some good land at its eastern end. But, as a rule, the rain-fall is more fickle here than in any other part of the District. The rain always reaches it later than other parts of the District. Slight falls do not reach it at all. The soil is a stiff clay with a strong taint of Kallar,—a combination of qualities the very worst for cultivation dependent on scanty rain.

The success of the crops is so uncertain, and their area so fluctuating, that I was strongly inclined to propose a fluctuating assessment. In fact I now regret that this was not done. If any village in this tract requires relief, it should certainly be given in the form of a fluctuating assessment. I am myself thoroughly satisfied that the present assessment which secures to Government a fixed Revenue of $13\frac{1}{2}$ annas for every acre of the large area now returned as cultivated, is full and sufficient one; and inquiries instituted by me show that it agrees both in its details and its average incidence with the assessment paid by the adjacent and similar Mohadd tract of the Khushab Tahsil (District Shahpur).

The area charged in the Khewats is 4 per cent. less than that reckoned in the assessment returns. Acres 1,733 of culturable waste have been charged at $5\frac{1}{2}$ annas per acre.

Rs. 10,000 has been charged by systems of village shares, by even rates on all cultivation alike. Rs. 16,000 has been charged by differential rates on irrigated (Re. 1-13-0) and unirrigated (Re. 1-6-0) land. The rest, Rs. 52,000, has been distributed by soil rates, which compare with the sanctioned Revenue rates as follows:—

Per acre.	Per cent of cultivated area.	Sanctioned Revenue rates.	New Khewat rates.			Old Khewat rates.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Well irrigated ...	31	2 8 0	2	0	0	2	5	0
Sailáb ...	31	1 8 0	1	0	0	1	11	0
Unirrigated cultivation ...	28	0 14 0	1	3	0	1	7	0

I did not myself wish to take a higher increase in this circle than 7 per cent. My view was that the circle was undoubtedly heavily assessed at last Settlement; that 21 villages still needed relief to the extent of about Rs. 3,000; and that during the currency of the Settlement an increase of about 8 per cent. had already been taken in the annual di-alluvial.

I had proposed to charge the Sailáb at only Re. 1½ and the Cháhi at Rs. 2¼ per acre. But the Financial Commissioner, relying on statements in the previous Settlement Report, disagreed with the conclusion that I had arrived at concerning the heavy incidence of the previous assessment; and raised the Sailáb rate to Re. 1½ and the Cháhi rate to Rs. 2½; but he accepted from me a detailed village assessment about 9 per cent. below the rates;—a result substantially the same as the acceptance of my proposed rates on Cháhi and Sailáb. In the correspondence on the subject the Sailáb and Cháhi rates actually assessed in the adjacent Shahpur river circles were (as I afterwards pointed out) inadvertently overstated; and thus contributed to the impression that my proposed rates were too low. I have no reason to suppose that the detailed village assessment finally accepted by the Financial Commissioner is working otherwise than satisfactorily. It is a full assessment; and practically there is not much room for extension of cultivation. But at present prices are very favorable; and I hope the assessment will work well. It is possible that I was wrong in thinking the Cháhi rate sufficiently high at Rs. 2¼ per acre; but in my reports I gave full reasons for my conclusion, which have not been answered to my satisfaction; and the belief that the Shahpur rates were higher turned out to be

mistaken. As regards the Sailāb both of this Tahsil and Jehlam, I certainly retain my previous opinion that Re. 1½ is too heavy an all round rate; and the additional knowledge I have since gained of Sailāb assessment in other submontane Districts has only confirmed me in this view.

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GROSS RESULTS FOR
THE WHOLE DISTRICT.

The result of the assessment for the whole District is as follows:—

TAHSIL.					Gross assessment.	Deduct on account of Jagirs, Ināms and protective Pattas, &c.	Balance, being Revenue paid to Government for the 1st year of new assessment (Khari 1879 and Rabi 1880).
SEE COLS. 90—93 OF APPENDIX I.	Jehlam	...	...	...	189,639	5,190	184,449
	Chakwāl	...	...	...	217,825	8,122	209,703
	Tallagang	...	...	...	120,385	9,751	110,634
	Pind Dādan Khān	...	...	...	202,669	13,810	188,859
	Total District	...			730,518	36,873	693,645

PARA. 58 OF ASSESSMENT REPORT.

The Government's demand for the year 1877-78 appears to have been Rs. 5,82,244, so that the new assessment has added Rs. 1,11,401, or 19 per cent., to the Government's Rent Roll. The Settlement Officer's letter forwarding this report states the increase at Rs. 1,24,904. It is not now in my power to explain this discrepancy; but Mr. Thomson's figures are no doubt correct, as I have not taken account of minor changes which occurred between the years 1879 and now.

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CESSES.

The cesses levied in addition to the Revenue are—

Local rate	8	5	4
Road cess	1	0	0
School cess	...	...	...	1	0	0
Post	...	...	...	0	8	0
Patwāri cess	...	...	...	4	0	0
Lambardār's cess	...	...	...	5	0	0

TOTAL ... 19 13 4

The only portion of these that have been newly imposed are 1 per cent. of the Patwári cess and the $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. postal cess.

It is worth while mentioning that a camel-grazing tax was levied up to 1881 throughout the District, except in Tahsil Jehlam. The receipts had in recent years averaged Rs. 3,100 per annum, the tax being levied by annual enumeration. It was organised on this basis at a time when the Government Rakhs had not been demarcated; and as its continuance involved difficulties in the management of Rakh lands—each camel on which Tirni had been paid being entitled to graze free—the tax was abolished in 1881.

188
CAMEL TIRNI.

SECRETARY GOVT.
PANJAB'S No. 733,
DATED 7TH JULY
1881.

Under Government's new orders no camel Tirni is levied; and camels grazing in Government's Rakhs will be charged grazing fees on the same system as applies to other cattle.

Government's orders on the assessment direct that it be accepted for a term of 20 years; and this has been duly noted in the engagements. The reasons against allowing a longer term were that we had felt a difficulty in recovering at one bound the full increased assessment suggested by extended cultivation and enhanced prices. Moreover, the Railway extension northwards to Rawalpindi will materially improve the position of the District as regards prices and traffic. When making the detailed village assessments I felt very much embarrassed by the large simultaneous increase, both in prices and in cultivation, with which I had to deal, and in such cases it is always a question what amount of enhancement can properly be demanded with reference to the previous circumstances of the village. While, therefore, avoiding too sudden and severe an increase in the Government's demand, I thought it my duty to recommend that the leases should be restricted to 20 years; at the end of which time I have little doubt that the Revenue will again be enhanced by a fifth, partly on account of prices, and partly on account of the increase in cultivation which will have occurred in the interval. And Government accepted this recommendation.

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TERM OF SETTLE-
MENT.

CHAPTER VII.

THE RECORD OF RIGHTS.

190
FORM OF THE RE-
CORD.

The Record of Rights prepared for each village during the present re-settlement consists of the following documents, viz. :—

- a.—A List of Papers.
- b.—Shajra Kishtwár or Field Map.
- c.—Khasra Kishtwár or Field Register.
- d.—Naksha Cháhát or Statement of Rights in wells.
- e.—Darkhwást Málguzári or engagement to pay the Land Revenue Assessed.
- f.—An alphabetical list of owners and tenants.
- g.—A Pedigree Table of the owners with a sketch of the constitution of the village and of its fiscal history.
- h.—Muntakhib wa Khewat with a Rubkári on the subject of the Báchh.
- i.—An appendix to the Khewát, being a list of Rent Free holdings.
- j.—The Wájib-ul-arz or Statement of Custom.
- k.—The Rubkár Akhir or Final Proceeding.

I propose to mention briefly such topics connected with these Records as appear to call for notice.

191
THE FIELD MAP.

The village Field Maps are on the scale of 16 inches to the mile, or 60 Karams to the inch. The square measure in use in the District is as under :—

9 Square Karams	= 1 Marla.
20 Marlas	= 1 Kanál.
4 Kanáls	= 1 Bígħa.
2 Bígħas	= 1 Ghumáo.

A Karam is $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet English. Thus the Marla is the same as a Pole, a Kanál is half a Rood, a Bígħa is 2 Roods and a Ghumáo a Statute Acre. I have tested the maps on many occasions, and have nearly always found them accurate.

192
THE KHASRA AND
OTHER PAPERS.

The Khasra and the Naksha Cháhát are in the usual form. The Pedigree Table exhibits the constitution of the village in brief. It distinguishes Lambardárs and owners who are absent, minors, childless or out of possession. It also distinguishes holdings in the possession of females.

193
SPECIAL RUBKARI.

The Rubkári attached to the Muntakhib was drawn up at the instance of the Settlement Commissioner, and is mainly intended to regulate the so-called Taluqdári dues which will be noticed hereafter.

The Wājib-ul-arz was drawn up upon a plan devised by Major Wace. One section was afterwards added by me under orders of the Settlement Commissioner upon the subject of Government rights to mines and quarries. The customs referred to in the Wājib-ul-arz relate principally to the following topics :—Payment, and distribution of the Jama; the Sawai charges; Partition; Alteration of Bāchh; Administration of the Shāmilāt; the village Abādi; Alluvion, diluvion, and lands taken up for public purposes; Village officials; Malba; Sayer Revenue; Irrigation; Absentees; Transfers of property; Nazūl lands or buildings; Village Fines; Tenants; Village servants, what they do and what they get; Government rights in mines.

194
THE WAJIB-UL-AR

The village tenures are generally Baiāchāra with possession as the sole measure of right. The following detail is approximately correct :—

195
TENURE OF ESTATES.

Tahsil.	Zamīndāri.	Pattidāri.	Baiāchāra.	Total Estates.
Jehlam	17	34	385	436
Chakwāl	12	32	203	247
Tallagang	5	2	79	86
Pind Dādan Khān ...	13	6	191	210
Whole District ...	47	74	857	979

Several of the Zamīndāri villages are held by single proprietors, and in the Pattidāri villages the Pattidāri arrangements are often in a condition of great decay.

Individual holdings are generally small. Throughout Tahsil Jehlam, in the Lundi Patti of Chakwāl, and in the Hill and River Bank Circles of Pind Dādan Khān, the average cultivated area held by each owner varies from 12 to 15 acres. In the other two circles of Tahsil Pind Dādan Khān this average rises. It is 20 acres in Phapra and 24 in Thal. In the Dhanni country of Chakwāl it reaches 27, and it is as much as 32 in Tallagang. The cultivated area actually occupied by owners (including Mālikān Quabzé) is 68·3 per cent. of the whole. And 17·7 per cent. is held by tenants-at-will; and thus 86 per cent. of the total cultivation is in the hands of owners.

196
SIZE OF HOLDINGS

A Mālik Quabzé is a man who is full owner of the land he occupies upon that status, but who has

197
MALIKAN QUABZE

no share in the communal rights and liabilities. He is so to speak a village by himself—a sort of corporation sole—which for fiscal convenience is merged into another community. But, as has been remarked by Mr. Brandreth, he is not free from the local custom of pre-emption. Owners of this kind are numerous in the District. In many cases, though not always, they pay a *Mālikāna* or *Wārisāna* charge in addition to the *Khewat*. This *Mālikāna* was imposed at the First Regular Settlement—sometimes as a direct charge of so many annas in the rupee; sometimes by fixing differential *Khewats* for full owners and *Quabzé* owners; and sometimes by granting a remission of some part of the *Jama* originally fixed, and confining the benefits of this remission strictly to the full owners or *Wārises*. In the present re-settlement these differences have been avoided. The same *Khewat* rates have been fixed upon all. But in addition a *Mālikāna*, in strict proportion to that formerly paid by them, has been imposed upon all *Mālikān Quabzé* from whom it was due. There are altogether 4,494 holdings of *Quabzé Māliks* who pay the *Khewat* rates and nothing more. The whole Revenue charged upon these holdings is Rs. 28,981. There are 6,354 holdings which pay *Mālikāna* charges of various amounts. The Revenue charged upon these holdings is Rs. 49,042, and the additional *Mālikāna* charges amount to Rs. 3,546, or an average of rather more than 7 per cent.

198
DISTRIBUTION OF
MALIKAN QUABZE.

These proprietors of their possession are much more common in the *Pind Dādan Khān Tahsil* than elsewhere. In *Tahsil Jehlam* there are none who pay *Mālikāna*.

199
TALUQDARI DUES.

Closely connected with this subject is that of the *Taluqdāri dues*. These dues were created at the First Regular Settlement, and were generally in favour of old families of *Gakhars*, *Janjuas*, *Mairs* or *Kasars*, who were thought to have exercised feudal predominance or actual rights of ownership in former times over the villages or individuals charged with the payment of the dues. Sometimes the method observed was to create a surcharge upon the *Jama* payable to the *Taluqdārs*. This was usually done when the dues were payable in one village and receivable in another. Sometimes a deduction was given from the Government *Jama*; but given solely in favour of the *Taluqdārs* or *Wārises*, while every else continued to pay as before. This was the usual method where the *Taluqdārs* formed a portion of the village community upon whom the charge was laid. In the present re-settlement these dues have all been maintained in their old proportions. But they have been reduced to the one model of a surcharge or *Mālikāna* in addition to the *Khewat*. These dues are far more extensive in *Tahsils Jehlam* and *Pind Dādan Khān* than elsewhere. At the same time the *Taluqdārs* in the second *Tahsil* are com-

Comparatively very few, and therefore their rights are valuable. In the other Tahsils the dues are divided among too many sharers to be much worth. The whole number of recipients is 988. The whole amount received is Rs. 3,805. Of this amount Rs. 1,927 is paid to 28 persons in Tahsil Pind Dádan Khán. Therefore the Taluqdárs in the other three Tahsils receive on the average less than Rs. 2 a piece. These fees are levied from 51 villages in Tahsil Jehlam, 19 in Pind Dádan Khán, 9 in Chakwál and 3 in Tallagang. The persons who pay them are sometimes entered as Málíkán Adua, and sometimes as simple Málíks. Practically they are full Málíks liable to pay slightly heavier taxes than their neighbours.

The regulation of tenant right in this District was mainly effected by Mr. Arthur Brandreth at the First Regular Settlement. During the Summary Settlements some tenants paid rents in kind; but the great majority paid in cash at the Government Khewat rate and no more. They were thus on a practical equality with those whom we now recognise as owners. This equality was the natural outgrowth of the Sikh system which generally refused to recognise any privileged status between the Government and the cultivator. Mr. Brandreth put an end to this state of matters. In every village he first defined and set apart those whom he considered to be owners. All other cultivators were distributed among four classes of tenants, of which the first three were granted rights of occupancy, and the last were the tenants-at-will.

200
TENANT RIGHT.

These classes were as under, viz. :—

CLASSES OF TENANTS.

- I.—Ancient tenants (Asámí Quadími), being those who had come in before the great famine of 1783.
- II.—Old tenants (Mustaquil Purána) who had been in possession about 50 years on the average (say from 1810 A. D.).
- III.—New tenants (Mustaquil Naya or Jadíd) who came in after 1810, but were considered to have a claim to rights of occupancy.

All the above classes were granted rights of occupancy, or, to use the language of the District, were made Muzári'án Mustaquil. The fourth class comprised all the tenants-at-will or Muzári'án Ghair Mustaquil. This system of classification only developed itself after the Settlement had been some time in progress. It was therefore never applied in Tahsil Jehlam, where only the broad distinction of Mustaquil or Ghair Mustaquil was recorded. In the other three Tahsils, however, it was generally enforced. But many modifications were allowed in individual cases, especially in the matter

RENTS.

of rent. For the question of rents was also regulated by Mr. Brandreth. Rents in kind were recognised and maintained wherever it was possible to do so. Cash rents were regulated as follows:—The ancient tenants of the first class were charged the Revenue Rates and cesses with a small additional sum for Malba. The old Mustaqil tenants or second class paid the Revenue Rates and cesses, together with a Mālikāna of from 2 to 4 annas on each rupee of Revenue. The third class or new Mustaqil tenants paid the same as the second class, except that in their case the Mālikāna was put at from 4 to 8 annas. In actually assessing the Mālikāna the theoretical scheme was often a good deal modified. The cash rent of tenants without rights of occupancy could not of course be fixed. But the rate then existing was duly set down, and in practice it has not been very often since departed from. Mr. Brandreth intended that these rents should be recorded in the gross result merely, without details of the calculation by which it was reached. And it was further proposed that these gross rentals should be modified periodically in accordance with the price of corn. This part of the scheme has always been a dead letter. It was impossible to keep secret the details of the calculation, and in practice all the parties concerned have paid attention to nothing but these. No one has ever wished or attempted to have his rent revalued upon a corn standard. And so it has come about that all tenants pay rentals in kind, or rentals in cash equal to the sum assessed upon the land with cesses, and with or without a Mālikāna or Malba surcharge of various amount.

201
NEW CLASSIFICA-
TION OF TENANTS.

In the new Record all these rentals have been carefully maintained in their old proportions. They all now take the form either of a rental in kind, or of a payment of a Mālikāna in cash in addition to the Revenue and cesses assessed upon the land. But the old classification of occupancy tenants has not been followed. It has no connection with the Panjāb Tenancy Act; and it is therefore practically obsolete. With the permission of the Financial Commissioner, in the new Record all tenants with rights of occupancy have been recorded as holding under either section 5 or section 6 of the Tenancy Act. No further discrimination has been attempted. In ascertaining the members of each class the following rules were observed:—All occupancy tenants who paid rental in kind were placed under section 6 without enquiry. All occupancy tenants who pay rent in cash were also placed under section 6 unless the Mudākhilat Nakshas of the First Regular Settlement showed good reason for placing them under section 5. In all cases of doubt or of importance the attestation of tenant status was conducted in a separate

Misl. The practical result is that the more part of the old Asáms Quadími with a few others have been placed under section 5; and the rest under section 6.

It is in regard to the question of enhancement of rent that this classification is of importance. The present cash rents of the District are not, as a rule, of so high a pitch as the Tenancy Act allows. Most of them are therefore liable to enhancement. And the scale of allowable increase is different for holdings under section 5 and under section 6. And since the new Jamas were announced there has been a strong tendency—especially in Chakwál, where tenants are numerous—to bring suits for the enhancement of the cash rents hitherto paid by tenants with rights of occupancy. In deciding these suits the classification of the new Record is very useful. But something more is needed. The ultimate standard of enhancement depends, under the Act, upon a comparison between the rents paid by tenants with rights of occupancy and by tenants without. Now the latter class, as a rule, pay rents in kind of a customary share of the produce. The relative value of cash rents and kind rents over a long series of future years, of the conditions of which we are absolutely ignorant, is a problem of which there is no real solution within the allowable limits of error. It is necessary to make some further assumption. Major Wace suggested to me * that the average value of a rent in kind over a series of years should be taken to be twice the amount of the Revenue assessed upon the land in question. This is of course the fundamental principle upon which the Government Land Revenue is settled. If used intelligently it is probably the safest rough rule that can be devised for the decision of these delicate cases. Some rule is I think absolutely necessary. These suits may frequently come to trial before ill-trained or inexperienced officers. And there is little limit to the mischief which may be done by decisions given under no guidance and with little consideration. Apart from that, the question of rent is essentially one for uniform treatment. I therefore circulated Major Wace's letter to all the Settlement Courts as an Instruction. And when our Judicial powers were withdrawn, I forwarded additional copies to the Deputy Commissioner, with a request that he would recommend the principle laid down to the consideration of all courts before which these cases were likely to be brought.

202
ENHANCEMENT OF
RENTS IN CASH.

Rents in kind are fixed by custom, and are uniform over large areas. No one has ever tried to enhance them, and it is probable that they do not admit of much enhancement.

203
RENTS IN KIND.

* Settlement Commissioner to Settlement Officer, No. 51 C. of 22nd November 1879.

These rents are nearly always the same for all classes of tenants. Everywhere the kamins' fees are first deducted before any division of the produce takes place. These fees are from ten to twelve per cent. in the three Tashils of Jehlam, Pind Dádan Khán and Chakwál, except in the well-irrigated lands of Pind Dílan Khán, where the rate is 15 or 16 per cent. After these deductions have been made, the remainder of the produce is divided as follows:—In Tahsíl Jehlam landlord and tenant share and share alike both in the grain and in the straw. In Tahsíl Pind Dádan Khán the landlord generally takes half the grain, but in Diwánpura, in Kalla, and in part of Lilla only two-fifths. Of the straw he gets from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in most of the villages of the Ahmadábád and Jálap Iláqas, with a few others elsewhere. But in general the tenant pays only one load of straw per harvest. In Tahsíl Chakwál the grain is equally divided, except in the villages near Thirchak, between the Dhrábi Kas and the Gabhir, where the tenant keeps three shares out of five for himself. The straw of the pulse crops (moth, &c.) is divided as the grain. But all other crops pay only one load of straw to the landlord.

In Tahsíl Tallagang the fees paid to kamins are about 6 per cent. on Bírání and 8 per cent. on irrigated land. The whole remaining crop, both grain and straw, is divided. The landlord's share varies from one-fourth to one-half. But by far the most common rate for unirrigated lands is one-third. For irrigated lands—which are very small in extent—one-third and two-fifths are the more usual rates, and are nearly equally prevalent. Though the rates vary within the Tahsíl, yet they are generally constant over considerable areas.

204
EXTENT OF TENANT
HOLDINGS.

The individual holdings of tenants are not large. The average per assessment circle is nowhere greater than 7 acres. Two to four acres is the more common rate. But the gross area in the hands of the whole body of tenants is very considerable. Tenants with rights of occupancy hold 14 per cent. of the entire cultivation, and tenants without these rights hold 17·7 per cent. The following two Tables give, by Tahsils, the acreage held by each class of tenants, distinguishing also the nature of the rents paid:—

I.—Acreage held by tenants paying rents in kind.

TAHSIL.	Occupancy tenants.	Tenants-at- will.	TOTAL.
Jehlam	1,572	13,868	15,440
Pind Dádan Khán	4,136	22,986	27,122
Chakwál	27,316	51,492	78,808
Tallagang	13,119	46,425	59,544
Total District	46,143	134,781	180,924

... by tenants who pay rents in cash :—

PAYING.	JEHLAM.		CHAKWAL.		TALLAGANG.		PIND DADAN KHAN.		TOTAL.	
	Occupancy tenants.	Tenants at-will.	Occupancy tenants.	Tenants at-will.	Occupancy tenants.	Tenants at-will.	Occupancy tenants.	Tenants at-will.	Occupancy tenants.	Tenants at-will.
A.—Lump rates on holdings or rates on acreage independent of the Revenue ...	5	551	858	439	2,828	107	42	25	3,733	1,122
B.—Revenue rates only ...	330	1,479	703	150	3,257	1,740	1,279	2,651	5,569	6,030
C.—Revenue rates, plus Malikāna ...	18,662	12,945	35,231	3,054	10,881	2,614	6,984	1,023	71,758	19,636
TOTALS	18,997	14,975	36,792	3,643	16,966	4,461	8,305	3,699	81,060	26,778
	33,972		40,435		21,427		12,004		107,838	

It will be seen that there are hardly any real cash rents. The great majority of the Málíkana rentals are four annas in the rupee or less. These Tables must be understood as referring to the time when the new Jamas were announced without regard to subsequent litigation.

205
AMOUNT OF REVENUE
PAID UPON EACH
HARVEST.

The share of the Revenue which is payable upon each harvest is fixed by the people themselves. The following Table, which shows how this choice has been exercised, is interesting and suggestive :—

PAYING.	VILLAGES IN					REMARKS.
	Jehlām.	Chakwāl.	P. D. Khān.	Tallagang.	District.	
$\frac{1}{2}$ at Rabi ...	212	75	20	51	358	Five Rakh leases among these.
$\frac{3}{5}$ at Rabi ...	226	145	51	37	459	Two ditto.
$\frac{5}{8}$ at Rabi ...	...	29	38	...	67	Ditto.
$\frac{2}{3}$ at Rabi ...	...	1	108	...	109	Five Rakh leases. The 108 villages are 49 in Pahār, 53 in River Bank and 6 in Thal. The 1 village is Māri.
TOTAL ...	438	250	217	86	903	14 Rakh leases in this total.

206
LAMBARDARI ARRANGEMENTS.

The Lambardāri arrangements of the District have never yet assumed a permanent form. The number of Lambardārs appointed during the Summary Settlements was very large. When the Regular Settlement commenced, Mr. Brandreth was strongly in favour of having only one or two Lambardārs in a village who might receive a substantial remuneration. He therefore began cautiously to confine the office to the old Headmen of the Sikh times. At first his plan was successful. But when the working of it was handed over to his Assistants, the selection of these Headmen was carelessly carried out, and gave rise to many appeals and much dissatisfaction. Some of the dismissed men were restored individually. And at last a general order was issued directing the restoration of all Lambardārs who had been in office under the Summary Settlements. In carry-

ing out these restorations the dismissed men were sometimes put back without conditions, and sometimes only for their own lives without remainder to their issue. In the final Report of his Settlement Mr. Brandreth expressed himself in favour of a gradual reduction in the number of the Lambardars by the absorption of all death vacancies which it did not appear necessary to fill up. These views were supported by the Commissioner, and for a long time were generally acted upon. When a Lambardár died, his successor was not appointed as a matter of course. But the whole circumstances of the village were passed in review; and, if the deceased man did not appear to have had any strong claims to his appointment in the first instance, his office was frequently done away with, and its emoluments made over to one of the remaining Lambardárs. This was especially the case where the deceased man had been put in for life only, or where the retention of the Lambardári in his family did not seem advisable or profitable upon administrative grounds. But the Lambardári arrangements of the District have recently been reviewed by the Financial Commissioner.* As a result of the instructions then issued, it seems probable that in future the appointments will be made for the more part in regular succession under the ordinary rules, and that reductions will only be allowed in exceptional cases or on proof of real necessity. Mr. Lyall thinks that those offices to which the incumbent was restored by an individual order on appeal at the time of the Regular Settlement should now be dealt with strictly under the rules. Where the restoration was made merely under the general District order there is room for the exercise of discretion. But here, too, even though in the original Lambardári enquiry it may be stated that an incumbent is superfluous, or has no good claim to the post, or is to hold for life only, yet it must be remembered that 20 years' possession, and the greater value now attached to the office by the holder and by his kinsfolk, are weighty arguments which should often induce us to maintain the appointment when vacancies occur hereafter. At the same time, where the number of Lambardars is undoubtedly extravagant, suitable reductions may be made as opportunities occur.

Lambardárs receive 5 per cent. on the Revenue except in a few villages where there are special arrangements. There are no Ala Lambardárs, and to introduce them would be disastrous to the District. Lambardárs can be reduced wherever necessary. But to introduce differences of rank among those

207
No ALA LAMBAR-
DARS.

* In No. ^S3618 of 21st May 1880, from the Settlement Secretary, to the Settlement Commissioner.

who are maintained would cause an enormous amount of malignant jealousy.

208
PLACE OF ZAIL-
DARS TAKEN BY INAM
KEWARA.

REGULATION OF
THE INAMS.

There are no Zaildars properly so called. But at the First Regular Settlement a system of cash Ináms to the leading chaudris was introduced. This answers all the purposes of the Zaildari system, and is perhaps better adapted to the frame of the District society. The Ináms were granted to the leading men of each Ilāqua on condition of loyalty, good conduct, active aid to the Administration when called upon, and general assistance and countenance to the villagers in schemes for the improvement of land. The last condition is a mere flourish. The whole subject is now regulated by Panjáb Government letter No. 1126, dated 15th October 1879, and addressed to the Settlement Secretary to the Financial Commissioner. In future the Ináms are to be held during the pleasure of Government, and on condition of good service. As has been the case hitherto, they will in general be heritable by the eldest son of each incumbent. The Commissioner of Rawalpindi is authorised to sanction successions of this type. In case it is proposed to adopt any other course, reference is to be made to the Financial Commissioner, who will dispose of the matter himself unless he thinks necessary to refer it to Government.

The amount of the existing Ináms is large, being Rs. 14,907, or 2·04 per cent. of the Land Revenue. As originally granted, they were nearly all percentages on the then Revenue of different villages. I have no doubt that it was the intention that these percentages should be maintained, and that any increase in the Jama of the villages concerned should be followed by a corresponding increase in the Ináms. This too is the universal expectation of the District. And the propriety of the plan seems to me indubitable. But as there was no *explicit* authority for granting the requisite increase, it appeared better to refer the matter for orders. Accordingly a detailed Register has been prepared and submitted to Government.* No orders have yet been received. But if the proposals made are accepted, the value of the old Inám grants will be Rs. 18,180, or 2·49 per cent. of the Land Revenue.

209
PROPOSED NEW
INAM.

210
JAGIRS.

One new Inám of Rs. 50 per annum has been proposed in the village of Dina Thikrian.

The Jágirs of the District amount to Rs. 16,801. The principal Jágirdárs are the Sodhis of Haranpur in Pind Dāda, Khān and the Cháchi Sirdár who lives at Wazirabad, but has large grants in the west of Tallagang. All these Jágirdárs are Sikhs. The most important Muhammadan grant is

* Since this was written, these proposals have been sanctioned.—
E. WACE, Settlement Commissioner.

that which is held in Tahsil Jehlam by a branch of the family of Fazldád Khán, the Gakhar Rájá of Domeli. An English Register of Jágírs has been prepared for the first time during the present operations, and has been filed in the District Office. It seemed useless to annex it to this Report. The exact amount of the present grant to the Haranpur Sodhis is doubtful. A report on the subject has been submitted to the Settlement Commissioner, but no orders have yet been passed.* Meanwhile the Jágírdárs are receiving the minimum possible.

Separate vernacular Mísls for every Máfi in the District were prepared during the present operations; and doubtful cases, which were not numerous, were sent up for orders. Fresh vernacular Registers have been prepared and filed in the District Office.

211
MAFIS.

There are 224 Patwáris in the District. The boundaries of the circles were revised by Major Wace at the commencement of the present Settlement. They are generally suitable and appropriate. And, so long as the Patwáris received personal salaries from the Settlement funds, no difficulty arose on the subject of pay. But since the completion of our operations every Patwári has received 4 per cent. on the Revenue of his circle. In several small, barren, or hilly circles where the Land Revenue is light this percentage yields an insufficient wage, while at the same time the Patwári's work is often more than usually laborious and unattractive. And this evil lot has sometimes fallen to the best men. Conversely in rich closely cultivated circles some proved incapables have high wages with little work. To remedy this state of matters I proposed to fund the 4 per cent. cess, and to pay each Patwári a personal salary in proportion to ability. The Settlement Commissioner, however, preferred the plan of a raised or lowered percentage in individual circles. Accordingly a report has been submitted as to those circles in which a change appeared to be really necessary. As few circles as possible have been included. But if the proposals made are accepted, the percentage will be raised in 54 circles, lowered in 28, and kept as it is in 142. No orders have yet been passed.

212
PATWARIS.

The Malba under the old Regular Settlement was generally assessed upon ploughs. Its realization was often a doubtful and difficult business. It has now been regulated by a clause in the Wájib-ul-Arz drawn up in accordance with the Financial Commissioner's Book Circular No. IV of 1860. I do not think, however, that the difficulties connected with it are likely to cease. In a village where the Lambardárs are weak or unpopular, Malba is always paid with reluctance,

213
MALBA.

* On this also orders have since been passed.—E. WACE, *Settlement Commissioner*.

which is partly due to a real spirit of grudging, and partly to the desire to inflict annoyance.

214
KAMIANA.

The following remarks on the subject of Kamiāna are borrowed from the Assessment Report of Major Wace: "I have not reckoned in the assets the manorial fees referred to in para. 306 of the Settlement Report [of Mr. A. Brandeth]. Hardly any are levied except Kamiāna; and since the issue of the order copied in the margin [*vide infra*],* the levy of Kamiāna has become a matter of much uncertainty. Its levy in villages in which it happens to be mentioned in the Settlement Record and its disallowance in all others, coupled with its abolition in our towns and in the Hazāra and Gujrat Districts, has made the cess the subject of much disputing. Owners of village sites who cannot now levy complain that in other villages owners are allowed to do so. And on the other hand the Kamins of the few villages where the tax is still levied are dissatisfied at being charged when the majority of their class elsewhere are excused. A report submitted by the Deputy Commissioner in 1873 showed that the cess was then levied to the following extent:—

Tahsil.	No. of villages in which levied.	Amount of annual levy in Rs.
Jehlam	16	339
Pind Dādan Khān	73	2,581
Chakwāl	69	1,716
Tallagang	19	415
Total District ...	177	5,051

"As the orders above quoted were issued subsequently to this return, probably much less is now levied; and hitherto (see para. 127 of Mr. A. Brandeth's Settlement Report) the proceeds have in some cases, but not in all, been applied to reduce the amount of the Chaukidāri charges."

* Para. 7 of Secretary to Financial Commissioner's No 582 of 26th May 1874, to Secretary Government Panjāb:—

"For the above reasons the Honorable Mr. Egerton is of opinion that the Mutaharfa cess should be abolished in all towns and villages where it has not been (a) recorded at Settlement, (b) imposed under the Municipal Act."

Para. 2 of Secretary to Government Panjāb's No. 969 of 12th June 1874, conveys sanction to the above proposal.

The custom governing the disposal of lands newly formed by river action is not uniform. Where the River Jehlam first enters this District it runs in a rocky bed and with a swift current. New lands are hardly ever formed. And though the deep stream rule, or Hadd Sikandri, is said to be in force, yet I question very much whether any single instance can be produced in which it has been necessary to apply it. From near Duliál, where the river begins to run more tranquilly, a line of masonry pillars forms the boundary between British and Jamu Territory. Every thing on this side of the line is measured in some village or Government Bela. And thus the system of "Wár Pár" or fixed boundaries may be said to be in force. At Bela Thuliála in the Gujrat District—opposite to Langarpur in Tahsil Jehlam—the line of boundary pillars comes to an end. Hence down the river to the lower boundary of Changas in the Gujrat District, the deep stream rule of Hadd Sikandari is the only custom. This lower boundary of Changas is very nearly identical with the upper boundary of Dárápur in this District. Thus for all practical purposes the bed of the Bunhí Torrent may be taken as marking the extreme limit of the Hadd Sikandari custom. All the villages below this point are under the rule of Wár Pár or fixed boundaries. Unfortunately the maps prepared in Jehlam, Gujrát and Sháhpur do not always coincide. Thus there is some room left for dispute. It would be a great point gained to have a proper boundary survey made of the whole river bed where the Wár Pár rule is in force. I doubt very much whether the villages concerned would ever agree *unanimously* to set aside the Hadd Sikandri custom. It would, however, be much better abolished. There can I think be no doubt that the strict custom requires the cession of all lands which change their bank, whether they be identifiable or not. But about these identifiable lands there is usually a bitter quarrel. The general working of the custom, too, is apt to be wasteful and inequitable.

In the partition of village common it is almost a universal rule in all Baiáchára villages to fix the share of each man in proportion to the amount of Government Revenue which he pays. This is called Taksím hasb rasad Khewat. It is sometimes a difficult rule to apply fairly in riverside villages when a partition is applied for shortly after the stream has washed away the lands of some of the shareholders. One party insists upon a partition based upon things as they are; another claims to have it based upon things as they once were and as they may be again. I do not think there is any real custom on the subject. The decision lies entirely with the officer making the partition. In some cases it is probably the right course to refuse partition altogether. But these are rare.

215
CUSTOMS AS
ALLUVION AND DI
VISION.

216
PARTITIONS
VILLAGE COMMONS

217
TWO KINDS OF COMMON. Common lands are generally common of the entire village. But in some instances, although the village is otherwise purely Baiáchára, there are separate commons belonging to different parts of it.

217 (a)
PREEMPTION. There are no peculiar customs of pre-emption. The matter is regulated by the Panjáb Laws Act with the provisions of which the custom is in accordance.

217 (b)
MORTGAGES. Most mortgages are usufructuary. But, as a rule, the mortgagee does not actually take possession. The mortgagor continues to cultivate, and pays a rent in kind to his mortgagee. Sometimes he also continues to pay the Revenue. But generally this is done by the mortgagee. For such mortgages it is not usual to fix any period. They run on until the mortgagor chooses to redeem them. It is usual to stipulate that such redemption may only be made at the Rabi harvest. A mortgagee, who, while in receipt of all his dues, should insist upon getting back his money, and putting an end to the transaction, would be thought to be acting very oppressively.

218
TRIBAL RIVAJ-NAMAS. Tribal Rivaj-Namas were prepared by the Extra Assistant Settlement Officer. Copies of such of them as were necessary have been placed with the Record of Rights of each village, not as a part of the Record, but for convenience of reference. I think these Tribal Statements are generally accurate. But most customs in Jehlam are liable to local variations, which are not recorded. These documents therefore will be useful if they are used to suggest and guide enquiry into doubtful cases. But if they are allowed to supersede it, they will be positively pernicious. To give one example. The Rivaj-Nama makes the Pagvand rule of inheritance apply to the Gakhar tribe. This is true generally. But some families of Gakhars are almost certainly Chundavand.

219
MATTERS TREATED. The matters treated in these Rivaj-Namas are six in number, viz., (1) Inheritance among sons, (2) Rights of daughters, (3) Rights of widows, (4) Adoption, (5) Gift and wills, (6) Marriage and divorce. These are followed by a list of the villages in which the custom recorded is believed to be in force.

220
INHERITANCE AMONG SONS.

The following remarks apply only to the Muhammadan population. If a father leaves sons, they all take equal shares in his inheritance. But occasionally by private arrangement the share of the eldest son is somewhat larger than the shares of the other sons. In some Gakhar families, too, the Chundavand rule appears to be in force.* Among the Janjuas

* As to this see the case Hassa Khan, Plaintiff, *versus* Faiz Bakh and 2 others, Defendants, all Gakhars of Kalri in Tahsil Jehlam. Civil Suit No. 127 of 1880 in court of Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Jehlam.

and the Gakhars there is a further modification of the general rule dependent on the caste of the wife. The children of the low caste mother do not share equally with the children of the high caste. Mr. Brandreth states that they get nothing at all among the Gakhars, and only a one-fourth share among the Janjuas. I am inclined to think that in both tribes they would be held entitled to "guzàra;" and that the extent of this "guzàra" would depend upon the circumstances of the family. Such sons, however, have generally no share in Taluqdàri dues, or Government Inàms. As to what constitutes a low caste, I think Gakhars and Janjuas would consider everybody low except themselves, the Saiads, and a few high families among the Khokhars. Saiads never give their daughters to strangers. Some Salowi and Makhiàla Janjuas have, I hear, intermarried with women of the family of the Khokhar Ràjas of Pind Dádan Khán on a footing of equality. But I should say that a marriage with an ordinary Khokhar girl would be a misalliance. But this is doubtful. Similarly the young Gakhar Lambardár of Sangohi has married a girl who is a Chakri Janjua. Here too I believe the parties are considered perfectly equal. I do not think that the Gakhars and Janjuas would ever admit even the old Chaudri families of the Mair, Kasar, and Awán tribes to be on an equality with themselves. But the question is not likely to arise.

Sometimes a father, during his lifetime, will keep one portion of his property for himself, and parcel out the rest between his sons. In that case succession to the portion which remains is generally considered to depend upon the making of a contribution to the father's funeral expenses when he dies. All the sons have a right to contribute if they choose. But often the one son who remains with the father—as one son generally does—attempts to perform the funeral by himself, and so debar his brethern from the inheritance. But if this is complained of, and the others wish to share in the expense and the property, I think they should be allowed to do so.

221
SPECIAL CASE.

Where there are sons the widow does not generally inherit. If, however, the husband has parcelled out all his property to his sons during his lifetime, except one share, then the widow is often allowed to succeed to that share for life. In other cases the widow is entitled to maintenance from the sons born of herself, or in default of such, from her husband's other sons. Frequently, in order to save disputes, the sons set apart a small area as the widow's "guzàra" land, and do not apportion this among themselves till her death.

222
RIGHTS OF THE
WIDOW.

223
SAME SUBJECT.

If there are no sons, the widow succeeds to her husband's property for life. She may not alienate absolutely except for one or two special causes. Temporary alienations to terminate upon her death or marriage have frequently been recognised by the courts without prejudice to the heirs in reversion. But I doubt whether this is in accordance with local opinion, unless the alienations are made for some good reason. How far the consent of the reversioners is requisite to either kind of alienation is doubtful. All a widow's rights and title cease on her death or remarriage.

224
RIGHTS OF DAUGHTERS.

Daughters never inherit land unless their father dies with no direct or collateral male heirs within any reasonable degree of kinship. I have known collaterals in the 7th and 8th degree of the Civil Law reckoning exclude a daughter. But it is doubtful how much further exclusion would be carried. Daughters have a claim on their father's heirs to be suitably married, and for maintenance till marriage. In one case, where there were considerable doubts whether these duties would be properly discharged by very distant and inimical collateral heirs, a plough of land was severed from the father's estate and given to the daughter, on the condition that she would arrange these matters for herself. This was done by administrative order, and was accepted by the parties without any *civil* litigation. The circumstances were special.

225
ADOPTION.

Adoptions properly so called are unknown. But the custom of "ghar-jawái" amounts to a quasi adoption.

226
GIFTS.

Theoretically the power of gift is said to be unlimited. But where there are sons the practice is very restricted. Occasionally a small gift of land may be made to a favourite daughter; or, in partitioning his property among his sons during his lifetime, a father may give one a little more than another. But there is a strong opinion against anything more than this. When there are no sons, a father will sometimes take his daughter's husband into his house and practically adopt him. This is the "ghar-jawái" custom. If, however, he wishes to give his property to the son-in-law, he must state his intention publicly, and put the donee in possession. Otherwise the property will not pass. A deed of gift is usual, but not absolutely necessary. After the death of the father-in-law his widow has no power of gift. And unless the transfer has been made previously in the manner indicated above, the collaterals are entitled to inherit upon the widow's death.

227
WILLS.

Wills are little used and always disputed. Informal bequests of small matters are frequent, and are generally acted upon.

Marriage and divorce are regulated by Muhammadan law. The only custom on the subject is that daughters must be given in marriage to tribes of inferior social estimation. As to divorce, I have heard it stated, though I know not with what truth, that there is a growing tendency in some places to trade in divorces. A woman who has got an order of maintenance against her husband, and who wishes to marry somebody else, harasses the husband with a dribble of legal proceedings till she induces him to sell a divorce to the purchaser for a substantial consideration.

228
MARRIAGE AND
DIVORCE.

These are general customs; but I have no doubt that there are several exceptions and variations. It is best not to trust too much to the Riwāj-Nāmas, and to make independent enquiries in all cases of real doubt.

229
GENERAL RE-
MARKS.

A good many chaudrīs have special family schemes of inheritance, which are all so framed as to give the eldest son a larger share than he otherwise would get. There are instances of this at Dārāpur, Vatli, Baghanwāla, Rupwāl, Tallang, Taman and elsewhere. These special rules of inheritance are commonly known as Haqq Sirdārī, or Haqq Tika, and for the most part consist in giving to the eldest son in each generation a certain share of the inheritance in respect of his position as head of the family, and then dividing the remainder under the ordinary rules. Most, if not all, of these cases are noted in the Riwāj-Nāmas. But the best authority for most of them is the original Record in which the special custom was investigated and ascertained.

230
SPECIAL SCHEMES OF
INHERITANCE IN THE
FAMILIES OF CERTAIN
CHAUDRIS.

CHAPTER VIII.*

THE FOREST SETTLEMENT.

231
EARLY DEMARCA-
TIONS.

Long before the advent of British rule it had been a custom of Janjua Rajás and Sikh Kárdars to set aside a suitable area in the hills for a hunting ground or a grass preserve. All Salt Mines were also appropriated by the authorities for the time being. But, except in cases of this kind, the Government claimed no rights over the hill ranges in general, or over the waste areas in the plains, which it did not claim equally over the cultivated land of the oldest villages. The frame-work of society had become so dislocated that the notion of a right was fast losing all meaning.

232
PROCEEDINGS OF
THE INLAND CUS-
TOMS DEPARTMENT.

After the annexation of the Panjáb, the first appropriation of waste lands in this District was made by the Inland Customs Department. It does not appear to have been thought necessary to secure the previous sanction of Government. The Customs officials, on their own authority, occupied all the salt sources, and established the Government monopoly. They also assumed the exercise of a large but vague preventive jurisdiction throughout the country lying round about the Salt Mines. The tract subjected to this irregular administration was called the Mahál Nimak; but its boundaries were never defined with precision. It was eventually swallowed up and confounded in the large and general demarcation of waste lands which was carried out by Colonel Bristow.

233
DEMARCATIIONS OF
WASTE LAND DURING
THE FIRST REGULAR
SETTLEMENT.

At the First Regular Settlement there does not appear to have been any intention at first to form Rakhs. In fact whole ranges of hills—more especially in the Jehlam Tahsil—were parcelled out among different villages. The boundary marks then put up in many cases remain to this day. But they have ceased to indicate boundaries. During the course of his operations, however, Mr. Brandreth became acutely sensible of the danger of indiscriminate wood-cutting to the general well-being of the District. And at the same time a whole series of ferocious quarrels took place—principally in the Kahár Iláqua—as to the boundaries of the hill wastes belonging to different villages. To make Government the owner of these wastes seemed to be an easy and advantageous method of stifling the quarrels and of securing protection for the trees and brushwood. Accordingly a large area of hill waste in the Salt Range was declared to be Government preserve

* NOTE.—This Chapter was enlarged and re-written in 1882 after the completion of the Forest Settlement. Five Appendices to the Report were added at the same time. See the letter prefixed to the Report.—R. G. T

nd was for the most part excluded from the village field naps, and demarcated in a rude and insufficient manner. Some other smaller tracts were similarly dealt with.

This was all that was actually done during the First Regular Settlement. But this was felt to be insufficient; and a basis for future operations was laid, by publishing throughout the District, "that all uncultivated land above three times the amount of cultivation is Government property; and that Government reserve to themselves the right of taking it when and wherever it is found necessary" (Mr. Brandreth's Settlement Report para. 156). The authority for all these proceedings of the Settlement Officer is to be found in the Circular of the Board of Administration, No. 15 of 1852.

In 1864 the Panjáb Government issued fresh instructions for a general demarcation of excessive waste in the districts of Jehlam and Shàhpur. The general principle laid down was that all waste in excess of three times the cultivated area should be taken up for Government. But this principle was to be used in an intelligent and not an arithmetical way. Reasonable grazing ground was to be left to the villages in all cases. If the necessities of conveyance rendered this impossible in any instance, then grazing rights over some portion of the demarcated area were to be secured for the suffering village. In 1865 the Deputy Commissioner of Jehlam (Colonel Bristow) carried out these instructions with great rigour. The old demarcations were maintained. In many instances large additions were made to them. A number of new demarcations were formed. All the areas demarcated were properly marked out by boundary pillars. And a record of rights was drawn up for each separate Rakh. At the same time fees for cattle-grazing and wood-cutting were fixed, and a small watch establishment was entertained. Colonel Bristow's proceedings were sanctioned by the Panjáb Government in 1867. And the whole correspondence has been printed and published in the proceedings of the Forest Department.

In the cold weather of 1870-71 the Rakh demarcations of the Pind Dádan Khàn Tahsíl were revised by Mr. G. M. Ogilvie, Assistant Commissioner. His instructions, however, do not appear to have permitted him to do more than induce greater clearness and certainty into the interior administrative arrangements and into the Rakh Records. As far as the extent and use of the Rakhs were concerned, nothing new was attempted. Mr. Ogilvie drew up a Monograph upon the Rakhs of this Tahsíl, which has also been published.

234

OTHER PROCEEDINGS DURING THE FIRST REGULAR SETTLEMENT.

235

GENERAL DEMARCATION OF WASTE LANDS THROUGHOUT THE DISTRICT, 1865-67.

236

REVISION BY MR. OGILVIE IN TAHSIL PIND DADAN KHAN.

237
INTRODUCTION OF
THE FOREST DEPART-
MENT.

In the same year, 1870-71, most of the Rakhs in the District were transferred from the charge of the Deputy Commissioner to that of the Forest Department. Those which remained under District management were too small to pay the charges of a watching establishment. And so they ceased to be watched.

238
DIFFERENT SPECIES
OF DEMARCATIONS.

The areas of which Government thus acquired the ownership fall naturally into two great classes—the Rakhs in the hills and the Rakhs in the plains. The demarcations of the former class—which is immeasurably the more important—comprised the Nili Hills, the Lehri Hills, the entire extent of Mount Tilla, almost the whole of the southern line of the Salt Range, and considerable portions of the northern line also. Rakhs in the plains were formed wherever any village appeared to have more waste land than was necessary. One or two Belas in the river were also appropriated.

239
RAKHS IN THE
HILLS.

There can be no doubt that forest conservancy of the main hill ranges was absolutely requisite for the best permanent interests of the District. The hills themselves, however, offer little inducement to the forester. In many places they are absolutely barren, and will always remain so. The localities where trees can be expected to grow are few in number, small in extent, and scattered in position. These Ranges are therefore not adapted for plantations. But very many hill sides are covered, more or less plentifully, with a hardy brushwood, which in one or two instances may be called luxuriant. And in seasons of good rain the grass is often rich and abundant. To protect the brushwood where it exists, and to produce it where it does not exist, is the utmost that can reasonably be expected from the forest conservancy of these hills. To attain these ends, without undue interference with the pastoral economy of the District, is to deserve the praise of successful administration. To attempt anything more ambitious is to invite failure.

240
RAKHS IN THE
PLAINS.

Physical considerations chiefly prompted the demarcations in the hills. But the Rakhs in the plains were in most cases taken up upon purely administrative grounds. At first—during the continuance of Mr. Brandreth's Settlement operations—plain Rakhs were only formed as a means of putting an end to boundary disputes. But under Colonel Bristow the principle of three acres of waste for one acre of cultivation was enforced. And all waste land that appeared to be in excess of village requirements was declared to be Government forest. It is evident that areas of this kind are upon an entirely different footing from the demarcations in the

Pillars. Yet this distinction was often lost sight of. And the attempt to give one character to all the Rakhs of the District led subsequently to a good deal of fruitless controversy.

The greater part of the demarcation carried out in 1865 was of a sound and sterling character. But what remained was often a legitimate ground of grievance. The actual work of demarcation was abandoned to Patwáris who were often unintelligent, and not unfrequently corrupt. And the principle which was to guide them in working was one which required to be used with great tenderness and consideration. In the homogeneous villages of the plains, where cultivation and waste lie in large blocks with little intermixture, it may be possible to work with fairness on the general plan of allowing three acres of waste for each acre of cultivation. But it is otherwise in Jehlam. Villages are there often distributed into ten or twenty scattered hamlets. Patches of detached cultivation are even more numerous. And the grazing area is frequently still further broken up by large spaces of irretrievably barren ground, deep ravines, or sandy torrents. To apply arithmetical calculations to a District of this description is dangerous. To apply them successfully requires a good deal of intelligence and large personal knowledge. The Patwáris, to whom the application was trusted, had generally the knowledge, but were often without the intelligence or the desire to use it. The principle of three acres of waste for one of cultivation was not unfrequently degraded into a rule, and applied with formal and mechanical accuracy. Thus it happened that the grazing left to some villages was palpably insufficient. In other cases the boundary lines of large Rakhs were pressed close up to the homesteads of the villages. The pillars were sometimes actually built in the court-yards of dwelling houses. In some of the smaller Rakhs the whole demarcation was a kind of burlesque abuse of the Government policy. The village lands were cut into strips by long narrow preserves straggling over the face of the country without apparent object. Or a hundred or a hundred and fifty acres of barren rock or sand would be surrounded by pillars and called a Government forest. Not seldom the demarcations—though otherwise useless—were so framed as to act as a tax upon water.

The greater part of Colonel Bristow's demarcation was then most judicious. But unfortunately there were few Rakhs which were entirely free from these vexatious errors of detail, which excited a discontent that gradually grew more acute as cultivation spread, and the area of free pasture diminished.

241

GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE DEMARCATION OF 1865.

242

GROWTH OF DISCONTENT.

When the Rakhs were taken up, we had represented ourselves, so to speak, as trustees intent upon procuring for the people better grazing and a more permanent supply of fuel. But when the Railway from Jehlam to Rawalpindi was commenced, the wood of entire Rakhs was felled to supply the demands of the Engineers. As a consequence, these Rakhs were closed against grazing. The people, who had little belief in our real desire for conservancy, were accustomed to remark keenly upon the difference between our profession and our practice. And but few of them were able to appreciate the reasons which had occasioned it. These discontents were aggravated by the general method of administration, which was neither sympathetic nor very judicious, and which still stands in need of further reform.

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REMEDIES : THE
NEW FOREST SETTLE-
MENT.

As long ago as 1875 the evils connected with the Jehlam Rakhs had attracted attention. Some partial measures of relief were from time to time attempted. And at last in 1878-79 it was resolved to deal with the whole subject under the provisions of the Indian Forest Act 1878, which had then recently been passed. Accordingly in January 1879 I was appointed Forest Settlement Officer in addition to my other duties. But it was not till April in that year that I received authority to make alterations in boundaries and other local arrangements upon my own authority. The final instructions as to the principles upon which the work of the Forest Settlement was to be carried out were issued by the Financial Commissioner in the same month. But these instructions were afterwards largely modified.

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PROGRESS OF THE
WORK.

The Rakhs of the Jehlam Tahsil were inspected and reported in 1879. The orders of Government upon these Reports were passed in December 1880, and carried out in the spring of the following year. The Rakhs of the Chakwál and Tallagang Tahsils were inspected during the cold season of 1880-81, and the orders of Government upon the Reports submitted were carried into effect during the cold season of 1881-82. In the same season the Rakhs of the Pind Dádan Khán Tahsil were inspected, and the orders of the Settlement Commissioner and of the Conservator of Forests passed upon the Reports submitted were carried into effect. The orders of Government upon these Reports have not yet been issued.*

* All these Reports, together with the orders passed upon them, either have been or will be printed. It is to be regretted that the printed papers do not contain the Completion Reports showing how the orders of Government have been carried out. If these were added, the printed file would be complete in itself, and more useful than it is at present.

The first object attained by the Forest Settlement was the proper classification of the District Rakhs. Each Rakh was carefully inspected, and its capabilities for forest purposes discussed in a separate Report. Every area which on account of its large size, freedom from private rights, important situation, or natural productiveness, seemed to be marked out for permanent afforestation, has been constituted a Reserved Forest under Chapter II of the Indian Forest Act, 1878. And, in every case, the administration of Reserved Forests has been entrusted to the Forest Department. When these Reserved Forests had been selected, there still remained a large number of Rakhs which were all unfit for permanent forest lands. Some of them were small, petty, or really vexatious demarcations, which ought never to have been made, and which were of little or no value. These Rakhs were abolished, and the lands composing them were restored to the villages from which they had been taken. But other Rakhs remained, not fit to be made Reserved Forests, yet not useless for the general purposes of Government. And a few were so situated that their temporary retention was inevitable, although in the future it may be thought wise to abolish them also. Rakhs of these descriptions were constituted as Government waste lands under section 48 of the Panjāb Laws Act, and are managed by the Deputy Commissioner.

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CLASSIFICATION OF
THE RAKHS.

Boundaries have been very carefully revised in all those Rakhs which have been retained. By this means considerable areas have in many cases been restored to the villages from which they were taken. The changes made were as few as it was possible to make them. But I do not think that any real case of hardship has escaped unremedied. And, at the same time, some pains were taken to see that such changes as were made were really thorough and effectual measures of relief. In a few instances boundaries which undoubtedly pressed hardly upon the adjoining villages have been left undisturbed. The line was so good physically that it could not be changed. But compensation has been made to the suffering villages by the grant of special rights of pasture, or wood-cutting, or both.

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REVISION OF BOUN-
DARIES.

All special rights claimed or known to exist in regard to any Rakh have been carefully investigated. Some new ones have been created. Whenever rights have been admitted, care has been taken to define them with all possible accuracy. The most common type of these rights is the power to graze cattle, either without payment, or on payment of fees smaller than those which are paid by others. In some cases the right extends only to a certain number of cattle, and in

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SPECIAL RIGHTS.

others to all the cattle of a village in general. With some exceptions, such rights have been recorded on one plan. The right is declared to extend to all such portions of the Rakh concerned as may from time to time be open for grazing. If at any time the Rakh shall be closed against grazing, the exercise of the right will continue over an area not less than a certain fixed minimum. This area is selected by the Forest Officer. Persons dissatisfied with his selection may appeal to the Deputy Commissioner, whose orders are final. The object aimed at in giving this form to these special rights is to prevent any area from being absolutely shut off from the benefits of a temporary closure.

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INTERIOR ZAMIN-
BI CULTIVATION.

Several of these Forest Demarcations enclose entire hamlets or even villages which have been left undisturbed. But besides these there are a great number of detached plots of village cultivation within the Rakh boundaries. Such of these as appeared to be harmless have been allowed to remain. But others, which were plainly hurtful to Forest interests, have been expropriated. In a District like Jehlam, where fields taken can hardly be replaced, expropriation, even on a small scale, is a harsh and unpopular measure. I have never resorted to it without reluctance or except in cases of real necessity. So far as I was able, I always gave other land in exchange to the expropriated proprietors rather than a money price. Altogether throughout the District 53 acres 2 roods 23 poles of land were taken by purchase for the Forest Department. The price paid—inclusive of the compassionate allowances sanctioned by the Land Acquisition Act—was Rs. 1,365-7-5. This cannot be called exorbitant. But a good deal of the land was of poor quality or waste, and in some cases the title of the occupant was subject to doubts that depreciated the value of his property. In addition to this, a further area of 107 acres 1 rood 38 poles was acquired by exchange. The owners accepted new fields situated in those parts of the different Rakhs which have been restored to the villagers. Some details of those expropriation proceedings are given in the table which forms the 8th Appendix to this Report.

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DOUBTFUL TITLES
SOME CASES.

I have said that in certain cases the owners of the expropriated lands had not a perfectly clear title. The doubts which existed arose as follows:—When Colonel Bristow carried out his demarcation, he discovered that some small waste areas, situated within the Rakh boundaries, had been recorded at the First Regular Settlement as owned by individuals. These plots were not assessed; and Colonel Bristow apparently concluded upon this account that the persons recorded

owners "had no shadow of right to the plots." Similarly Colonel Bristow's the Rakhs contained other plots of ground port, para. 25. which had been reduced to cultivation since the close of the Regular Settlement, but which were not recorded as owned by any *individual* proprietors. These plots were also without assessment. Colonel Bristow proposed to resume both waste and cultivation alike, giving other lands in exchange from the common land which remained to the respective villages. This proposition was negatived. The old entries, and by inference the existing possession, were ordered to be maintained in every case. In regard to possession these orders were punctually carried out. But the entries were generally changed. The former entries of individual or village communal ownership disappeared from the new Rakh Records. And in place of them an entry was made of Government as sole proprietor. The result was hardly expected. Government was indeed the nominal owner. But no rent was ever attempted to be levied. Possession was maintained, but owing to the Government ownership no assessment was imposed even at the late re-settlement of the Land Revenue. Thus, in the outcome, those who had been marked down for a somewhat harsh expropriation were allowed to enjoy their lands gratuitously for many years. I think there can be little doubt that in one or two cases the areas of these lands were increased by trespass. But the old measurements were so untrustworthy that no legal proof of this could be procured. In the present Forest Settlement it became necessary to pass final orders in regard to these lands. The ownership of Government was little more than nominal, and was hardly calculated to pass the ordeal of a trial at law. I therefore treated these plots in very much the same manner as those in which the Zamíndári ownership was undoubted. Some of them were expropriated on compensation. Some were removed from the forest lands by suitable alteration of boundary. The others were left untouched. But the Government ownership was abolished, and the occupants were declared to be owners upon a proper assessment.

Not only were these plots assessed, but when extensive alterations of boundary were effected, or when Rakhs were altogether abolished, proper assessments were in most cases imposed upon the villages which received the benefit. The gross increase to the District Roll is Rs. 1,207. But against this must be set a diminution of Rs. 35 due to expropriation proceedings. The net gain is thus Rs. 1,172. But there will of course be a decrease in the grazing income. Some details are given in the 9th Appendix.

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SPECIAL GRAZING
ARRANGEMENTS IN
SOME RAKHS.

In a few Rakhs of the Chakwál and Tallagang Tahsil special arrangements have been made for the management of the grazing. These are all of one type, and are intended to secure the grazing of the Rakh to the village from which the Rakh was formed. The grazing contract for each year is offered to the Lambardárs of the village at a fixed price. If they refuse it, it is put up to auction. If they accept it, an agreement is taken from them in which they declare themselves to be merely agents for the village community, and engage to levy the amount of the contract money and no more by a "Báchh" upon houses. Under the orders of Government these arrangements can only be made for one year at a time. But power is reserved to the Deputy Commissioner to continue them unchanged, from year to year, for four or five years.

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THE RECORD OF
THE FOREST SETTLE-
MENT.

In addition to the original reports and correspondence, a complete record of the Forest Settlement has been prepared upon the following model:—For each Tahsil three volumes of final Rubkáris have been compiled, in which are summed up all the orders of the Forest Settlement. There is a separate Rubkári for each Rakh. All Rubkáris are drawn upon the same model, so that reference to any particular order is easy. The Rubkáris are complete in themselves, and are illustrated with extract Shajras and Khasras. They are distributed into three volumes, or Kulliyáts, in accordance with the classification of the Rakhs. The first volume deals with Rakhs abolished, the second with Rakhs under the Deputy Commissioner, and the third with Rakhs under the Forest Department. In addition to this the original Misl Hakkiyat, drawn up for each Rakh during the recent revised Settlement of the Land Revenue, has been noted up in accordance with the new orders, and a copy of the final Rubkári of the Forest Settlement of the Rakh in question has been extracted from the Kulliyáts, and subjoined as an appendix. Copies of the Hakkiyat Misls thus enlarged are now being supplied to the Forest Department. The English maps of the Rakhs, which were submitted along with my original reports, have also been noted up to show the final result, and have been deposited in the District Office.

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PRESENT ACREAGE
OF FOREST AND
WASTE LANDS.

The exact area of the Government Forests now existing in the Jehlam District is 299,750 acres. Of this 193,179 acres are Reserved Forests under the Forest Department, and 72,084 acres are waste lands managed by the Deputy Commissioner. The remainder is 34,487 acres, distributed into four Rakhs, of which the status has not yet been decided, although the Settlement of them has been completed in every

other respect. These four Rakhs are those which are commonly known as the Salt Rakhs,—Makhiāla, Kusak, Dandot, and Dalwāl. They contain the Mayo Mines, and most of the other salt sources of the District. A large mining population distributed into several villages is scattered about in them. And these salt-miners, by grant from Government, have many important forest and farming privileges which are recapitulated in a Note to the Report upon Rakh Makhiāla. The Settlement Commissioner and the Conservator of Forests propose to inspect these Rakhs personally before deciding to recommend their retention as Waste Lands or Reserved Forests. Details of all Forest areas are given in the 10th Appendix. Further particulars will be found in the separate Rakh Reports

PRIVILEGES OF THE
SALT-MINERS.

In regard to the future management of the Rakhs no precise rules have been formulated. In the 21st paragraph of his Memorandum upon the Rakhs of the Jehlam Tahsil, the Officiating Financial Commissioner laid down the principle that the administration of the Rakhs must be carried on with regard to general rather than departmental interests. As the matter is rather important, I give the exact words used :—

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FUTURE MANAG-
EMENT OF THE RAKH

“I cannot leave this part of the subject without remarking that although it be decided to make over these hill ranges to the Forest Department as Reserved Forests, that Department must not suppose that this decision will allow of these tracts being *altogether closed against grazing, taking of fuel, &c.* It must be remembered that these Rakhs are so bound up with the pastoral economy of the District that they cannot be administered from a purely Forest point of view; that *portions only of them* must be closed for reproduction, and the remainder held available, on payment, for supplying the pastoral and other necessities of the adjoining villages; that a liberal interpretation must be given to the orders of 1865, and, to use the Conservator of Forests' own words, the line of policy should be to give a larger effect to the orders of Government by securing a more uninterrupted user of the Rakhs, as Rakhs, to the people.” In commenting upon this paragraph the Secretary to Government wrote that “the Lieutenant-Governor fully endorses the remarks made by Colonel Davies in paragraph 21 of his Memorandum as to the closing of these Rakhs by Forest Officers, and the departmental management of these areas must, His Honor considers, be always conducted with regard to the considerations urged by the Officiating Financial Commissioner.” The practical application of these principles has not yet been fixed. As to some points there is pretty general agreement; but others are still

unsettled. I have added as an Appendix (No. 11) a Memorandum on Rakh management, which I drew up in 1881, but which was not then submitted. It has no authority but mine.

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COST AND DURA-
TION OF THE FOREST
SETTLEMENT.

The cost of the Forest Settlement, as distinct from the Settlement of the Land Revenue, was Rs. 9,722. This was greater than it would otherwise have been owing to the suspension of the work during nearly three months while I was in charge of the Rawalpindi Census. The work was nominally in progress during three years and a quarter. But, as it was perforce stopped during the hot weather, the time really taken was three cold seasons. During half this time I was in charge of a Land Revenue Settlement in addition to the Forest work.

CHAPTER IX.

NOTICES OF WORK AND OFFICERS.

The re-settlement operations began in December 1874, and the new Record of Rights was filed in the District Office by the end of August 1880. The establishments were all discharged or transferred to Rawalpindi by the beginning of October in the same year. Thus the whole time occupied was 5½ years, which perhaps will not be thought excessive.

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DURATION OF THE
RE-SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS.

Measurements were started early in 1875, and, except a few special cases, completed by September 1876. Attestation began at the beginning of 1877, and was finally brought to a close in March 1879. At first it was conducted wholly by village. But about October 1877 the establishments were concentrated at the Tahsils. It was found impossible, with the small superior establishment then employed, to exercise a proper supervision over the mass of minor officials scattered about over the large and rough areas of this District. The work done locally was mainly the attestation of areas and soil-descriptions, together with the latter part of the transfers of ownership and partitions of the estate which had occurred since the Regular Settlement. Throughout the attestation ordinary undisputed items were locally passed by the Deputy Superintendents. Those in dispute, or of a complicated character, or where changes had occurred otherwise than by regular succession, were entered in the Fard Badrat and attested by the Superintendents.

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TIME OCCUPIED IN
SUCCESSIVE STAGES
OF THE WORK.

The assessment was entirely prepared by Major Wace, who was placed on special duty for this work. The Report of the whole District was submitted in December 1877, and the orders of the Financial Commissioner were passed in October 1879. The new Jamas were announced at once, and had effect from the kharif instalment of that year. The fairing of the records, which had begun in April 1879, was vigorously pushed on after the Jamas had been given out, and the fared records were filed in batches during June, July, and August 1880.

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THE ASSESSMENT.

FAIRING THE RE-
CORDS.

The Settlement was unfortunate in the number of changes which took place among the officers who held the various posts. Among gazetted officers only one Extra Assistant-Commissioner and two Superintendents were connected with the work from beginning to end.

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CHANGES IN OFFI-
CERS WHO HELD
CHARGE.

The following is a list of the Settlement Officers who successively held charge of the Settlement :—

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LIST OF SETTLE-
MENT OFFICERS.

Period of charge.	Name.	HELD CHARGE.	
		From	To
Yrs. Ms. Days.			
1 3 21	1. Major E. G. Wace	December 1874	March 1876
0 7 7	2. Lieut. J. Montgomery	March 1876...	October 1876
0 6 19	3. Major E. G. Wace ...	October 1876	May 1877.
0 8 28	4. Mr. W. E. Parser ...	May 1877 ...	Febry. 1878.
0 5 0	5. Mr. R. M. Dane ...	Feburary 1878	June 1878.
0 2 16	6. Various officers ...	June 1878 ...	Sept. 1878.
2 0 20	7. Mr. R. G. Thomson	Sept. 1878 ...	October 1880.
3 months ...	In addition Major Wace was placed on special duty for 3 months (October—December 1877) to write the Assessment Report.		

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JUDICIAL WORK.

The work of the Settlement—especially the Judicial work—was extremely heavy. The following Table gives the total number of cases decided by the Settlement Courts:—

Civil Suits (Class A.)	... 6,200
Ditto (Class B.)	... 2,703
Total Civil cases	... 8,903
Revenue cases (Class C.)	... 21,514
Total original cases	... 30,417
Civil Appeals	... 1,620
Revenue Appeals	... 19
Total Judicial cases	... 32,056

It will be observed that there were two appeals for every eleven Civil suits. This gives the high average of 18·2 per cent.

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NOTICES OF OFFI-
CERS,

Of the officers employed under me, Mirza Muhamad Azim Beg gave me great assistance. He is a man of good ability, great experience and active habits. Of the Superintendents, Munshi Budh Singh of Chakwal

NOTICES OF WORK AND OFFICERS.

most satisfaction. He had a difficult Tahsil, and managed it well. He is of active habits and strict integrity. Mirza Ahmad Beg showed considerable intellectual ability. It was an unfortunate arrangement which placed him in a Settlement of which his father was the senior Native official. The other two Superintendents, Ali Ahmad and Karam Ahmad, were attached to the Settlement for a short time only. Several of the Deputy Superintendents and Sadr Munsarims did good work. The most useful of them was Devi Dial, who was quick, clear-headed, and methodical.

JEHLAM :
April 19th 1881. }

R. G. THOMSON,
Settlement Officer.

Jehlam Revised Settlement.

APPENDIX No. I.

STATEMENT No. I.—GENERAL ABSTRACT OF
AREA, RESOURCES, JAMA AND RATES IN
EACH ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.

Jehlam Revised Settlement.

I.—General Abstract of Area, Revenue

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Name of Tahsil.	Serial Number	ASSESSMENT CIRCLE. NAME.	Former and present Settlements compared.	No. OF MAHALS.				
				Unassigned or Khālas.	Shared (part Khālas and part Jagir).	Assigned or Jagir.	Owned by Government.	Total.
JEHLAM.	1	River Bank	{ Former ... 71 ...	71	...	1	...	72
			{ Present ... 72 ...	72	...	1	2	75
	2	Plain	{ Former ... 184	184	4	2	...	190
			{ Present ... 184	184	4	2	...	190
	3	Khuddar	{ Former ... 94	94	1	1	...	96
			{ Present ... 94	94	1	1	...	96
	4	Pabbi	{ Former ... 71	71	1	...	...	72
			{ Present ... 72	72	1	...	...	73
CHAKWAL.	1	Lundi Patti	{ Former ... 87	87	...	1	...	88
			{ Present ... 87	87	...	1	...	88
	2	Dhanni	{ Former ... 151	151	4	4	...	159
			{ Present ... 152	152	4	3	...	159
TALLA-GANG.	1	Tallagang	{ Former ... 78	78	4	4	...	86
			{ Present ... 78	78	4	4	...	86

* The Rakh areas at date of former Settlement cannot be

ma and Rates in each Assessment Circle.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16
SECTION I.—AREA (IN ACRES) ARRANGED FOR ASSESSMENT.						
Total area.	MINHAL.		ASSESSED AREA, INCLUDING MAFFS.			
	*Government Rakhs and Forests.	Barren.	Total assessed area.	Of which		
				Culturable uncultivated.	Recently thrown out of cultivation.	Cultivated.
61,163	...	27,515	33,648	4,726	514	28,408
61,163	6,119	22,558	32,486	2,819	869	28,798
1,39,384	...	72,801	66,583	12,959	948	52,676
1,39,384	3,619	60,090	75,675	10,069	1,130	64,476
2,75,759	...	2,28,590	47,169	11,157	2,399	33,613
2,75,759	82,543	1,16,654	76,562	18,862	1,189	56,511
91,773	...	66,775	24,998	4,296	1,728	18,974
91,773	21,426	35,368	34,979	6,126	412	28,441
1,23,362	...	78,176	45,186	7,733	1,184	36,269
1,23,362	11,360	49,602	62,400	11,085	356	50,959
5,26,922	...	2,96,502	2,30,420	40,569	10,177	1,79,674
5,26,922	25,192	2,13,142	2,88,588	38,635	7,122	2,42,831
7,98,316	...	4,72,043	3,26,273	1,30,939	24,446	1,71,088
7,98,316	54,699	3,84,366	3,59,251	87,162	11,102	2,60,987

ated, and are included under the column *Barren*.

Jhelam Revised Settlement.

I.—General Abstract of Area, Resource

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Name of Tahsil.	ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.		Former and present Settlements compared.	No. OF MAHALS.				
	Serial Number.	NAME.		Unassigned or Khalsa.	Shared (part Khalsa and part Jagir).	Assigned or Jagir.	Owued by Government.	Total.
PIND DADAN KHAN.	1	River Bank	Former ...	76	3	2	1	82
			Present ...	77	3	1	1	82
	2	Phapara	Former ...	11	...	2	...	13
			Present ...	11	...	2	...	13
	3	Thal	Former ...	28	1	1	...	30
			Present ...	29	1	1	...	31
	4	Hills	Former ...	79	...	5	...	84
			Present ...	80	1	3	...	84
TOTALS.	Tahsil Jhelam		Former ...	420	6	4	...	430
			Present ...	422	6	4	2	434
	Tahsil Chakwal		Former ...	238	4	5	...	247
			Present ...	239	4	4	...	247
	Tahsil Tallagang		Former ...	78	4	4	...	86
			Present ...	78	4	4	...	86
	Tahsil Pind Dadan Khan...		Former ...	194	4	10	1	209
			Present ...	197	5	7	1	210
	Who's District		Former ...	930	18	23	1	972
			Present ...	936	19	19	3	977

* The Rakh areas at date of former Settlement cannot

and Rates in each Assessment Circle—Continued.

11	12	13	14	15	16
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TION I.—AREA (IN ACRES) ARRANGED FOR ASSESSMENT—CONTINUED.

	MINHAL.		ASSESSED AREA, INCLUDING MAVIS.			
	* Government Rakhs and Forests.	Barren.	Total assessed area.	Of which		
				Culturable uncultivated.	Recently thrown out of cultivation.	Cultivated.
086	...	42,250	67,836	26,667	2,245	38,924
086	68	36,321	73,697	17,587	...	56,110
040	...	12,715	18,325	7,067	391	10,867
040	...	10,847	20,193	4,733	...	15,460
091	...	40,804	84,287	48,369	6,199	29,719
091	...	28,607	96,484	48,003	88	48,393
607	...	2,51,249	50,358	4,880	1,072	44,406
607	1,28,334	1,06,711	66,512	11,175	...	55,337
079	...	3,95,681	1,72,308	33,138	5,589	1,33,671
079	1,13,707	2,34,670	2,19,702	37,876	3,600	1,78,226
284	...	3,74,678	2,75,606	48,302	11,361	2,15,943
284	36,552	2,62,744	3,50,988	49,720	7,471	2,93,790
316	...	4,72,043	3,26,273	1,30,939	24,446	1,71,088
316	54,699	3,84,366	3,59,251	87,162	11,102	2,60,987
824	...	3,47,018	2,20,806	86,983	9,907	1,23,916
824	1,28,452	1,82,486	2,56,886	81,498	88	1,75,300
503	...	15,89,420	9,95,083	2,99,162	51,303	6,44,618
503	3,33,410	10,64,266	11,86,827	2,56,256	22,268	9,08,303

, and are included under the column *Barren*.

Jehlam Revised Settlement.

I.—General Abstract of Area, Resources,

1	2	3	4	17	18	19	20
Name of Tahsil.	ASSESSMENT CIRCLE		Former and present Settlements compared.	SECTION I.—AREA			
	Serial Number.	NAME.		CULTIVATED AREA (COL. 16), IN ACRES			
				Chahi.	Sailab.	Hail.	Barda Las, Hithar, Chhumb, Cho, Kund, &c.
JEHLAM.	1	River Bank ...	Former ...	450	8,161	2,021	1,291
			Present ...	748	6,575	3,199	1,305
	2	Plain ...	Former ...	903	42	5,118	4,155
			Present ...	1,009	46	7,322	6,227
	3	Khuddar ...	Former ...	317	18	7,262	895
			Present ...	377	151	8,485	1,696
	4	Pabbi ...	Former ...	34	...	4,370	533
			Present ...	46	...	4,153	696
CHAKWAL.	1	Lundi Patti ...	Former ...	376	...	3,840	3,218
			Present ...	477	...	3,805	4,622
	2	Dhanni ...	Former ...	1,997	140	8,314	20,913
			Present ...	2,674	504	9,143	41,950
TALLAGANG.	1	Tallagang ...	Former ...	1,984	44	3,080	26,221
			Present ...	2,607	3	3,498	25,242

Area and Rates in each Assessment Circle—Continued.

21	22	23	24	25	26	27
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IN ACRES) ARRANGED FOR ASSESSMENT—CONTINUED.

ACCORDING TO SOILS.		Area of māfis included in column 13 (Total assessed area).	CULTIVATED AREA OF PRESENT SETTLEMENT, ARRANGED SO AS TO SHOW FOR THE YEAR OF MEASUREMENT—			
Maira and Rakkar.	Total Bārāni (Cols. 19–21.		Irrigated or unirrigated.	System of Cultivation.		
				Area cropped.		
				Twice.	Once.	Total cropped.
16,485	19,797	...	Irrigated ...	506	242	748
			Unirrigated ...	1,068	26,982	28,050
16,971	21,475	160	Total ...	1,574	27,224	28,798
42,458	51,731	...	Irrigated ...	830	179	1,009
			Unirrigated ...	1,461	62,006	63,467
49,872	63,421	214	Total ...	2,291	62,185	64,476
25,121	33,278	...	Irrigated ...	317	60	377
			Unirrigated ...	1,347	54,787	56,134
45,802	55,983	96	Total ...	1,664	54,847	56,511
14,037	18,940	...	Irrigated ...	45	1	46
			Unirrigated ...	1,385	27,010	28,395
23,546	28,395	62	Total ...	1,430	27,011	28,441
28,835	35,893	...	Irrigated ...	477	...	477
			Unirrigated ...	2,945	47,537	50,482
42,055	50,482	80	Total ...	3,422	47,537	50,959
1,48,310	1,77,537	...	Irrigated ...	2,674	...	2,674
			Unirrigated ...	9,080	2,31,077	2,40,157
1,88,560	2,39,653	2,729	Total ...	11,754	2,31,077	2,42,831
1,39,759	1,69,060	...	Irrigated ...	2,599	8	2,607
			Unirrigated ...	3,082	2,55,298	2,58,380
2,29,637	2,58,377	2,761	Total ...	5,681	2,55,306	2,60,987

Jehlam Revised Settlement.

I.—General Abstract of Area, Resources,

1	2	3	4	17	18	19	20
Name of Tahsil.	ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.		Former and present Settlements compared.	SECTION I.—AREA.			
	Serial Number.	NAME.		CULTIVATED AREA (COL. 16), IN ACRES, ARRANGED			
				Chahi.	Sailab.	Hail.	Barān Las, Hithar, Chuhmb, Cho, Kund, &c.
PIND DADAN KHAN.	1	River Bank ...	Former ...	14,453	13,336	149	4,071
			Present ...	17,529	17,613	320	6,148
	2	Phaphra ...	Former ...	151	...	313	7,011
			Present ...	163	...	422	12,330
	3	Thal ...	Former ...	515	1,547	354	20,033
			Present ...	625	1,307	448	38,348
	4	Hills ...	Former ...	722	...	2,339	26,754
			Present ...	876	...	3,238	34,325
	Tahsil Jehlam ...	Former ...	1,704	8,221	18,771	6,874	
		Present ...	2,180	6,772	23,159	9,024	
	Tahsil Chakwal ...	Former ...	2,373	140	12,154	24,131	
		Present ...	3,151	504	12,948	46,572	
	Tahsil Tallagang...	Former ...	1,984	44	3,080	26,221	
		Present ...	2,607	3	3,408	25,242	
	Tahsil Pind Dadan Khan ...	Former ...	15,956	12,883	3,155	57,869	
		Present ...	18,993	18,020	4,428	91,161	
Whole District ...	Former ...	22,017	21,288	37,160	1,15,093		
	Present ...	26,931	26,199	44,033	1,72,800		

and Rates in each Assessment Circle—Continued.

	22	23	24	25	26	27
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RES) ARRANGED FOR ASSESSMENT—CONTINUED.

ACCORDING TO SOILS.			CULTIVATED AREA OF PRESENT SETTLEMENT, ARRANGED SO AS TO SHOW FOR THE YEAR OF MEASUREMENT—				
		Area of máfis included in column 13 (Total assessed area).	Irrigated or unirrigated.	System of Cultivation.			
				Area cropped.			
	Total Barani (Cols. 19—21).			Twice.	Once.	Total cropped.	
70	13,090	...	Irrigated ...	5,640	11,689	17,329	
			Unirrigated ...	849	37,932	38,781	
00	21,168	1,541	Total ...	6,489	49,621	56,110	
52	10,676	...	Irrigated ...	4	159	163	
			Unirrigated ...	424	14,873	15,297	
36	15,297	368	Total ...	428	15,032	15,460	
40	27,627	...	Irrigated ...	100	525	625	
			Unirrigated ...	286	47,482	47,768	
65	46,461	685	Total ...	386	48,007	48,393	
91	43,684	...	Irrigated ..	372	504	876	
			Unirrigated ...	4,719	49,742	54,461	
97	54,461	611	Total ...	5,091	50,246	55,337	
01	1,23,746	...	Irrigated ...	1,698	482	2,180	
			Unirrigated ...	5,261	1,70,785	1,76,046	
91	1,69,274	532	Total ...	6,959	1,71,267	1,78,226	
45	2,13,430	...	Irrigated ...	3,151	...	3,151	
			Unirrigated ...	12,025	2,78,614	2,90,639	
15	2,90,135	2,809	Total ...	15,176	2,78,614	2,93,790	
59	1,69,060	...	Irrigated ...	2,599	8	2,607	
			Unirrigated ...	3,082	2,55,298	2,58,380	
37	2,58,377	2,761	Total ...	5,681	2,55,306	2,60,987	
53	95,077	...	Irrigated ...	6,116	12,877	18,993	
			Unirrigated ...	6,278	1,50,029	1,56,307	
98	1,37,387	3,205	Total ...	12,394	1,62,906	1,75,300	
58	6,01,313	...	Irrigated ...	13,564	13,367	26,931	
			Unirrigated ...	26,646	8,54,726	8,81,372	
241	8,55,173	9,307	Total ...	40,210	8,68,093	9,08,303	

Joblam Revised Settlement.

I.—General Abstract of Area, Resources,

ASSESSMENT		SECTION I.—AREA (IN ACRES)						
		CULTIVATED AREA (IN ACRES) OF PRESENT SOILS						
Name of Village	Local Name	Name	In Cultivated or un-cultivated	Acres				
				Total	Wheat and Barley.	Gram.	Oil-seeds.	Others.
1		1	1	121	16,385	105	35	50
				4	16,385	105	35	50
2		2	2	113	11,122	107	92	31
				113	11,122	107	92	31
3		3	3	112	11,122	102	4,123	30
				4	11,122	102	4,801	30
4		4	4	112	11,122	102	4,801	30
				112	11,122	102	4,801	30
5		5	5	112	11,122	102	4,801	30
				112	11,122	102	4,801	30
6		6	6	112	11,122	102	4,801	30
				112	11,122	102	4,801	30
7		7	7	112	11,122	102	4,801	30
				112	11,122	102	4,801	30
8		8	8	112	11,122	102	4,801	30
				112	11,122	102	4,801	30
9		9	9	112	11,122	102	4,801	30
				112	11,122	102	4,801	30
10		10	10	112	11,122	102	4,801	30
				112	11,122	102	4,801	30
11		11	11	112	11,122	102	4,801	30
				112	11,122	102	4,801	30
12		12	12	112	11,122	102	4,801	30
				112	11,122	102	4,801	30
13		13	13	112	11,122	102	4,801	30
				112	11,122	102	4,801	30
14		14	14	112	11,122	102	4,801	30
				112	11,122	102	4,801	30
15		15	15	112	11,122	102	4,801	30
				112	11,122	102	4,801	30
16		16	16	112	11,122	102	4,801	30
				112	11,122	102	4,801	30
17		17	17	112	11,122	102	4,801	30
				112	11,122	102	4,801	30
18		18	18	112	11,122	102	4,801	30
				112	11,122	102	4,801	30
19		19	19	112	11,122	102	4,801	30
				112	11,122	102	4,801	30
20		20	20	112	11,122	102	4,801	30
				112	11,122	102	4,801	30
21		21	21	112	11,122	102	4,801	30
				112	11,122	102	4,801	30
22		22	22	112	11,122	102	4,801	30
				112	11,122	102	4,801	30
23		23	23	112	11,122	102	4,801	30
				112	11,122	102	4,801	30
24		24	24	112	11,122	102	4,801	30
				112	11,122	102	4,801	30
25		25	25	112	11,122	102	4,801	30
				112	11,122	102	4,801	30
26		26	26	112	11,122	102	4,801	30
				112	11,122	102	4,801	30
27		27	27	112	11,122	102	4,801	30
				112	11,122	102	4,801	30
28		28	28	112	11,122	102	4,801	30
				112	11,122	102	4,801	30
29		29	29	112	11,122	102	4,801	30
				112	11,122	102	4,801	30
30		30	30	112	11,122	102	4,801	30
				112	11,122	102	4,801	30
31		31	31	112	11,122	102	4,801	30
				112	11,122	102	4,801	30
32		32	32	112	11,122	102	4,801	30
				112	11,122	102	4,801	30

(x)

and Rates in each Assessment Circle—Continued.

	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
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NGED FOR ASSESSMENT—CONTINUED.

ARRANGED SO AS TO SHOW FOR THE YEAR OF MEASUREMENT—Continued.

28.

Kharif.								Total of both har- vests.
	Zabti.	Cotton.	Bajra.	Jowar and Chari.	Mung, Mash, Moth.	Others.	Total.	
392	88	33	278	23	5	135	562	1,254
369	2	376	5,324	768	3,632	647	10,749	29,118
361	90	409	5,602	791	3,637	782	11,311	30,372
310	147	86	376	147	7	166	929	1,839
332	...	766	16,752	1,757	10,053	68	29,396	64,928
342	147	852	17,128	1,904	10,060	234	30,325	66,767
371	89	25	74	...	...	135	323	694
319	...	1,637	17,557	184	6,117	67	25,562	57,481
290	89	1,762	17,631	184	6,117	202	25,885	58,175
44	37	7	...	...	...	3	47	91
296	...	712	8,509	196	3,063	4	12,484	29,780
340	37	719	8,509	196	3,063	7	12,531	29,871
377	144	299	29	1	...	4	477	954
326	...	1,378	16,043	343	2,023	14	19,801	53,427
303	144	1,677	16,072	344	2,023	18	20,278	54,381
374	200	1,219	992	19	...	244	2,674	5,348
339	...	5,153	45,259	5,739	13,862	85	70,098	2,49,237
313	200	6,372	46,251	5,758	13,862	329	72,772	2,54,585
310	28	1,120	1,275	19	...	154	2,596	5,206
338	...	8,643	42,087	5,747	2,977	70	59,524	2,61,462
348	28	9,763	43,362	5,766	2,977	224	62,120	2,66,668

Jehlam Revised Settlement.

(ix)

I.—General Abstract of Area, Resources,

1	2	24	28	29	30	31	32
Name of Tahsil.	ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.		SECTION I.—AREA (IN ACRES)				
	Serial Number.	NAME.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	CULTIVATED AREA (IN ACRES) OF PRESENT SETTL.			
				Acres			
				Rabi.			
				Zabdi.	Wheat and Barley.	Gram.	Oil-seeds.
JEHLAM.	1	River Bank ... {	Irrigated ... 181 Unirrigated... 44	467 16,603	2 105	35 957	7 568
			Total ...	225	17,162	107	992
	2	Plain ... {	Irrigated ... 240 Unirrigated... 210	589 29,758	... 162	79 4,722	2 680
			Total ...	450	30,347	162	4,801
	3	Khuddar ... {	Irrigated ... 136 Unirrigated... 126	231 26,376	... 86	4 5,327	... 4
			Total ...	262	26,607	86	5,331
	4	Pabbi ... {	Irrigated ... 40 Unirrigated... 31	4 14,361	... 359	... 2,545	......
			Total ...	71	14,365	359	2,545
CHAKWAL.	1	Lundi Patti ... {	Irrigated ... 250 Unirrigated... ...	227 29,213	... 750	... 3,600	... 63
			Total ...	250	29,440	750	3,600
	2	Dhanni ... {	Irrigated ... 338 Unirrigated... ...	2,325 1,48,627	... 9,950	11 20,353	... 209
			Total ...	338	1,50,952	9,950	20,364
TALLAGANG.	1	Tallagang ... {	Irrigated ... 67 Unirrigated... ...	2,526 1,65,397	7 19,329	10 17,173	... 39
			Total ...	67	1,67,923	19,336	17,183

Jama and Rates in each Assessment Circle—Continued.

33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
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ARRANGED FOR ASSESSMENT—CONTINUED.

MENT ARRANGED SO AS TO SHOW FOR THE YEAR OF MEASUREMENT—Continued.

of Crops.

Total.	Kharif.							Total of both har-vests.
	Zabti.	Cotton.	Bajra.	Jowar and Chari.	Mung, Mash, Moth.	Others.	Total.	
692	88	33	278	23	5	135	562	1,254
18,369	2	376	5,324	768	3,632	647	10,749	29,118
19,061	90	409	5,602	791	3,637	782	11,311	30,372
910	147	86	376	147	7	166	929	1,839
35,532	...	766	16,752	1,757	10,053	68	29,396	64,928
36,442	147	852	17,128	1,904	10,060	234	30,325	66,767
371	89	25	74	...	...	135	323	694
31,919	...	1,637	17,557	184	6,117	67	25,562	57,481
32,290	89	1,762	17,631	184	6,117	202	25,885	58,175
44	37	7	...	...	...	3	47	91
17,296	...	712	8,509	196	3,063	4	12,484	29,780
17,340	37	719	8,509	196	3,063	7	12,531	29,871
477	144	299	29	1	...	4	477	954
33,626	...	1,378	16,043	343	2,023	14	19,801	53,427
34,103	144	1,677	16,072	344	2,023	18	20,278	54,381
2,674	200	1,219	992	19	...	244	2,674	5,348
1,79,139	...	5,153	45,259	5,739	13,862	85	70,098	2,49,237
1,81,813	200	6,372	46,251	5,758	13,862	329	72,772	2,54,585
2,610	28	1,120	1,275	19	...	154	2,596	5,206
2,01,938	...	8,643	42,087	5,747	2,977	70	59,524	2,61,462
2,04,548	28	9,763	43,362	5,766	2,977	224	62,120	2,66,668

Jehlam Revised Settlement.*I.—General Abstract of Area, Resources,*

1	2		24	28	29	30	31	32
Name of Tahsil.	ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.		Irrigated or unirrigated.	SECTION I.—AREA (IN ACRES)				
	Serial Number.	NAME.		CULTIVATED AREA (IN ACRES) OF PRESENT				
				Acreage				
				Rabi.				
				Zabti.	Wheat and Barley.	Gram.	Oil-seeds.	Others.
PIND DADAN KHAN.	1	River Bank ... }	Irrigated ... Unirrigated...	513 ...	15,218 28,615	99 113	283 1,106	1,285 643
			Total ...	513	43,833	212	1,389	1,928
	2	Phaphra ... }	Irrigated ... Unirrigated...	8 ...	130 10,049	... 24	... 506	26 4
			Total ...	8	10,179	24	506	30
	3	Thal ... }	Irrigated ... Unirrigated...	48 6	584 25,599	... 13	... 2,114	2 65
			Total ...	54	26,183	13	2,114	67
	4	Hills ... }	Irrigated ... Unirrigated...	32 ...	635 35,980	... 796	... 2,425	69 23
			Total ...	32	36,615	796	2,425	92
	Tahsil Jehlam ... }		Irrigated ... Unirrigated...	597 411	1,291 87,190	2 712	118 13,551	9 1,252
			Total ...	1,008	88,481	714	13,669	1,261
	Tahsil Chakwal ... }		Irrigated ... Unirrigated...	588 ...	2,552 1,77,840	... 10,700	11 23,953	... 272
			Total ...	588	1,80,392	10,700	23,964	272
TOTALS.	Tahsil Tallagang ... }		Irrigated ... Unirrigated...	67 ...	2,526 1,65,397	7 19,329	10 17,173	... 39
			Total ...	67	1,67,923	19,336	17,183	39
	Tahsil Pind Dadan Khan ... }		Irrigated ... Unirrigated...	601 6	16,567 1,00,243	99 946	283 6,151	1,382 735
			Total ...	607	1,16,810	1,045	6,434	2,117
	Whole District... }		Irrigated ... Unirrigated...	1,853 417	22,936 5,30,670	108 31,687	422 60,828	1,391 2,298
			Total ...	2,270	5,53,606	31,795	61,250	3,689

Jama and Rates in each Assessment Circle—Continued.

33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
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ARRANGED FOR ASSESSMENT—CONCLUDED.

SETTLEMENT, ARRANGED SO AS TO SHOW FOR THE YEAR OF MEASUREMENT—Concluded.

of Crops.

Total.	Kharif.							Total of both harvests.
	Zabti.	Cotton.	Rajra.	Jowar and Charl.	Mung, Mash, Moth.	Others.	Total.	
17,398	458	1,902	1,674	1,140	77	320	5,571	22,969
30,477	46	609	4,895	2,879	329	395	9,153	39,630
47,875	504	2,511	6,569	4,019	406	715	14,724	62,599
164	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	167
10,583	...	273	3,075	1,623	165	2	5,138	15,721
10,747	...	273	3,078	1,623	165	2	5,141	15,888
634	7	17	28	38	...	1	91	725
27,797	13	2,104	11,743	5,288	1,029	80	20,257	48,054
28,431	20	2,121	11,771	5,326	1,029	81	20,348	48,779
736	20	47	131	7	6	301	512	1,248
39,224	...	455	18,141	374	803	183	19,956	59,180
39,960	20	502	18,272	381	809	484	20,468	60,428
2,017	361	151	728	170	12	439	1,861	3,878
1,03,116	2	3,491	48,142	2,905	22,865	786	78,191	1,81,307
1,05,133	363	3,642	48,870	3,075	22,877	1,225	80,052	1,85,185
3,151	344	1,518	1,021	20	...	248	3,151	6,302
2,12,765	...	6,531	61,302	6,082	15,885	99	89,899	3,02,664
2,15,916	344	8,049	62,323	6,102	15,885	347	93,050	3,08,966
2,610	28	1,120	1,275	19	...	154	2,596	5,206
2,01,938	...	8,643	42,087	5,747	2,977	70	59,524	2,61,462
2,04,548	28	9,763	43,362	5,766	2,977	224	62,120	2,66,668
18,932	485	1,966	1,836	1,185	83	622	6,177	25,109
1,08,081	59	3,441	37,854	10,164	2,326	660	54,504	1,62,585
1,27,013	544	5,407	39,690	11,349	2,409	1,282	60,681	1,87,694
28,710	1,218	4,755	4,860	1,394	95	1,463	13,785	40,495
6,25,900	61	22,106	1,89,385	24,898	44,053	1,615	2,82,118	9,08,018
6,52,610	1,279	26,861	1,94,245	26,292	44,148	3,078	2,95,903	9,48,513

Jehlam Revised Settlement.

I.—General Abstract of Area, Resources.

1	2	42	43	44	45	
Name of Tahsil.	ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.		SECTION II.—OTHER ASSETS OF			
	Serial Number.	NAME.	Former and present Settlements compared.	PER CENT. OF CULTIVATED AREA		
				Manured.	Irrigated.	Cultivated by proprietors and Malik Kabza, and by tenants paying at Revenue rates, with or without Malikdara.
JEHLAM.	1	River Bank ... {	Former ... Present ...	8·8 13·7	1·7 2·6	90·0 82·3
	2	Plain ... {	Former ... Present ...	11·4 12·9	1·7 1·5	90·9 94·2
	3	Khuddar ... {	Former ... Present ...	22·5 15·7	0·9 0·7	90·0 92·2
	4	Pabbi ... {	Former ... Present ...	23·2 14·8	0·2 0·2	90·1 91·8
CHAKWAL.	1	Lundi Patti ... {	Former ... Present ...	11·6 8·4	1·0 0·9	85·6 89·5
	2	Dhanni ... {	Former ... Present ...	5·7 4·9	1·1 1·1	78·8 69·8
FALLA-GANG.	1	Tallagang ... {	Former ... Present ...	3·0 2·3	1·1 1·0	82·0 77·2

Jama and Rates in each Assessment Circle—Continued.

46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
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PAST AND PRESENT SETTLEMENTS COMPARED.

WELLS.							
In use.		Disused or deserted.	Average depth of wells in feet to the water.	Average cost of con- structing a well.	No. of oxen required per well.	Average area irrigated per well, in acres.	
Double wheel.	Single wheel.					Double.	Single.
1	110	4	20	250	...	10	4
3	178	9	20	250	6	11	4
2	161	6	17	300	...	8	4
8	246	20	17	300	6	8	4
...	145	4	15	150	...	...	2
...	225	11	15	150	6	...	2
...	39	...	14	200	...	...	1
...	49	1	14	200	6	...	1
1	185	15	16	175	...	3	2
2	264	5	16	200	4	3	2
13	784	53	18	200	...	4	2
15	976	81	18	225	4	4	3
5	573	17	17	144	...	7	4
6	705	53	17	176	6	6	3

Jehlam Revised Settlement.

I.—General Abstract of Area, Resources,

1	2		42		43	44	45
Name of Tahall.	ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.		SECTION II.—OTHER ASSETS OF				
	Serial Number.	NAME.	Former and present Settlements compared.	PER CENT. OF CULTIVATED AREA.			
				Manured.	Irrigated.	Cultivated by proprietors and Malik Kabza, and by tenants paying at Revenue rates, with or without Malikana.	
PIND DADAN KHAN.	1	River Bank	Former ... Present ...	13·4 8·8	37·2 30·9	90·8 72·8	
	2	Phaphra	Former ... Present ...	3·7 3·5	1·7 1·1	95·7 87·1	
	3	Thal	Former ... Present ...	1·7 1·2	1·8 1·3	95·7 87·3	
	4	Hills	Former ... Present ...	6·2 6·6	1·6 1·6	96·3 92·2	
	Tahsil Jehlam		Former ... Present ...	15·3 14·3	1·3 1·2	91·3 91·3	
	Tahsil Chakwal		Former ... Present ...	6·7 5·5	1·1 1·1	80·0 73·2	
	Tahsil Tallagang		Former ... Present ...	3·0 2·3	1·1 1·0	82·0 77·2	
	Tahsil Pind Dadan Khan ...		Former ... Present ...	7·0 5·6	12·9 10·8	94·2 84·5	
Total.	Whole District		Former ... Present ...	9·2 7·9	3·3 3·0	87·1 80·0	

Jama and Rates in each Assessment Circle—Continued.

46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
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PAST AND PRESENT SETTLEMENTS COMPARED.

WELLS.							
<i>In use.</i>		Disused or deserted.	Average depth of wells in feet to the water.	Average cost of constructing a well.	No. of oxen required per well.	<i>Average area irrigated per well, in acres.</i>	
Double wheel.	Single wheel.					Double.	Single.
...	956	149	15	150	...	...	15
1	1,057	169	15	200	6	16	16
...	12	6	18	200	...	...	13
...	15	2	18	225	6	...	7
...	44	1	18	150	...	...	12
...	63	3	18	175	6	...	10
...	48	6	70	400	...	...	4
...	56	13	70	500	6	...	3
3	455	14	16	225	...	9	4
11	698	41	16	225	6	9	3
14	969	68	17	188	...	4	2
17	1,240	86	17	213	4	4	2
5	573	17	17	144	...	7	4
6	705	53	17	176	6	6	3
...	1,060	162	30	200	...	...	13
1	1,191	187	30	275	6	16	15
22	3,057	261	20	189	...	7	7
35	3,834	367	20	222	6	9	7

Jehlam Revised Settlement.

General Abstract of Area, Resources, &c.

1	2	3	4	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
Name of Tahsil.	ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.		Former and present Settlements compared.	SECTION II.—OTHER ASSETS OF						
	Serial Number.	NAME.		CATTLE,						
				Total head of kine.	No. of kine used for ploughing.	Ploughs.			No. of acres cultivated per plough.	Camels.
						Total Number.	Per plough.	No. of plough cattle. Per cultivator.		
JEHLAM.	1	River Bank ...	Former ...	15,310	6,608	2,621	2	0·4	11	98
			Present ...	15,541	7,071	3,500	2	0·4	8	112
	2	Plain ...	Former ...	35,318	14,011	6,708	2	0·5	8	132
			Present ...	33,123	13,927	6,956	2	0·4	9	391
	3	Khuddar ...	Former ...	31,486	12,706	6,154	2	0·6	5	1,004
			Present ...	29,066	13,028	6,208	2	0·4	9	1,131
	4	Pabbi ...	Former ...	12,566	4,885	3,069	2	0·4	6	424
			Present ...	15,278	6,640	3,248	2	0·4	9	636
CHAKWAL.	1	Lundi Patti ...	Former ...	14,571	7,059	3,239	2	0·5	11	1,031
			Present ...	18,983	10,384	5,033	2	0·5	10	1,055
	2	Dhanni ...	Former ...	53,682	25,782	12,860	2	0·5	14	2,510
			Present ...	69,910	36,300	16,255	2	0·5	15	3,245
TALLAGANG.	1	Tallagang ...	Former ...	62,236	21,320	10,544	2	0·5	16	2,509
			Present ...	65,199	29,726	13,965	2	0·5	19	1,990

Jama and Rates in each Assessment Circle—Continued.

61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
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PAST AND PRESENT SETTLEMENTS COMPARED—CONTINUED.

Ploughs, &c.						POPULATION.				
Horses.	Mules, Ponies and Donkeys.	Sheep and Goats.	Total livestock.			Total Souls.			Average population per square mile.	
			Total Number.	No. per square mile.	Of cultivated area.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Total population.	Of cultivated area.	Of total area.
335	1,196	2,171	19,110	431	210	16,040	10,884	26,924	607	296
359	1,280	3,513	20,805	462	242	17,407	13,851	31,258	695	362
302	1,241	12,349	49,342	599	214	88,813	13,602	42,415	515	182
589	2,704	18,965	55,772	554	263	37,136	18,211	55,347	549	261
408	940	42,746	76,584	1,458	184	22,608	10,454	33,062	630	80
582	1,549	51,403	83,731	948	277	33,618	8,893	42,511	481	141
216	382	14,416	28,066	945	202	11,953	3,974	15,927	537	111
414	925	14,946	32,199	725	293	16,206	5,150	21,356	481	194
223	1,925	15,214	32,964	582	193	13,613	4,273	17,886	316	108
340	2,021	14,775	37,174	467	212	21,179	6,441	27,620	347	158
1,253	3,871	68,204	1,29,520	461	164	57,258	27,729	84,987	303	108
1,231	8,074	54,839	1,37,299	362	175	76,529	39,020	1,15,549	305	147
860	5,160	70,015	1,40,780	527	124	44,102	14,996	59,098	221	52
860	3,989	50,499	1,22,537	300	105	55,222	22,881	78,103	191	67

Jehlam Revised Settlement.

I.—General Abstract of Area, Resources,

1	2	3	4	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
Name of Tahsil.	ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.			SECTION II.—ASSETS OF						
	Serial Number.	NAME.	Former and present Settlements compared.	CATTLE,						
				Total head of kine.	No. of kine used for ploughing.	Ploughs.			Camels.	
						Total number.	Per plough.	No. of plough cattle.		No. of acres cultivated per plough.
PIND DADAN KHAN.	1	River Bank ...	Former ...	25,552	10,014	4,843	2	0·4	8	284
			Present ...	35,104	13,054	6,250	2	0·5	9	816
	2	Phaphra ...	Former ...	5,120	2,538	1,243	2	0·4	9	112
			Present ...	7,669	3,284	1,638	2	0·5	9	127
	3	Thal ...	Former ...	12,124	5,026	2,797	2	0·4	11	1,304
			Present ...	15,628	6,179	3,247	2	0·4	15	819
	4	Hills ...	Former ...	25,705	12,888	5,547	2	0·5	8	448
			Present ...	34,315	13,841	6,860	2	0·4	8	817
	Tahsil Jehlam ...	Former ...	94,680	38,210	18,552	2	0·5	7	1,658	
		Present ...	93,008	40,666	19,912	2	0·4	9	2,270	
	Tahsil Chakwal	Former ...	68,253	32,841	16,099	2	0·5	13	3,541	
		Present ...	88,893	46,684	21,288	2	0·5	14	4,300	
	Tahsil Tallagang	Former ...	62,236	21,320	10,544	2	0·5	16	2,509	
		Present ...	65,199	29,726	13,965	2	0·5	19	1,990	
	Tahsil Pind Dadan Khan.	Former ...	68,501	30,466	14,430	2	0·4	9	2,148	
		Present ...	92,716	36,358	17,995	2	0·4	11	2,579	
	Whole District...	Former ...	2,93,670	1,22,837	59,625	2	0·5	11	9,856	
		Present ...	3,39,816	1,53,434	73,160	2	0·5	12	11,139	

Juma and Rates in each Assessment Circle—Continued.

61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
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PAST AND PRESENT SETTLEMENTS COMPARED—CONCLUDED.

PLOUGHS, &c.						POPULATION.				
Horses.	Mules, Ponies and Donkeys.	Sheep and Goats.	Total livestock.			Total Souls.			Average population per square mile.	
			Total number.	No. per square mile.		Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.	Total population.	Of cultivated area.	Of total area.
313	1,372	12,291	39,812	655	253	26,995	29,144	56,139	923	356
541	2,351	14,030	52,842	603	307	28,404	37,365	65,769	750	383
65	154	2,672	8,123	478	219	6,746	3,034	9,780	576	263
146	415	3,668	12,025	498	248	7,096	5,077	12,173	504	251
121	2,190	7,802	23,541	507	128	11,822	6,413	18,235	393	99
194	950	7,469	25,060	331	128	13,987	10,374	24,361	322	125
443	1,126	31,817	59,539	858	193	26,923	10,844	37,767	545	123
507	1,513	41,738	78,890	912	291	32,084	16,709	48,793	564	180
1,261	3,759	71,682	1,73,040	828	198	79,414	38,914	1,18,328	567	135
1,944	6,458	88,827	1,92,507	691	271	1,04,367	46,105	1,50,472	540	212
1,476	5,796	83,418	1,62,484	482	169	70,871	32,002	1,02,873	305	107
1,571	10,095	69,614	1,74,473	380	182	97,708	45,461	1,43,169	312	149
860	5,160	70,015	1,40,780	527	124	44,102	14,996	59,098	221	52
860	3,989	50,499	1,22,537	300	105	55,222	22,881	78,103	191	67
942	4,842	54,582	1,31,015	677	191	72,486	49,435	1,21,921	630	177
1,388	5,229	66,905	1,68,817	616	246	81,571	69,525	1,51,099	552	220
4,539	19,557	2,79,697	6,07,319	603	166	2,66,873	1,35,347	4,02,220	399	110
5,763	25,771	2,75,845	6,58,334	464	187	3,38,868	1,83,972	5,22,840	368	149

Jehlam Revised Settlement.

I.—General Abstract of Area, Resources,

1	2	3	4	72	73	74	75	76
ASSESSMENT CIRCLE				SECTION III.—FORMER ASSESSMENT,				
Name of Tahsil.	Serial Number.	NAME.	Former and present Settlements compared.	OF SIKH RULE.			AVERAGE OF SUMMARY SETTLEMENT.	
				Sambat 1892 (A. D. 1835).	Sambat 1897 (A. D. 1840).	Average of 14 years ending Sambat 1904, A. D. 1847-48.	First, viz., 1849-51 A. D.	Second, viz., 1852-1858. A. D.
JEHLAM.	1	River Rank	Former	Rs. 50,572	Rs. 58,552	Rs. 55,357	Rs. 44,921	Rs. 43,350
			Present	...	...	...	...	...
	2	Plain	Former	71,472	84,202	75,552	66,537	71,117
			Present	...	...	...	...	...
	3	Khuddar	Former	40,700	47,850	46,760	37,344	38,068
			Present	...	...	...	...	...
	4	Pabbi	Former	41,065	45,445	38,981	37,346	30,8
			Present	...	...	...	...	...
CHAKWAL.	1	Lundi Patti	Former	39,303	39,527	43,740	45,288	38,0
			Present	...	...	...	...	...
	2	Dhanni	Former	1,37,655	1,53,794	1,41,859	1,35,180	1,37,7
			Present	...	...	...	...	...
TALLA-GANG.	1	Tallagang	Former	91,860	1,09,384	99,698	90,665	87,150
			Present

Jama and Rates in each Assessment Circle—Continued.

77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84
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ITH RATE PER ACRE OF AREA THEN CULTIVATED ON COLS. 77 AND 78.

Jama of 1st Regular Settlement.	Jama of 1877-78.	ADDITIONAL GOVERNMENT CENSSES.				TOTAL REVENUE AND CENSSES.	
		At Commencement of Regular Settlement.		1877-78.		At commencement of Regular Settlement.	1877-78.
		Per cent. on Jama.	Amount.	Per cent. on Jama.	Amount.		
Rs. 41,476 Rs. 1 7 4 ...	Rs. 37,404 Rs. 1 4 8 ...	Rs. A. P. 10 4 0 ...	Rs. 4,257	Rs. A. P. 19 12 0 ...	Rs. 7,389	Rs. 45,733	Rs. 44,793
64,360 Rs. 1 3 7 ...	63,139 Rs. 0 15 8 ...	10 4 0 ...	6,633	19 12 0 ...	12,508	70,993	75,647
36,460 Rs. 1 1 4 ...	36,428 Rs. 0 10 4 ...	10 4 0 ...	3,746	19 12 0 ...	7,263	40,206	43,691
26,424 Rs. 1 6 2 ...	26,425 Rs. 0 14 10 ...	10 4 0 ...	2,716	19 12 0 ...	5,229	29,140	31,654
38,477 Rs. 1 1 1 ...	38,477 Rs. 0 12 1 ...	10 4 0 ...	3,970	19 12 0 ...	7,616	42,447	46,093
1,42,012 Rs. 0 12 8 ...	1,42,012 Rs. 0 9 4 ...	10 4 0 12 12 0 & 15 4 0 ...	15,033	19 12 0 22 4 0 & 24 12 0 ...	28,493	1,57,045	1,70,505
90,468 Rs. 0 8 6 ...	90,350 Rs. 0 5 6 ...	10 4 0 ...	9,396	18 12 0 ...	16,979	99,864	1,07,329

Jehlam Revised Settlement.

I.—General Abstract of Area, Resources,

1	2	3	4	72	73	74	75	76
Name of Tahsil.	ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.		Former and present Settlements compared.	SECTION III.—FORMER ASSESSMENT,				
	Serial Number.	NAME.		OF SIKH RULE.			AVERAGE OF SUMMARY SETTLEMENT.	
				Sambat 1892 (A. D. 1835).	Sambat 1897 (A. D. 1840).	Average of 14 years ending Sambat 1904, A. D. 1847-48.	First, viz., 1849-51 A. D.	Second, viz., 1852-1858 A. D.
PIND DADAN KHAN.	1	River Bank ... {	Former ... Present ...	Rs. 76,345 ...	Rs. 57,643 ...	Rs. 77,345 ...	Rs. 75,544 ...	Rs. 81,789 ...
	2	Phaphra ... {	Former ... Present ...	18,914 ...	14,418 ...	17,337 ...	18,257 ...	18,163 ...
	3	Thal ... {	Former ... Present ...	34,721 ...	38,472 ...	45,977 ...	43,202 ...	39,886 ...
	4	Hills ... {	Former ... Present ...	63,634 ...	65,840 ...	66,240 ...	69,258 ...	65,931 ...
	Tahsil Jehlam ... {		Former ... Present ...	2,03,809 ...	2,36,004 ...	2,16,644 ...	1,86,148 ...	1,83,397 ...
	Tahsil Chakwal ... {		Former ... Present ...	1,76,958 ...	1,93,321 ...	1,85,599 ...	1,80,468 ...	1,75,861 ...
	Tahsil Tallagang ... {		Former ... Present ...	91,860 ...	1,09,384 ...	99,698 ...	90,665 ...	87,150 ...
	Tahsil Pind Dadan Khan. {		Former ... Present ...	1,93,614 ...	1,76,373 ...	2,06,899 ...	2,06,261 ...	2,05,769 ...
TOTAL.	Whole District ... {		Former ... Present ...	6,66,241 ...	7,15,082 ...	7,08,840 ...	6,63,542 ...	6,52,177 ...

Jama and Rates in each Assessment Circle—Continued.

77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84
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WITH RATE PER ACRE OF AREA THEN CULTIVATED ON COLS. 77 AND 78.

Jama of 1st Regular Settlement.	Jama of 1877-78.	ADDITIONAL GOVERNMENT CESSES.				TOTAL REVENUE AND CESSES.	
		At commencement of Regular Settlement.		1877-78.		At commencement of Regular Settlement.	1877-78.
		Per cent. on Jama.	Amount.	Per cent. on Jama.	Amount.		
Rs. 71,547 Rs. 1 13 5 ...	Rs. 75,332 Rs. 1 5 6 ...	Rs. A. P. 10 12 0 ...	Rs. 7,721	Rs. A. P. 17 4 0 ...	Rs. 13,016	Rs. 79,268	Rs. 88,348
Rs. 16,067 Rs. 1 7 8 ...	Rs. 16,557 Rs. 1 1 2 ...	10 12 0 ...	1,727	17 4 0 ...	2,857	17,794	19,414
Rs. 35,779 Rs. 1 3 3 ...	Rs. 36,124 Rs. 0 11 11 ...	10 12 0 ...	3,876	17 4 0 ...	3,250	39,655	42,374
Rs. 59,331 Rs. 1 5 4 ...	Rs. 59,335 Rs. 1 1 2 ...	10 4 0 ...	3,143	16 12 0 ...	9,987	65,474	69,322
Rs. 1,68,720 Rs. 1 4 3 ...	Rs. 1,63,396 Rs. 0 14 8 ...	... ...	17,352 ... ...	... ...	32,389	1,86,072	1,95,785
Rs. 1,80,489 Rs. 0 13 4 ...	Rs. 1,80,489 Rs. 0 9 10 ...	... ...	19,003 ... ...	... ...	36,109	1,99,492	2,16,598
Rs. 90,468 Rs. 0 8 6 ...	Rs. 90,350 Rs. 0 5 6 ...	... ...	9,396 ... ...	... ...	16,979	99,864	1,07,329
Rs. 1,82,724 Rs. 1 7 7 ...	Rs. 1,87,348 Rs. 1 1 1 ...	... ...	19,467 ... ...	... ...	32,110	2,02,191	2,19,458
Rs. 6,22,401 Rs. 0 15 5 ...	Rs. 6,21,583 Rs. 0 10 11 ...	... ...	65,218 ... ...	... ...	1,17,587	6,87,619	7,39,170

Jehlam Revised Settlement.

I.—General Abstract of Area, Resources,

1	2	3	85	86	87	88	89
Name of Tahsil.	ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.		SECTION IV.—PROPOSED NEW JAMA WITH				
	Serial Number.	NAME.	RATES OF THIS SETTLEMENT				Estimate at Revenue rates of this Settlement.
			On irrigated land.		On unirrigated land.		
			Soil.	Rate per acre.	Soil.	Rate per acre.	
JEHLAM.	1	River Bank ...	Chāhi ...	Rs. A. 3 0	Sailāb ... Hail and Las ... Maira and Rakkar	Rs. A. 1 8 1 0	35,812
	2	Plain ...	Chāhi ...	3 0	Sailāb ... Hail and Las ... Maira ...	1 8 1 0	73,033
	3	Khuddar ...	Chāhi ...	3 0	Sailāb ... Hail and Las ... Maira and Rakkar	1 4 1 8 0 12	50,844
	4	Pabbi ...	Chāhi ...	3 8	Hail and Las ... Maira and Rakkar	2 0 0 14	30,393
	1	Lundi Patti ...	Chāhi ...	5 0	Hail and Las ... Maira and Rakkar	1 8 0 12	46,473
	2	Dhanni ...	Chāhi ...	5 0	Sailāb ... Hail and Las ... Maira and Rakkar	1 8 1 0 0 9	1,69,733
	1	Tallagang ...	Chāhi ...	3 12	Sailāb ... Hail and Las ... Maira and Rakkar	0 14 0 6	1,20,014

Jama and Rates in each Assessment Circle—Continued.

90	91	92	93	94
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RATES AND ESTIMATE.**ACTUALLY ASSESSED.**

<i>Gross assessment (mans excluded).</i>		<i>Detail of column 90.</i>		REMARKS.
Amount.	Rate per acre cultivated.	Jagirs and Inam, and deductions on account of protective leases, &c.	Revenue paid to Government for the 1st year of new assessment, Kharif 1879 and Rabi 1880.	
Ra.	Ra. A. P.			
36,515	1 4 5	} <i>Vide Tahsil Total.</i>		
725	1 2 1			
48,990	0 13 11			
31,125	1 1 7			
46,795	0 14 9	} <i>Dit to.</i>		
1,70,635	0 11 4			
120,110	0 7 5	<i>Dit to.</i>		

Jehlam Revised Settlement.

I.—General Abstract of Area, Resources,

1	2	3	85	86	87	88	89
Name of Tahsil.	ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.		SECTION IV.—PROPOSED NEW JAMA WITH				
	Serial Number.	NAMES.	RATES OF THIS SETTLEMENT				Estimate at Revenue rates of this Settlement.
			On irrigated land.		On unirrigated land.		
			Soil.	Rate per acre.	Soil.	Rate per acre.	
PIND DADAN KHAN.	1	River Bank ...	Chàhi ...	Rs. A. 2 8	Sailàb ... Baràni ...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \ 8 \\ 0 \ 14 \end{array} \right\}$	85,403
	2	Phaphra ...	Chàhi ...	2 4	Baràni ...	1 3	18,106
	3	Thal ...	Chàhi ...	2 4	Sailàb ... Baràni ...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \ 4 \\ 0 \ 13 \end{array} \right\}$	40,283
	4	Hills ...	Chàhi ...	4 0	Hail ... Las and Mal ... Maira & Rakkar	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 \ 8 \\ 1 \ 4 \\ 0 \ 12 \end{array} \right\}$	66,313
	Tahsil Jehlam ...		...	...	...	...	1,90,082
TOTALS.	Tahsil Chakwal ...		...	...	...	...	2,16,206
	Tahsil Tallagang ...		...	...	...	...	1,20,014
	Tahsil Pind Dadan Khan ...		...	...	...	...	2,10,105
	Whole District ...		...	...	...	...	7,36,407

19th April 1881.

Jama and Rates in each Assessment Circle—Concluded.

90	91	92	93	94
RATES AND ESTIMATE—CONCLUDED.				
ACTUALLY ASSESSED.				
<i>Gross Assessment (māfis excluded).</i>		<i>D. tail of column 90.</i>		REMARKS.
Amount.	Rate per acre cultivated.	Jāgirs and Indām, and deductions on account of protective leases, &c.	Revenue paid to Government for the 1st year of new assessment, Kharif 1879 and Rabi 1880.	
Rs.	Rs. A. P.			
78,220	1 6 11	Vide Tahsil Total.		
18,155	1 3 3			
39,865	0 13 2			
65,960	1 3 3			
a 1,89,639	1 1 1	5,190	1,84,449	(a). Includes Rs. 284 added for resumed māfis and other petty items not reckoned above in the totals of each circle.
b 2,17,825	0 12 0	8,122	2,09,703	(b). Includes Rs. 395, as explained above.
c 1,20,385	0 7 6	9,751	1,10,634	(c). Includes Rs. 275, as explained above.
d 2,02,669	1 2 10	13,810	1,88,859	(d). Includes Rs. 469, as explained above.
e 7,30,518	0 13 0	36,873	6,93,645	(e). Includes Rs. 1,423, as explained above.

R. G. THOMSON,
Settlement Officer.

Jehlam Revised Settlement.

APPENDIX No. II.

Abstract Statement of Máfis in the Jehlam District.

Tahsil.	Assessment Circle.	Barren.	Culturable waste.	Lately abandoned.	Irrigated.	Sailáb.	Hail.	Low lying or embanked land.	Maira and Rakkar.	Total.	REMARKS.
JEHLAM.	River Bank	1	...	22	11	11	3	112	160	The figures indicate the acreage, and are taken from the Assessment Report.
	Plain ...	...	...	...	9	...	16	15	174	214
	Khuddar ...	1	3	...	4	...	25	2	61	96	
	Pabbi ...	...	7	...	2	...	14	...	39	62
CHAKWAL.	Lundi Patti ...	2	...	...	9	...	1	...	68	80
	Dhanni ...	82	132	20	17	...	63	103	2,312	2,729	
TALLAGANG.	Tahsil ...	709	...	...	76	...	...	...	1,976	2,761
PIND DADAN KHAN.	River Bank ...	60	93	...	957	147	10	24	250	1,541	
	Phapra ...	5	7	...	3	...	10	263	80	368	
	Thal ...	42	83	...	22	6	4	440	88	685	
	Hills ...	34	19	...	53	...	53	365	87	611	
TOTALS.	Tahsil Jehlam ...	1	11	...	37	11	66	20	386	532	
	Tahsil Chakwal ...	84	132	20	26	...	64	103	2,380	2,809	
	Tahsil Tallagang	709	...	...	76	...	...	...	1,976	2,761
	Tahsil P. D. Khan	141	202	...	1,035	153	77	1,092	505	3,205	
	Whole District ...	935	345	20	1,174	164	207	1,215	5,247	9,307	

R. G. THOMSON,

19th April 1881.

Settlement Officer.

Jehlam Revised Settlement.

APPENDIX No. III.

A.

JEHLAM DISTRICT.

Table of Linear and Square Measures in use for the measurement of land.

MEASURES.	REMARKS.
<i>Linear Measure.</i>	
4 Unglís = 1 Chappa.	<p>The only real linear measure for land is the Karam. The Gira and the Gaz are used for carpentry and cloth-selling, &c. The other measures given are merely village reckonings without any standard, and subject to all sorts of variation. An "Ungli" is the width of a finger. A "Chappa" is the width of the four fingers laid together. The other terms require no explanation. There is no measure between the Karam and the Kos, which is often stated to be 1,400 Karams. I think 1,200 Karams is about the length in practice. I reckon the Kos in this District to be generally about four-thirds of a mile. Most Lambardárs know the English word mile, and can estimate its length with fair accuracy.</p>
3 Chappa = 1 Gith = 4 Giras.	
2 Gith = 1 Háth.	
2 Háth = 1 Gaz.	
3 Háth = 1 Karam.	
1 Karam = $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet English.	
<i>Square Measure.</i>	
9 Square Karams = 1 Marla.	<p>This is the ordinary village measure, and it has also been used throughout the present and past Settlements. It will be seen that the Marla is precisely equal to a square Pole English, that a Kanál is half a Rood, and a Ghumáo a statute acre.</p>
20 Marlas = 1 Kanál.	
4 Kanál = 1 Bigha.	
2 Bighas = 1 Ghumáo.	

R. G. THOMSON,
Settlement Officer.

19th April 1881.

Jehlam Revised Settlement.

APPENDIX No. III—(*Continued*).

B.

JEHLAM DISTRICT.

TABLE OF THE MEASURES OF CAPACITY USED
FOR MEASURING GRAIN AND OTHER
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

Jehlam Revised Settlement.*Name of the Measurements current in Jehlam District.*

Tabell.	Ilbaqas in which the measurement is the same.	Name of the lower measures which make the larger ones.	Weight of the lower measure in rupees.	No. of the lower measure equal to the large measure.	Name of the large measure.
Jehlam.		Paropi or Kachchi ...	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	Chohá.
	Fabbi	Chohá ...	150	4	Topa.
	Dhorala	Topa ...	600	4	Pai.
	Lehri	Pai ...	2,400	10	Máni.
		Máni ...	24,000		
	Jhelam				
	Askandrala ...				
	Tulihla ...				
	Pakhwal ...	Paropi ...	35	4	Topa.
	Kála ...	Topa ...	140	8	Pai.
	Sanghoi ...	Pai ...	1,120	20	Máni.
	Chautala ...	Máni ...	22,400		
	Gora ...				
	Padhri ...				
	Darapur ...				
	Nára ...				
Chakwal.	Babial ...	Serini ...	66	3	Chohá.
	Rupwál (part) ...	Chohá ...	198	16	Pai.
	Saiadpur ...	Pai ...	3,168	10	Kharwár.
	Chaupeda (a part of Rupwál) viz. : ...				
	Kahár ...	Serini ...	75	3	Chohá.
	Chhunbi ...	Chohá ...	225	16	Pai.
	Bhaukni ...	Pai ...	3,600	10	Kharwár.
	Chakora ...				

Jehlam Revised Settlement.

Name of the Measurements current in Jehlam District—Continued.

Tahsil.	Ilâqas in which the measurement is the same.	Name of the lower measures which make the large ones.	Weight of the lower measure in rupes.	No. of the lower measure equal to the large measure.	Name of the large measure.
CHAKRAL—Concluded.	Haweli ...	Serini ...	80	3	Chohâ.
	Kahûtâni ...	Chohâ ...	240	16	Pâi.
		Pâi ...	3,840	10	Kharwâr.
	Dûman ...	Chautai (riz.) Paropi...	35	4	Chohâ.
		Chohâ ...	140	4	Topa.
	Hasolâ ...	Topa ...	560	4	Pâi.
		Pâi ...	2,240	10	Kharwâr.
	Bâdshâhâni ...	Serini* ...	70	3	Chohâ.
		Do. ...	66	3	Do.
		Chohâ ...	210	16	Pâi.
		Do. ...	198	16	Do.
		Pâi ...	3,360	10	Kharwâr.
		Do. ...	3,168	10	Do.
TALLAGANG.	Pakhar ...				
	Mîâl ...				
	Jabbi ...	Paini ...	65	2	Bunbi.
	Thoha except—	Bunbi ...	130	2	Chohâ.
	Chaukhandi ...	Chohâ ...	260	20	Man.
	Dhok Bâza ...				
	Dhok Hun ...				
	Nurpur ...				
	Kot Sârang except—	Paini ...	55	2	Bunbi.
	Muthrâla ...	Bunbi ...	110	2	Chohâ.
	Daiwâl ...	Chohâ ...	220	20	Man.
	Kot Kalân ...				

* There are two different Serinis.

Jehlam Revised Settlement.

Name of the Measurements current in Jehlam District—Continued.

Tahsil.	Placques in which the measurement is the same.	Name of the lower measures which make the large ones.	Weight of the lower measure in rupees.	No. of the lower measure equal to the large measure.	Name of the large measure.
TALLAGANG—Concluded.	Tallagang except— Jhátla ... Pira Fatihál ... Kufri ...	Adseri ...	55	4	Chohá.
		Chohá ...	220	20	Man.
		Man ...	4,400	4	Chhat.
	Villages excepted in Kot Sárang (<i>suprd.</i>).	Páini ...	50	2	Bunbi.
		Bunbi ...	100	2	Chohá.
		Chohá ...	200	20	Man.
	Villages excepted in Tallagang (<i>suprd.</i>).	Adseri ...	60	4	Chohá.
		Chohá ...	240	20	Man.
		Man ...	4,800	4	Chohá.
	Villages excepted in Thoha (<i>suprd.</i>).	Páini ...	60	2	Bunbi.
		Bunbi ...	120	2	Chohá.
		Chohá ...	240	20	Man.
PIND DADAN KHAN.	Kahár ... Kahún ...	Serini ...	$73\frac{1}{3}$	3	Topa.
		Paropi ...	$36\frac{2}{3}$	6	Do.
		Páini ...	$18\frac{1}{3}$	12	Do.
		Topa ...	220	4	Piá.
		Pái ...	880	5	Man.
	Jhangar ...	Serini ...	$53\frac{1}{3}$	3	Topa.
		Topa ...	160	4	Pái.
		Pái ...	640	5	Man.

Jehlum Revised Settlement.*Name of the Measurements current in Jehlum District—Concluded.*

Tahsil.	Iláquas in which the measurement is the same.	Name of the lower measures which make the large ones.	Weight of the lower measure in rupees.	No. of the lower measure equal to the large measure.	Name of the large measure.
PIND DADAN KHAN—Concluded.	Jálap ... Pind Dádan Khán ...	Serini ...	$53\frac{1}{3}$	3	Topa.
		Adseri ...	$26\frac{2}{3}$	6	Do.
		Paini ...	$13\frac{1}{3}$	12	Do.
		Topa ...	160	4	Pái.
		Pái ...	640	4	Man.
		Man ...	2,560	10	Kharwár.
	Ahmadabád ...	Serini ...	$73\frac{1}{3}$	3	Topa.
		Paropi ...	$36\frac{2}{3}$	6	Do.
		Topa ...	220	4	Pái.
		Pái ...	880	5	Man.
	Jalálpur ...	Paropi ...	40	4	Topa.
		Ser ...	$53\frac{1}{3}$	3	Do.
		Topa ...	160	4	Pái.
		Pái ...	640	4	Man or Maund.
		Man ...	2,560	10	Kharwár.

**OTHER VERY ROUGH MEASURES FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE USED
GENERALLY ALL OVER THE DISTRICT.**

Muth=as much corn as can be cut in one sweep of the Dátri.

20 *Muths* (or thereabout)=1 Satri or Káh.

4 *Satris* (or thereabout)=1 Kalláwa or Chata, which is as much as a man can lift up between his outspread arms. In some places he is allowed to stack up the grain on his shoulders and head. But this is not universal.

Gaddi or *Bhári*=a sheaf of corn which is bound up together. It varies much in size.

FOR STRAW—

1 *Pand*=what can be tied up in a Bhúra, which is generally a cloth about 4 *gaz* by $1\frac{1}{2}$. The *gaz* is now generally about the same as the English yard. This cloth, however, is differently tied. At harvesting when loading the straw on pack animals, a *Pand* is made to be equal to about $1\frac{1}{2}$ maunds. But when a man carries it on his own head, it is about 27 seers.

2 *Pand*=1 Chilli, which is about 3 maunds, and=a pack load.

REMARKS.

Grain in the villages is always trafficked in by measure and not by weight. The measures are sometimes round and sometimes four-sided, and are generally made of either Táli or Ber wood. There is no authoritative standard of size or shape. But the Tarkháns of each Iláqua copy the models already existing there as well as they can. There are consequently nearly always slight variations. The measures are always used heaped. I have given the approximate weight of each in rupees (=Tolas). This is in accordance with village speech. The weight of course differs with the grain. I have given the result for wheat, which is always chosen as the standard by the villagers themselves. It will be observed that the measures generally grow larger as we go west. I think, as a rule, it will be found where cultivation is rough, land plentiful, and population only fairly thick, that large measures of grain are always used in preference to small ones.

R. G THOMSON,
Settlement Officer.

19th April 1881.

Jehlam Revised Settlement.

APPENDIX No. III.—Concluded.

C.

JEHLAM DISTRICT.

Measures of Weight used for grain and other agricultural produce.

MEASURES.	REMARKS.
3 Sirsáhis = 1 Chittack = 5 Tolas.	<p>Grain is hardly ever sold by weight except in the large towns. Flour, ghi, gur and the like are, however, all sold by weight. The table given is the ordinary one, and is in general use. In a good many places in Jehlam Tahsil and in most places in Tahsil Chakwal the seer in use is that of Bahádar Sháh = 75 Tolas, with all the other measures in proportion. But I think the tendency is to adopt the Government seer of 80 tolas everywhere. This has been especially the case during the last few years when there has been such an influx of strangers into the District.</p>
10 Tolas = 1 Adhpao.	
2 Adhpaos = 1 Pao.	
2 Paos = 1 Adhsar.	
2 Adhsars = 1 Ser.	
2 Sers = 1 Doseri.	
2½ Sers = 1 Dhaya.	
2 Dhayas = 1 Panjseri.	
8 Panjsaris = 1 Man.	

R. G. THOMSON,
Settlement Officer.

19th April 1881.

Jehlam Revised Settlement.

APPENDIX No. IV.

Statement of Judicial and Revenue Cases decided by the Settlement Courts during the Second Regular Settlement of the Jehlam District.

Number.	Description of Suits.	Number decided.
A.—ORDINARY SUITS FOR RIGHTS.		
1	Suits for possession or recovery of immovable property founded on { Contracts ...	5
2	{ Inheritance ...	492
3	{ Gift ...	...
4	{ Right of pre-emption ...	147
5	{ River action ...	...
6	{ Other cause ...	251
7	Suits to recover possession of immovable property, Section 9 of the Specific Relief Act ...	226
8	Suits to compel specific performance of contracts ...	...
9	Suits for a declaratory decree to establish or contest {	Validity of adoption ...
10		Validity of wills ...
11		Validity of Acts of Hindú widows ...
12		Correctness of an entry in a record of rights under Section 20 of Act XXXIII of 1871 ...
13		Other rights affecting immovable property not expressly provided for ...
14	{ Other personal rights not expressly provided for ...	215
15	Suits for or relating to partition ...	...
16	Suits regarding the relative rights and status of superior and inferior holders of land ...	6
17	Suits to settle partnership and other accounts not being accounts for rent ...	...
18	Suits to set aside or rectify any instrument, contract, order, award, or judgment ...	130
19	Suits relating to administration of trusts and religious endowments ...	...
	Carried over ...	2,844

Jahlam Revised Settlement.

APPENDIX No. IV—Continued.

Number.	Description of Suits.	Number decided.
	<i>Brought forward</i> ...	2,844
20	Suits to compel or prevent particular Acts ...	114
21	Suits relating to the revenue ...	428
22	Any suits not included in the foregoing ...	2,814
	Total of (A) ordinary suits for rights ...	6,200
	B.—RENT SUITS AND SUITS UNDER PUNJAB TENANCY ACT.	
23	Suits to recover arrears of rent from tenants without rights of occupancy ...	824
24	Suits to recover arrears of rent from tenants with rights of occupancy ...	702
25	Suits regarding illegal exaction, distraint or demand ...	23
26	Suits regarding accounts, &c., by or against agents, &c. ...	...
27	Suits to resume or assess land held exempt from revenue or rent ...	...
28	Suits not included in above five columns, not being suits under Punjab Tenancy Act ...	131
29	Suits under Section 5 by tenants for right of occupancy ...	338
30	Suits to establish right of occupancy under Section 8 on other grounds than those mentioned in previous Sections of the Act ...	11
31	Suits under Section 6 by landlords for rebuttal of presumptive right of occupancy ...	76
32	Suits under Sections 10 and 11 for enhancement of rent ...	215
33	Suits under Section 14 for abatement of rent ...	2
34	Suits for arrears of rent, where remission is allowed under Section 15 ...	...
35	Suits under Section 18 to set aside award of division and appraisalment of produce taken for rent ...	12
36	Suits under Section 19 by landlords for ejectment of tenant with rights of occupancy, Section 19 clause 1 ...	25
37	Do. do. Section 19 clause 2 ...	...
	<i>Carried over</i> ...	2,359

Jehlam Revised Settlement.

APPENDIX No. IV—Continued.

Number.	Description of Suits.	Number decided.
	<i>Brought forward</i> ...	2,350
38	<i>A.—Suits under Punjab Tenancy—concluded.</i> { Suits under Section 20 by landlords for ejectment of tenants without right of occupancy ...	18
39	{ Suits under Section 25 by tenants to contest notice of ejectment ...	180
40	{ Suits under Section 26 by tenant on account of illegal ejectment ...	79
41	Suits by tenants for compensation for improvement ...	60
42	Ditto for change from grain to cash rental ...	7
	Total of (B) rent suits and suits under the Punjab Tenancy Act ...	2,703
	Total Judicial cases (A and B). ...	8,903
	C.—REVENUE CASES.	
43	<i>A.—Revenue Officer.</i> { Zaildār's cases ...	...
44	{ Chief lambardār's cases ...	...
45	{ Lambardār's cases ...	882
46	{ Patwārī's cases ...	111
47	B.—Cases relating to Kanungos ...	2
48	{ Erection of boundary marks, Section 22 of Act XXXIII of 1871 ...	482
49	{ Arbitration cases, Section 23 of Act XXXIII of 1871, not being boundary or partition cases ...	2
50	{ Preparation of tribal or Ilākawār statement of customs ...	...
51	{ Demarcation of Forest lands under Punjab Forest Rule (Schedule 1 of Act IV of 1872) ...	29
52	{ Settlement of recusant estates (Section 37, Act XXXIII of 1871) and claims arising therefrom ...	...
53	{ Grants of revenue to (gardens and groves, Financial Commissioner's Book Circular No. 1 of 1870) roadside grants and other grants for the improvement of the country, such as protective leases, Financial Commissioner's Book Circular No. XII 1875 ...	942
	<i>Carried over</i> ...	2,450

Jehlam Revised Settlement.**APPENDIX No. IV—Concluded.**

Number.	Description of Suits.	Number decided.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	2,450
54	<i>D.—Minor Settlements.</i> { Investigations, grants, and resumptions of assignments, other than the preceding ...	421
55	{ Alluvion and Diluvion cases ...	357
56	{ Settlement of waste lands under Section 27 of Act XXXIII of 1871 ...	...
57	<i>E.—Registration.</i> { Mutations in the registers, other than Lambardār's cases ...	13,708
58	{ Partition of lands held in joint ownership ...	1,848
59	{ Complete partitions of estates ...	40
60	<i>F.—Revenue cases under the Punjab Tenancy Act</i> { Under Section 17 for division or appraisement of produce ...	143
61	{ Under Section 23, services of notice of ejectment ...	917
62	{ Under Section 26, proceedings in assistance of ejectment ...	466
63	{ Notices of relinquishment served on landlords under Section 31 ...	1
64	<i>G.—Cases under the Indian Forest Act VII of 1878</i> ...	30
	Miscellaneous ...	1,133
	Total (C) Revenue cases ...	21,514
	Grand Total of Judicial and Revenue cases A. B. and C. ...	30,417
	Add appeal { (a). Civil ...	1,620
	{ (b). Revenue ...	19
	Total of all cases ...	32,056

R. G. THOMSON,
Settlement Officer.

19th April 1881.

Jehlam Revised Settlement.

APPENDIX No. V.

Cost of the Jehlam Settlement.

Imperial Revenues.				Amount.
				Rs. A. P.
Expenditure.	1.—Expenditure actually incurred	...	...	4,88,172 5 6
	2.—Unrefunded portion of an Advance of Rs. 15,000, which will be adjusted from the income received for Final Fees	...	...	12,111 5 10
	Gross cost to Imperial Revenues	...	...	5,00,283 11 4
				Rs. A. P.
Income.	1.—Miscellaneous credits to Imperial Revenues	...	...	2,204 9 9
	2.—Final Parcha Fees	...	...	37,434 0 0
	3.—Jagirdár Fees	...	...	4,546 5 9
	4.—Process Fees	...	...	13,554 8 0
Total Imperial Income				57,739 7 6
Net Cost to Imperial Revenue				4,42,544 3 10
Set off.—Court Fee Stamps filed in Settlement Courts				39,722 1 0
Final Imperial Charge				4,02,822 2 10

R. G. THOMSON,
Settlement Officer.

19th April 1881.

Jehlam Revised Settlement.

APPENDIX NO. VI.

**NEW OR SECOND REGULAR SETTLEMENT.
ANNUAL ASSESSMENT STATEMENT OF THE JEHLAM
DISTRICT, COMMENCING KHARIF 1936—RABI 1937,
SAMBAT, = 1879-80 A. D.**

Jehlam Revised Settlement.

APPENDIX
NEW OR SECOND*Annual Assessment Statement of the Jehlam District*

1	2	3	4	5
Tahsil.	DETAIL.	Demand of the last year of the expired Settlement.	1936-37.	1937-38.
JEHLAM	388 villages in which there are no deferred assessments ...	1,23,890	1,48,245	1,48,245
	48 villages of which parts of the assessment are deferred...	34,108	40,740	40,747
	TOTAL ...	1,57,998	1,88,985	1,88,992
CHAKWAL	198 villages in which there are no deferred assessments ...	1,18,617	1,44,065	1,44,065
	49 villages of which some part of the assessments is deferred	59,538	71,596	71,614
	TOTAL ...	1,78,155	2,15,661	2,15,679
TALLAGANG	58 villages in which there are no deferred assessments ...	58,586	76,040	76,040
	28 villages in which some part of the assessments is deferred	30,588	43,475	43,497
	TOTAL ...	89,174	1,19,515	1,19,537
PIND DADAN KHAN...	157 villages in which there are no deferred assessments ...	1,23,839	1,38,345	1,38,345
	54 villages of which parts of the assessments are deferred ...	54,823	62,252	62,258
	TOTAL ...	1,78,662	2,00,597	2,00,603

commencing Kharif 1936—Rabi 1937, Sambat, = 1879-80 A. D.

6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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PROPOSED ASSESSMENT.

1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.
1,48,245	1,48,245	1,48,245	1,48,245	1,48,245	1,48,245	1,48,245
40,759	40,777	40,807	40,836	40,849	40,869	40,905
1,89,004	1,89,022	1,89,052	1,89,081	1,89,094	1,89,114	1,89,150
1,44,065	1,44,065	1,44,065	1,41,065	1,44,065	1,44,065	1,44,065
71,635	71,663	71,683	71,742	71,878	71,949	72,017
2,15,700	2,15,728	2,15,748	2,15,807	2,15,943	2,16,014	2,16,082
76,040	76,040	76,040	76,040	76,040	76,040	76,040
43,519	43,528	43,560	43,573	43,599	43,640	43,653
1,19,559	1,19,568	1,19,600	1,19,613	1,19,639	1,19,680	1,19,693
1,38,345	1,38,345	1,38,345	1,38,345	1,38,345	1,38,345	1,38,345
62,283	62,472	62,615	62,711	62,798	62,909	62,996
2,00,628	2,00,817	2,00,960	2,01,056	2,01,143	2,01,254	2,01,341

Jehlam Revised Settlement.

APPENDIX
NEW OR SECOND*Annual Assessment Statement of the Jehlam District*

1	2	13	14	15
Tahsil.	DETAIL.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.
JEHLAM	388 villages in which there are no deferred assessments ...	1,48,245	1,48,245	1,48,245
	48 villages of which parts of the assessment are deferred...	40,934	40,973	40,998
	TOTAL ...	1,89,179	1,89,218	1,89,243
CHAKWAL	198 villages in which there are no deferred assessments ...	1,44,065	1,44,065	1,44,065
	49 villages of which some part of the assessments is deferred	72,142	72,282	72,446
	TOTAL ...	2,16,207	2,16,347	2,16,511
TALLAGANG	58 villages in which there are no deferred assessments ...	76,040	76,040	76,040
	28 villages in which some part of the assessments is deferred	43,679	43,709	43,752
	TOTAL ...	1,19,719	1,19,749	1,19,792
PIND DADAN KHAN	157 villages in which there are no deferred assessments ...	1,38,345	1,38,345	1,38,345
	54 villages of which parts of the assessments are deferred ...	63,083	63,200	63,257
	TOTAL ...	2,01,428	2,01,545	2,01,602

19th April 1881.

Commencing *Kharif* 1936—*Rabi* 1937, *Sambat* 1879-80 A. D.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22
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PROPOSED ASSESSMENT—CONCLUDED.

1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
1,48,245	1,48,245	1,48,245	1,48,245	1,48,245	1,48,245	1,48,245
41,014	41,046	41,062	41,088	41,101	41,108	41,110
1,89,259	1,89,291	1,89,307	1,89,333	1,89,346	1,89,353	1,89,355
1,44,065	1,44,065	1,44,065	1,44,065	1,44,065	1,44,065	1,44,065
72,675	72,908	73,142	73,312	73,350	73,353	73,355
2,16,740	2,16,973	2,17,207	2,17,377	2,17,425	2,17,428	2,17,430
76,040	76,040	76,040	76,040	76,040	76,040	76,040
43,810	43,912	43,978	44,026	44,051	44,070	44,070
1,19,850	1,19,952	1,20,018	1,20,066	1,20,091	1,20,110	1,20,110
1,38,345	1,38,345	1,38,345	1,38,345	1,38,345	1,38,345	1,38,345
63,335	63,450	63,617	63,762	63,830	63,852	63,855
2,01,680	2,01,795	2,01,962	2,02,107	2,02,175	2,02,197	2,02,200

R. G. THOMSON,

Settlement Officer

Jehlam Revised Settlement.

APPENDIX NO. VII.

Statement of Tenures of Estates in the Jehlam District.

TAHSIL.	Zamindári.	Pattidári.	Baichára.	TOTAL.
Jehlam	17	34	385	436
Chakwál	12	32	203	247
Tallagang	5	2	79	86
Pind Dádan Khán	13	6	191	210
Whole District ...	47	74	858	979

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19th April 1881.

R. G. THOMSON,

Settlement Officer.

Revised Settlement.

APPENDIX No. VIII—(See para. 271).

act Statement of village lands expropriated during the Forest Settlement of the Jhelam District.

In connection with the settlement of what Rakh.	Village in which the expropriation took place.	Area expropriated.			Compensation paid.	REMARKS
		Gh.	K.	M.		
Rakh Nilf ...	Manghot ...	12	3	1	185 15 6	N. B.—Where preceding column blank, compensation was made giving other in exchange those expropriated.
	Maimuri Dhamial ...	2	3	13	63 4 0	
	Ditto ...	1	4	2	.....
	Sugial ...	10	6	5	269 8 6	
	Miana Mohra ...	6	3	1	.....
	Ditto ...	2	2	15	55 7 6	
	Jandot ...	5	7	8	148 2 0	
	Do. ...	2	6	0	.....
Rakh Tilla ...	Pothi Faur ...	2	3	5	78 3 2	
	Nara ...	7	1	17	228 13 4	
	Do. ...	0	1	9	.....
	Dhok Kaniál ...	0	2	1	.....
Rakh Barali ...	Fattehpur ...	3	2	4	.....
Rakh Pakki Kabar	Ghaziot ...	18	7	10	.....
Rakh Bail ...	Dani Bhera ...	10	1	1	.....
Rakh Ban Samail	Karuta ...	6	0	12	.....
Rakh Phadiál ...	Kotal Kund ...	22	0	4	.....
Rakh Garat ...	Chak Mihun ...	2	7	13	.....
	Chakoha ...	8	7	9	.....

(li)

Jehlam Revised Settlement.

APPENDIX No. VIII—Concluded.

Tahsil.	In connection with the settlement of what Rakh.	Village in which the expropriation took place.	Area expropriated.	Compensation paid.	REMARKS.
PIND DADAN KHAN.			Gh. K. M.	Rs. A. P.	
	Rakh Ara ...	Sidhāndi ...	1 4 10	.....
		Bāghanwāla ...	4 4 14	62 1 7	
	Rakh Déwan ...	Lehr Sultānpur ...	5 4 5	273 15 10	
	Rakh Thaliāla ...	Sihati (Ilāqua Nurpur).	22 4 2	.....
DISTRICT.	District Total ...		161 1 1	1,365 7 5	Of the whole area expropriated, 53 Gh., 5 Ks., 8 Ms. taken by purchase, and 107 Gh., 3 Ks., 18 Ms. by exchange.

R. G. THOMSON,

10th August 1882.

Forest Settlement Officer.

Jehlam Revised Settlement.**APPENDIX NO. IX—(See para. 273).**

Abstract Statement of the Increase and Decrease of the Government Revenue Roll due to the operations of the Forest Settlement.

A—INCREASE.

Tahsil.	In connection with what Rakh.	Name of village.	Amount.	REMARKS.
JEHLAM.	Ratta Kas ... {	1. Paphil Rája Rám ...	Rs. 6	} Rakh abolished.
		2. Bulbul Khurd ...	5	
		3. Arázi Hamid ...	5	
	Tandoi ...	4. Tandoi ...	25	Ditto.
	Dáni Dehra ... {	5. Dáni Dehra ...	18	} Ditto.
		6. Badagowáh ...	12	
		7. Rasila Khurd-cum-Khárka ...	30	
	Pind Golandázán	8. Pind Golandázán ...	30	Ditto.
	Kálian Tráran ... {	9. Chak Nála ...	12	} Ditto.
		10. Khariot ...	15	
	Mánki ... {	11. Bánth ...	8	} Ditto.
		12. Phangála ...	27	
		13. Kánshi ...	10	
	Lakkiwáli Ban ...	14. Padhri ...	2	Ditto.
		Carried over ...	205	

Jehlam Revised Settlement.

APPENDIX No. IX—Continued.

Tahsil.	In connection with what Rakh.	Name of village.	Amount.	REMARKS.
Jehlam—Continued.			Rs.	
		<i>Brought over</i> ...	205	
	Bunhá Padhri {	14. (bis) Padhri ...	35	} Rakh abolished.
		15. Hinni ...	15	
	Kas Kabbi ... {	16. Badagowáh ...	20	} Rakh abolished. Badagov was also assessed at Rs. in connection with Rs Dáni Dhera <i>supra</i> .
		17. Salhál ...	20	
		18. Pothi ...	13	
		19. Kakrálá (Hardo) ...	10	
		20. Tatrál ...	23	
		21. Phandar ...	14	
	Jabot ... {	22. Tháthi ...	1	} Rakh abolished.
		23. Hasnot ...	2	
	Diluwalí Ban ...	24. Kari ...	20	Ditto.
	Ban Samail ...	25. Ganda Paik ...	1	Boundary altered.
	Níl (South) ... {	26. Khamba ...	5	} Ditto.
		27. Rája Nára ...	4	
	Baráli ...	28. Phadrála ...	20	Ditto.
	Pakki Kabar ...	29. Adrána ...	7	Ditto.
		<i>Carried over</i> ...	415	

Jehlam Revised Settlement.

APPENDIX No. IX—Continued.

Tahsil.	In connection with what Rakh.	Name of village.	Amount.	REMARKS.
Jehlam—Concluded.	Tilla	<i>Brought over</i> ...	Rs. 415	Alteration of boundary or other minor arrangements.
		30. Basdwa ...	1	
		31. Pothi ...	2	
		32. Dhok Kaniāl ...	1	
		33. Dhok Bidhar ...	3	
		34. Chak Mahmnda ...	2	
		35. Hamwāla ...	3	
		36. Nāra ...	1	
	Phadiāl	37. Phadiāl ...	11	Alteration of boundary and other minor arrangements. Thāthi and Hasnot are further assessed under Rakh Jabot <i>supra</i> .
		38. Nathot ...	7	
		39. Kohāla ...	20	
		40. Thāthi ...	3	
		41. Bahita ...	13	
		42. Hasnot ...	7	
	Total Tahsil, Increase...		489	
PIND DADAN KHAN.	Ara (Jalālpur)...	1. Dhok Hatār ...	4	Alteration of boundaries, and other arrangements.
		2. Dhok Khair ...	8	
		3. Dhok Chinad ...	24	
		4. Vagh ...	11	
		5. Jalālpur ...	6	
		6. Chakri ...	9	
	<i>Carried over</i> ...		62	

Jehlam Revised Settlement.

APPENDIX No. IX—Continued.

Tahsil.	In connection with what Rakh.	Name of village.	Amount.	REMARKS.
PIND DADAN KHAN—Continued.			Rs.	
	Ara (Jadid)	<i>Brought over</i> ...	62	} Alteration of boundaries, and other arrangements.
		7. Sidhāndi ...	9	
		8. Lehri Panj Giraon ...	56	
	Parera ...	9. Sidhāndi ...	3	} This village is further assessed in Rakh Ara (Jadid) <i>supra</i> .
	Makhiāla ...	10. Makhiāla ...	2	
	Déwan ...	11. Chhumbi ...	1	} Minor arrangements and alteration of boundary.
		12. Manhāla ...	1	
	Rām Halāwan ...	13. Fazl Khān's Chak ...	5	} This gradually increases to Rs. 30.
	Dandot ...	14. Nāli ...	2	
	Samarkand ...	15. Jhāmra ...	4	} Minor arrangements.
	Thaliāla ...	16. Sihati ...	7	
	Malot ...	17. Malot ...	3	} Alteration of boundary and other changes.
	Simbli ...	18. Lilla Hindwāna ...	6	
		19. Lilla Bharwāna ...	20	} Various arrangements.
		<i>Carried over</i> ...	181	

Revised Settlement.

APPENDIX No. IX—Continued.

	In connection with what Rakh.	Name of village.	Amount.	REMARKS.
			Rs.	
CHAKWAL.		<i>Brought over</i> ...	181	
	Nurpur ...	20. Sihati ...	3	Various arrangements. As to Sihati, see Rakh Thaliālā <i>supra</i> .
		21. Kandowāl ...	2	
	Ghandāla ...	22. Dandot ...	2	Various arrangements.
		23. Pidh ...	6	
	Total Tahsil, Increase ...		194	
	Drengan ...	1. Dorián ...	10	These increases are incorporated in the original Land Revenue Khewats.
		2. Dhok Wazira ...	10	
		3. Tinniāla ...	2	
		4. Trimni ...	8	
	Warhāl ...	5. Ratta ...	2	Minor arrangements.
	Harāj ...	6. Harāj ...	25	Rakh abolished.
	Hāsīl ...	7. Hāsīl ...	7	Minor arrangements.
	Warwāl ...	8. Warwāl ...	35	Assessment rises to Rs. 50. Rakh a
	Total Tahsil, Increase ...		99	

Jehlam Revised Settlement.

APPENDIX No. IX—Continued.

Tahsil.	In connection with what Rakh.	Name of village.	Amount.	REMARKS.
Tahsil.	Sheawáli ...	1. Déwal ...	Ra. 25	Rakh abolished.
	Chinji ...	2. Bhillomár ... 3. Kotehra ...	100 50	} Altered boundary.
	Bulewáli ...	4. Kádirpur ...	10	
	Ghanirawáli and Chhowáli ...	5. Kot Gulla ...	50	Both Rakhs abolished.
	Khushiálgarh ...	6. Tráp ...	150	Rakh abolished.
	Datwál Kalán ...	7. Datwál ...	10	Boundary altered.
	Gárwali and Sammanwáli ...	5. Dhok Abakki ...	15	Both Rakhs abolished.
	Kot Kalán ...	9. Déwal ...	15	{ Boundary altered. Déwal, see also Sheawáli <i>supra</i> .
	Total Tahsil, Increase ...		425	
	Total Tahsil Jehlam ...		489	
.	Total Tahsil Pind Dadan Khan ..		194	Ultimately Rs. 219.
	Total Chakwal ...		99	Ultimately Rs. 114.
	Total District, Increase ...		1,207	Ultimately Rs. 1,247

Jhām Revised Settlement.**APPENDIX No. IX—Concluded.****B.—DECREASE.**

Tahsil.	In connection with what Rakh.	Name of village.	Amount.	REMARKS.
JHĀM.	Nil ...	Manghot ...	Rs. 7	
		Jandot ...	3	
		Miāna Mohra ...	2	
		Sugiāl ...	11	
		Maimari Dhamiāl ...	3	
	Tilla ...	Nara ...	3	
		Pothi ...	1	
	Total Tahsil, Decrease ...		30	
PIND DADAN KHAN.	Déwan ...	Lehr Sultānpur ...	5	
	Total Tahsil, Decrease ...		5	
Whole District.	Total District, Decrease ...		35	
	Total District, Increase ...		1,207	
	Net District, Increase ...		1,172	

R. G. THOMSON,

10th August 1882.

Forest Settlement Off

Jehlam Revised Settlement.

APPENDIX NO. X—(See paras 268 and 276).

I.—List of Rakhs abolished in the Jehlam District.

Tahsil.	Name of Rakh.	Acreage.	REMARKS.
J E H L A M .	1. Ratta Kas ...	228	Former boundaries restored to Phaphil Rája Rám (107 acres), Bulbul Khurd (71 acres), and Arazi Hamid (50 acres).
	2. Tandoi ...	432	Restored to Tandoi.
	3. Trimkan ...	145	Restored to Nára Jalál.
	4. Rája Nára ...	163	Former boundaries restored to Rája Nára and Sultan.
	5. Dáni Dehra ...	1,085	Former boundaries restored to Dáni Dehra (431 acres), Badagowáh (250 acres), and Rasila Khurd-cum-Khárka (405 acres).
	6. Pind Golandázán	459	Restored to Pind Golandázán and its Dhoks.
	7. Kálian Tráran...	414	Former boundaries restored to Chak Nála (180 acres) and Khariot (234 acres).
	8. Mánki ...	1,193	Former boundaries restored to Phangála (772 acres), Kánshi (341 acres), and Bānth (81 acres).
	9. Lakkiwáli Ban	540	Restored to Padhri.
	10. Bunhá Padhri ...	1,799	Former boundaries restored to Padhri and Hinni.
	11. Kas Kabbi ...	2,035	Former boundaries restored to Badagowáh (343), Salhál (349 acres), Pothi (280 acres), Kakrála Hardo (216 acres), Tatrot (567 acres), and Phandar (285 acres).
	12. Jabot ...	1,225	165 acres transferred to Tháthi, and 314 acres to Hasnot. Remainder on lease.
	13. Diluwáli Ban ...	421	Restored to Kari.
	TAHSIL TOTAL ...	10,139	Equal to 15·8 square miles.
C H A K W A L .	1. Saiadpur ...	33	Restored to Saiadpur village.
	2. Narwál ...	188	Restored to Narwál village.
	3. Haráj ...	566	Restored to Haráj village.
	4. Warwál ...	857	Restored to Warwál village.
	TAHSIL TOTAL ...	1,644	Equal to 2·6 square miles.

Revised Settlement.

APPENDIX No. X—Continued.

1.—*List of Rakhs abolished in the Jehlam District—Concluded.*

	Name of Rakh.	Acreage.	REMARKS.
TAILLAGANG.	1. Shianwáli ...	700	Restored to Mauza Dewál.
	2. Bulewáli ...	144	Given to Kádirpur.
	3. Ghaneriwáli ...	1,172	} Restored to Kot Gulla.
	4. Chhoiwáli ...	717	
	5. Khushálgarh ...	3,295	Restored to Tráp.
	6. Datwál Khurd...	197	Restored to Datwál.
	7. Gárwáli ...	82	} Restored to Dhok Abakki.
	8. Sammanwáli ...	125	
	TAHSIL TOTAL ...	6,434	Equal to 10·05 square miles.
PIND DADAN KHAN.	1. Dafar ...	186	Restored to Dafar village.
	2. Siál ...	1,015	Old boundaries restored to Siál and Khichi.
	3. Jattu ...	390	Restored to Jattu.
	TAHSIL TOTAL ...	1,591	Equal to 2·5 square miles.
District.	Totals. { Tahsil Jehlam	10,139	
	{ Tahsil Chakwal	1,644	
	{ Tahsil Talla-gang ...	6,434	
	District Total ...	19,808 or 30·9 square miles.	

R. G. THOM

Forest Settlement

Jehlam Revised Settlement.**APPENDIX No. X—Continued.**

II.—List of Rakhs in the Jehlam District which have been constituted Reserved Forests and placed under the management of the Forest Department.

Tahsil.	Name of Rakh.	ACREAGE.		REMARKS.
		Former.	Present.	
JEHLAM.	1. Nagar	906	906	
	2. Paniala	1,376	1,376	
	3. Ban Samail	1,547	1,265	
	4. Jindl	5,592	5,588	
	5. Garat	2,147	2,140	
	6. Lehri	11,366	11,300	
	7. Nili (South)	21,193	17,155	Old Rakh Nili has been divided into Rakhs—North and South. Many minor alterations.
	8. Barali	9,351	8,409	
	9. Tilla	27,423	24,969	
	10. Phadiāl	13,392	10,975	About 120 acres on lease.
	11. Bela Pira Ghaib	1,555	1,555	Subject to variation.
	12. Bela Salla	698	698	
	13. Bela Pind Ratwal	7	7	
	TAHSIL TOTAL ...	96,553	86,344	Present acreage = 134·9 square miles.
TALLAGANG.	1. Chinji	19,241	15,184	
	2. Māri	7,677	7,464	About 788 acres on lease.
	3. Kot Kalān	2,503	2,069	
	TAHSIL TOTAL ...	29,421	24,737	Present acreage = 38·7 square miles.
CHAKWAL.	1. Diljabba	5,124	5,097	
	2. Drengan	6,244	5,832	
	3. Bagga	3,252	3,677	Additions made from Rakh Malkāni.
	TAHSIL TOTAL ...	14,620	14,606	Present acreage = 22·8 square miles.

Jhām Revised Settlement.

APPENDIX No. X—Continued.

II.—List of Rakhs in the Jhām District which have been constituted as Reserved Forests and placed under the management of the Forest Department—Concluded.

Tahsil.	Name of Rakh.	ACREAGE.		REMARKS.
		Former.	Present.	
PIND DADAN KHAN.	1. Ara (Jadid) ...	27,135	11,718	Old Rakh Ara divided into Rakh Ara (Jadid) and Rakh Jalalpur. Numerous other arrangements.
	2. Parera ...	3,392	3,234	
	3. Déwan ...	895	708	
	4. Dharm Tirath ...	623	623	
	5. Karangal ...	1,370	1,370	Fazl Khān's Chak formed out of this Rakh.
	6. Rām Halāwan ...	1,013	496	
	7. Bakhshiwalā ...	1,279	1,673	Additions made to this Rakh from Rakh Suria; further additions (about 900 acres) are to be made hereafter by the Forest Officer from the same Rakh.
	8. Samarkand (South).	14,045	9,047	
	9. Thaliāla ...	2,367	1,590	The old Samarkand Rakh has been divided into two—North and South.
	10. Malot ...	4,092	4,050	
	11. Simbli (North)	15,632	13,782	Old Rakh Simbli has been divided into two Rakhs (North and South).
	12. Nurpur ...	15,464	15,263	
	13. Ghandāla ...	4,093	3,927	Varies up to a maximum of 68 acres.
	14. Bela Sagharpur	11	11	
	TAHLIL TOTAL...	91,411	67,492	Present acreage = 105·4 square miles.
District.	Totals. { Tahsil Jehlam	96,553	86,344	
	{ Tahsil Chakwal	14,620	14,606	
	{ Tahsil Talla-gang.	29,421	24,737	
	District Total ...	2,32,005	1,93,179	Present acreage = 301·8 square miles.

R. G. THOMSON,
Forest Settlement Officer.

Jehlam Revised Settlement.

APPENDIX No. X—Continued.

III.—List of Rakhs in the Jehlam District which are managed by the Deputy Commissioner, under Section 48 of the Punjab Laws Act, as Government Waste Lands.

Tahsil.	Name of Rakh.	ACREAGE.		REMARKS.
		Former.	Present.	
JEHLAM.	1. Gágri ...	202	202	
	2. Rohtàs ...	1,627	1,627	This Rakh is on lease till 1885.
	3. Batáli Dher ...	1,152	1,025	Boundaries altered.
	4. Bail ...	310	320	Interior cultivation expropriated by exchange.
	5. Pakki Kabar ...	1,314	845	Various arrangements.
	6. Kàndal ...	4,707	4,707	
	7. Nili (North) ...	...	2,642	New Rakh formed from part of old Rakh Nili, which has now been divided into two.
	8. Nurpur ...	396	396	
	9. Muhamad Hasan's lease in Ban Samail ...	115	115	Formerly part of Rakh Ban Samail, but now made a separate Government Estate.
	10. Lease in Jabot to Nàdir Ali Khàn and others ...	...	736	Formerly part of Rakh Jabot, but now made a separate Government Estate.
	TAHSIL TOTAL ...	9,823	12,615	Equal to 19·7 square miles.
PIND DADAN KHAN.	1. Jalálpur ...	...	13,805	East portion of old Rakh Ara now formed into a separate Rakh.
	2. Malkáni ...	904	484	A block of 420 acres transferred to Rakh Bagga, Tahsil Chakwál.
	3. Samarkand (North) ...	...	4,992	North portion of old Rakh Samarkand now formed into a separate Rakh.
	4. Simbli (South)...	...	1,752	South portion of old Rakh Simbli now formed into a separate Rakh.
	5. Dand ...	689	689	
	TAHSIL TOTAL ...	1,593	21,722	Equal to 33·9 square miles.

Jehlam Revised Settlement.**APPENDIX No. X—Continued.****III.—List of Rakhs in the Jehlam District which are managed by the Deputy Commissioner, under Section 48 of the Punjab Laws Act, as Government Waste Lands—Continued.**

Tahsil.	Name of Rakh.	ACREAGE.		REMARKS.
		Former.	Present.	
CHARWAL.	1. Surla ...	10,964	10,569	A block of 394 acres transferred to Rakh Bakhshiwalā, Tahsil Pind Dadan Khān. Under orders from Government, a second block of about 900 acres is to be transferred to the same Rakh by the Forest Officer. This has not yet been done.
	2. Rangpur ...	933	933	
	3. Warhāl ...	617	614	
	4. Rehna ...	1,252	1,252	
	5. Thirchak ...	2,093	2,093	This Rakh is leased to the Rupwāl Chaudri.
	6. Chak Chāla ...	1,359	1,359	
	7. Soj ...	1,460	1,460	This Rakh is leased to pensioned Jamādār Madad Khān.
	8. Pilo ...	956	955	
	9. Hāsīl ...	1,843	1,842	On lease to Thākar Dās.
	10. Chhamb Thoha Bahādar ...	144	144	
	TAHSIL TOTAL ...	21,621	21,211	Equal to 33·1 square miles.
TALLAGANG.	1 & 2. Guhal and Gond ...	530	530	The circumstances connected with these Rakhs are to be again considered when Rakh Anga, in the Shahpur District, is settled.
	3. Nāra ...	890	890	
	4. Nārianwāla ...	2,348	2,348	Rakhs formed from lands of Mauza Trāp.
	5. Banh Rāmān Shahwāli ...	1,414	1,414	
	6. Amanpur ...	1,390	1,390	
	7. Sukhwāhan ...	937	937	Rakhs formed from lands of Mauza Jabbi.
	8. Panjur ...	1,373	1,373	
	9. Uchhri ...	575	575	
	10. Kalri ...	275	275	On lease.
	Carried over ...	9,723	9,732	

Jehlam Revised Settlement.

APPENDIX No. X—Continued.

III.—List of Rakhs in the Jehlam District which are managed by the Deputy Commissioner, under Section 48 of the Punjab Laws Act, as Government Waste Lands—Concluded.

Tahsil.	Name of Rakh.	ACREAGE.		REMARKS.
		Former.	Present.	
TAHLAGANG—Concluded.	<i>Brought over</i> ...	9,732	9,732	
	11. Dandi ...	686	608	
	12. Datwál Kalán ...	1,117	559	
	13. Faizanwála ...	1,200	1,200	
	14. Chakwálián ...	711	711	
	15. Jhántla ...	307	307	
	16. Chak Nagri, West ...	880	880	
	17. Chak Nagri, East	245	245	
	18. Nakka Kahut ...	2,402	2,294	
	TAHSIL TOTAL ...	17,280	16,536	
District.	TOTALS.			Equal to 25·8 square miles.
	{ Tahsil Jehlam	9,823	12,615	
	{ Tahsil Pind Dadan Khan	1,593	21,722	
	{ Tahsil Chakwal	21,621	21,211	
	District Total ...	50,317	72,084	
				Present acreage = 112·6 square miles.

R. G. THOMSON,
Forest Settlement Office

Jhām Revised Settlement.**APPENDIX No. X—Concluded.**

IV.—List of Rakhs in the Jhām District of which the Status has not been finally decided, but of which the Settlement is otherwise complete.

Tahsil.	Name of Rakh.	ACREAGE.		REMARKS.
		Former.	Present.	
PIND DADAN KHAN.	1. Makhiala ...	6,592	6,792	The status of these four Rakhs is to be determined in the cold season of 1882-83, after they have been inspected by the Settlement Commissioner and the Conservator of Forests. In every other respect the settlement of them is complete.
	2. Kusak ...	6,538	6,687	
	3. Dandot ...	11,100	11,080	
	4. Dalwāl ...	9,013	9,928	
	TOTAL ...	34,149	34,487	
			equal to 53.9 square miles.	

R. G. THOMSON,

10th August 1882.

Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX NO. XI—(See para. 254).

*Memorandum on certain questions connected with the
Administration of the Jehlam District Rakhs.*

I
PRINCIPAL OF AD-
MINISTRATION LAID
DOWN BY AUTHORI-
TY.

In the 21st paragraph of his Memorandum upon the Rakhs of the Jehlam Tahsil, the Officiating Financial Commissioner observes that these Rakhs are so bound up with the pastoral economy of the District that even such of them as are Reserved Forests cannot be administered from a purely Forest point of view. And in Panjab Government letter No. 525 F. of 21st December 1880, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor expresses his entire concurrence with this opinion.

2
BUT NOT YET RE-
DUCED TO PRACTICAL
FORM.

The principle thus laid down is important. But nothing has as yet been done to reduce it to a form which can be used in practice. The following detached observations may perhaps be found useful as an attempt in that direction. I have made them as concise as I could.

3
THE PRESENT SYS-
TEM OF LETTING THE
GRAZING.

By far the most important branch of the subject is grazing. At present the system in force is to prescribe fixed fees per head for the grazing of each kind of cattle, and to let the right to collect these fees, separately for each Rakh, by a yearly unrestricted auction. To this system, as at present worked, there are very strong objections. If it is to be maintained, it will have to be amended.

4
PROPOSED NEW
PLAN.

My own opinion is that it would be better to abolish the present plan altogether and to substitute a new one. Circumstanced as these Rakhs are, I think we gain little or nothing by dealing with individuals in place of with communities. My plan is simply this :—Assess the annual value of the grazing in each Rakh. Ascertain which of the surrounding villages wish to graze in the Rakh. Distribute the assesment rateably over these villages. Make it payable along with the in-statements of Land Revenue, and in the same proportions. If any village not contiguous with the Rakh wishes to graze cattle in it, let it apply to the Forest Officer, who will issue tickets upon payment of the usual fees ; or, in case of an entire village, might make a gross contract for one year certain. The sums received in this way would be additional Revenue to Government. In order to keep the Revenue as stable as possible, it might be advisable to raise the rates for all tickets not taken at the commencement of the year.

I can testify that a scheme of this kind would be very popular. I think too that it would increase the Government Revenue. It would probably be of considerable use as a self-acting measure of conservation. If near any village it were found that trees were injured or stolen, or that other Forest offences were committed, all that would be necessary would be to exclude that village from the system of fixed assessment, and to make it take tickets for every head of cattle grazed. I think the dread of a punishment of this kind would be found amply sufficient to prevent all depredation. It is evident that the same plan could be extended to other cases. If, for instance, it were found that the villages were introducing strange cattle belonging to outside owners.

PROB.

The success or failure of a scheme of this kind depends almost entirely upon the way in which it is worked. As a rule, the grazing value should be assessed for 5 years certain. But there would be no objection to an annual re-adjustment of the shares paid by individual villages. Within certain limits this might indeed be done regularly as a means of preventing the upgrowth of unwarranted ideas of right and property in the grazing. And both the assessed value and the individual shares should be properly altered upon all real occasion. Such occasions are a great mortality or a great increase in cattle, the closure of some portion of the Rakh against grazing, large rise or decline in the price of stock, and other similar cases.

PREC
OBSERV
IT.

I do not think that the distribution of assessment shares within each village would give any great difficulty. In most villages the question would settle itself. And if a dispute should arise, the Deputy Commissioner ought to have no difficulty in settling it.

DIST:
VILLAG:
THE AS:

In fixing the assessment it would be proper to take almost the whole estimated value where there is little expectation of large grazing by outside cattle. But where herds from a distance are likely to use the Rakh in considerable numbers, it would be right to put the assessment for the contiguous villages a good deal below the estimated value of the grazing. The loss in these cases would be made up from tickets. Similarly, if one of the contiguous villages were sent back to the ticket system as a punishment, the share of the assessment formerly paid by it would of course lapse.

SOME
OBSERV.
THE R
MENTS.

There is no doubt a danger under a system of this kind that a notion of right and ownership in the grazing may grow up in the villages contiguous to the Rakhs, and may occasion difficulties in future administration. I think, however, that this danger may easily be obviated when it is foreseen. Annual Darkhwāsts, variation in the annual price,

DANGI
GUARDS

occasional closure of portions of the Rakh, introduction of strange herds upon tickets, and the relegation to the ticket system of those contiguous villages who prove unworthy, should prove ample safeguards.

IO
AMENDMENTS NE-
CESSARY IN THE PRE-
SENT PLAN.

If this system be rejected, the present plan should not remain unmodified. Unrestricted auctions should only be resorted to upon rare occasions. The Deputy Commissioner and the Forest Officer together should fix a fair price for each contract. And auction should only be resorted to in case the Deputy Commissioner is unable to secure a suitable contractor at the price fixed. A few rupees may perhaps be lost. But I am quite certain that there is little wisdom in the policy which would force up the grazing income of a District like this. The most suitable contractors are Chaudris or powerful Lambardars, who live either in villages which abut upon the Rakh or in the near neighbourhood. It is not generally advisable that one man should have the contract for more than two years together if a second suitable candidate is forthcoming. Some degree of change prevents the growth of any feelings of right, and produces a healthy emulation in good management. The reasons which make the persons mentioned more suitable than others are plain. First, they are naturally less grasping than the speculators who often get the contract under the present system. Secondly, public opinion, which is very strong in favour of an easy administration, acts more powerfully upon them than upon others. Thirdly and generally, any selected contractor can be much more easily influenced in the direction of good management than a speculator who has paid a rack rent for his lease at an unrestricted auction, and who neither is nor thinks that he ought to be restrained from exacting the uttermost farthing. In addition to this, Khatris, who take contracts, often introduce the fatal plan of making book debts of grazing fees. This of course is not possible with the selected men.

II
CLOSURE OF RAKHS.

Closing of portions of Rakhs against grazing should not be allowed without necessity. It is an error to think that there is any Rakh in the District—except the River Belas—in which it is possible to grow Forest trees. All that should be expected, and certainly all that can be done, is to maintain a reasonable growth of brushwood and small trees upon the hill sides. And Rakhs should not be closed against grazing, except when closure is really necessary to serve this end. All closures should be made from the beginning of the fiscal year, and after giving at least 6 months' notice to the villages which abut upon the area to be closed. For these villages any possible arrangements should be made for grazing over,

other areas at special cheap rates during the period of closure. No closure should be made without 6 months' notice to the Deputy Commissioner. If he object to it, the question should be referred for final decision either to the Commissioner or to the Conservator of Forests. No closure should be maintained longer than is absolutely necessary.

Many Rakhs contain springs or other sources which are often the only places over large areas from which a supply of water can be procured. The hardship inflicted by closing an area of this sort is very great. Whenever, therefore, such a tract is to be closed, it should be made a condition precedent that proper means of access to all water sources have been provided, and will remain open. This will not, as a rule, involve expensive fencing. Most springs lie in the beds of torrents. And nothing is easier than to give a right of way along the bed of the torrent (Kas).

I 2
SPECIAL MEAS
PRECEDENT TO
SURE.

Small stocks of wood suitable for ploughs and other agricultural implements should be kept ready by the Forest Department at a number of chosen villages. These should be sold to all *bonâ fide* Zamindârs at moderate rates. This is, I think, a better plan than the present one, by which a petition is presented and leave given to cut so much wood in a certain place for a certain price.

I 3
SALE OF WOOD

The present system of charging for mills and for stones quarried is not open to objection. But the plan of charging high prices for loose surface stones is surely a bad one. The present rate is Rs. 4 per hundred cubic feet. To show how the plan works, I may mention an instance. A Jamadâr of Bengal Cavalry lives in a village which is very hardly pressed upon by the boundary of Rakh Tillâ. He had saved some money and wished to build a well. He therefore asked me for permission to gather a lot of loose stones out of the bed of a Kas which ran close to his house, but just inside the Rakh boundary. I spoke in his behalf to the Forest Officer, who then, as always, was willing to do all he could personally to meet my wishes. But he informed me that under the rules of his Department the Jamadâr must either pay for the stones, or the application for a free grant of them must be referred to the Conservator of Forests. The reference was made, but I never heard what came of it. A case of this kind is an instance of that lower wisdom which is real foolishness. It may be said that it is difficult to lay down a rule on the subject which might not operate unfairly to the Department. Perhaps this may be so; but, if it be, surely a large discretion might be left to the local Officer, and one or two principles might be suggested to guide him in its exercise. I

I 4
SALE OF STON

(lxxi)

am, however, inclined to think that in most instances there would be no harm in allowing every villager to take loose surface stones without any payment. The subject might, however, need more consideration where there is much traffic in lime burning.

R. G. THOMSON,

5th April 1881.

Forest Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX No. XII.

*Notifications relating to the recent Settlement of the Jehlam District,
extracted from the "Punjab Gazette."*

Dated 9th February 1875.

No. 204.—Notification.—Whereas the Jehlam District is to be put under Settlement, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to issue the following Notification of Settlement, in accordance with the provisions of Section 11 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1871 :—

1.—The local area, which is hereby put under Settlement, consists of the Jehlam District.

2.—The Settlement will be made by the following Settlement Officers, and in the exercise of the powers conferred by Section 21 of Act XIX of 1865, the Lieutenant-Governor hereby invests these Officers, on and from the 1st day of January 1875, with the Civil Judicial powers stated opposite their names, respectively, such powers to be exercised on the Revenue side :—

Assistant Commissioner, Captain E. G. Wace.	Settlement Officer, in charge of the Settlement.	Powers of a Deputy Commissioner, as defined in Act XIX of 1865, for the purpose of deciding suits in respect to land, or the rent, revenue or produce of land.
Assistant Commissioner, Lt. J. A. Montgomery.	Assistant Settlement Officer	Ditto ditto ditto.
Extra Assistant, Mirza Azim Beg.	Settlement Officer ...	Ditto ditto ditto.
Superintendent, Abdul Ghani	Ditto ...	Powers of an Assistant Commissioner, with special powers defined in Act XIX of 1865, for the same purpose.
Superintendent, Gobind Jas ...	Ditto ...	Powers of a Tahsildár in suits not exceeding Rs. 300 in value or amount.
Superintendent, Ahmed Beg...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ditto.
Superintendent, Budh Singh...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ditto.

3.—The Settlement to be made will be a re-settlement, and will comprise both a re-assessment of the revenue and a revision of the record of rights.

4.—Surveys and plans will be made for the whole District.

No. 205.—Powers.—In continuation of the above Notification, the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, with reference to Article 14 of the Rules regarding Patwáris, and Article 7 of the Rules regarding Kánungos, made under Sections 6 and 65 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1871, to invest Captain E. G. Wace, Settlement Officer, with the powers of a Deputy Commissioner in the Jehlam District, in regard to the appointment, punishment and removal of Patwáris, and to the appointment, fine and removal of District Kánungos, Tahsil Kánungos, and Náib-Kánungos.

No. 206.—Notification.—Whereas a Settlement of land revenue is in progress in the Jehlam District, the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, under Section 21 of Act XIX of 1865, to empower and direct the Tahsildárs, Assistant Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Commissioners of the said District to exercise their respective powers, as defined in the said Act, in suits regarding land, or the rent, revenue or produce of land on the Revenue, and not on the Civil side of their courts.

No. 207.—Powers.—Under the provisions of Section 22 of Act XIX of 1865, the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to invest the Financial Commissioner with the powers of the Chief Court for the purpose of trying special appeals from the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner in all decisions passed by them in regular appeal under Section 21 of the said Act, and with the powers of a court of final appeal in suits regarding land, or the rent, revenue or produce of land, the said powers to be exercised in respect of suits arising in the Jehlam District, in which a Settlement of land revenue is in progress.

Captain E. G. Wace, Settlement Officer, and Mirza Azim Beg, Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, will continue to exercise, in the Jehlam District, the Magisterial powers with which they were invested by Punjab Government Gazette Order No. 1704, dated 1st May 1873,

The 11th March 1879.

No. 273.—Notification.—So much of Punjab Government Gazette Notifications Nos. 204, 206 and 207 of 9th February 1875, as related to the trial of suits and appeals regarding land, or the rent, revenue or produce of land arising in the District of Jehlam, is hereby cancelled, except as regards suits of the following descriptions:—

(a).—Under the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1868.

(b).—To alter or cancel any entry in a register of names of proprietors of revenue-paying estates.

(c).—Under Section 9 of the Specific Relief Act, 1877.

With reference to these three classes of cases, the said Notifications will remain in force.

Under Section 49 of Act XVII of 1877, the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that the jurisdiction hereby withdrawn be exercised henceforth solely by the Civil Courts by which such jurisdiction would have been exercised had the parts of the aforesaid Notifications hereby cancelled not been published. Provided that any cases now pending before any Officer under any of the said Notifications shall be disposed of by him as if this present Notification had not been issued.

The 29th May 1879.

No. 687.—Notification.—The Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to place the Settlement of the Jehlam District under the control and supervision of the Settlement Commissioner, Punjab.

No. 688.—Notification.—So much of Punjab Government Gazette Notification Nos. 204, 206 and 207 of 9th February 1875, No. 292 of 7th March 1876, and No. 1049 of 3rd October 1878, as related to the trial of suits and appeals regarding land, or the rent, revenue or produce of land arising in the District of Jehlam, is hereby cancelled, except as regards suits of the following descriptions :—

(a).—Under the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1868.

(b).—To alter or cancel any entry in a register of names of proprietors of revenue-paying estates.

(c).—Under Section 9 of the Special Relief Act, 1877.

With reference to these three classes of cases, the said Notifications will remain in force.

Under Section 49 of Act XVII of 1877, the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that the jurisdiction hereby withdrawn be exercised henceforth solely by the Civil Courts by which such jurisdiction would have been exercised had the parts of the aforesaid Notifications hereby cancelled not been published. Provided that any cases now pending before any Officer under any of the said Notifications shall be disposed of by him as if this present Notification had been not issued.

This Notification supplements and supersedes Punjab Government Gazette Notification No. 273 of 11th March 1879.

The 7th November 1879.

No. 1236.—Notification.—Punjab Government Gazette Notifications No. 63 of 18th January 1879, and No. 273 of 11th March 1879, are hereby amended as follows :—After the words—

(c).—Under Section 9 of the Specific Relief Act, 1877—

There shall be inserted the words—

(d).—For declaration of title brought by parties in possession of the rights claimed.

And the word “three” in the sentence “with reference to these three classes of cases, the said Notifications will remain in force,” shall be altered to the word “four.”

The 10th August 1880,


No. 753.—Notification.—So much of Punjab Government Gazette Notifications Nos. 204, 206 and 207, dated 9th February 1875, No. 292, dated 7th March 1876, and No. 1049, dated 3rd October 1878, as were not cancelled by Notification No. 688, dated 20th May 1879, together with that Notification, and Notifications Nos. 1086, dated 3rd October 1879, No. 1236, dated 17th November 1879, and No. 100, dated 27th January 1880, are hereby cancelled, and the jurisdiction conferred by them on the Settlement Courts of the Jehlam District is hereby withdrawn.

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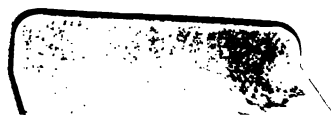
Under Section 49 of Act XVII of 1877, the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that the jurisdiction hereby withdrawn shall henceforth be exercised solely by the Civil Courts by which such jurisdiction would have been exercised had the Notifications above quoted not been published ; provided that any cases now pending before any Officer under any of the said Notifications shall be disposed of by him as if this present Notification had not been issued.

The 4th December 1880.

No. 1166.—Notification.—In continuation of Punjab Government Gazette Notification No. 753 of the 10th August 1880, the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor, on the Report of the Financial Commissioner that Settlement operations are complete in the Jehlam District, is pleased to direct, under Section 17 of Act XXXIII of 1871, that the record of rights recently prepared for the said District be handed over to the Deputy Commissioner of Jehlam.







the 1990s, the incidence of *S. flexneri* infections has increased in the United Kingdom [10]. In the United States, *S. flexneri* has been reported as the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis [11].

There is a paucity of data on the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated *Shigella* serotype from patients with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated *Shigella* serotype from patients with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [13].

The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. The study was designed to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. The study was designed to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom.

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